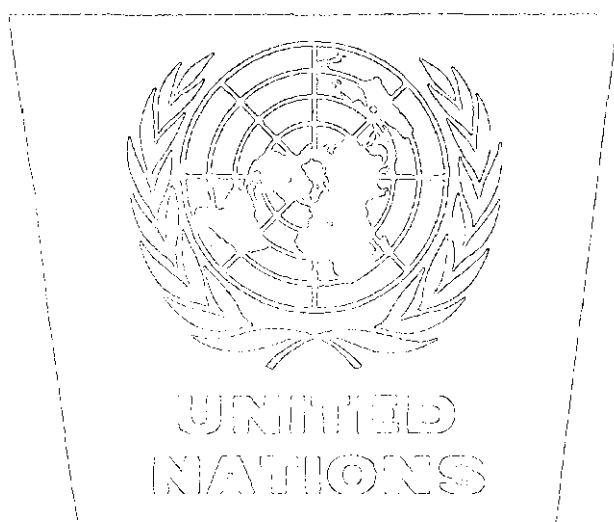


**HUMAN RESOURCES
OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
PANAMA AND MEXICO,
1950-1980,
in relation to some aspects
of economic development**



HUMAN RESOURCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO, 1950-1980, IN RELATION TO SOME ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations*



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**HUMAN RESOURCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO,
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1. *Origin and scope of study*

1. This study originated with a request from the Central American Committee on Economic Cooperation to the Technical Assistance Administration, based on a recommendation adopted at the meeting of the Committee in January 1956. This was that a study be carried out of the demographic problems of Central American economic integration.¹ It was development of the region, and in particular, of the relation between population growth and the problems of Central American economic integration¹. It was recognized that while useful demographic data for the countries of this region had appeared in various national publications and international studies, no comprehensive analysis of the demographic situation and its relation to the economic development of the Central American region had as yet been prepared. It was felt that such a study was required as an aid in evaluating the Committee's programme for economic integration. The countries included in the Committee's frame of reference were Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

2. In the course of the work on this study there appeared cogent reasons for broadening its scope to include both Mexico and Panama, the former because of its great importance in the region's economy and the rapid strides it has made in economic development, and the latter because of its close interrelationship with the Central American countries proper. In addition the inclusion of Mexico in such a study seemed warranted by that country's cultural and demographic similarities to the Central American conditions, and by the opportunity that Mexico's social and economic progress affords to observe the interplay between demographic and socio-economic trends. The process of industrialization and economic development in Mexico provides an experimental laboratory for observing certain trends that may well emerge in the Central American countries. This study accordingly includes a comparative study of various significant past and probable future trends of a demographic and socio-economic nature in the Central American countries, Panama, Mexico and in certain economically advanced countries, principally the United States of America.

3. In this connexion an analysis has been made of the implications of the latest United Nations projections of population growth in Central America and Mexico for the economic development programmes and the regional economic integration aspirations of the Central American countries. In this study the population projections have been supplemented by a set of projections, quinquennially to 1980, of

¹ Resolution 27 (CCE) (E/CN.12/CCE/64), paragraph 5.

the size and composition of the economically active population. The age and sex composition of the projected labour force are examined, and the distribution of the projected labour force between agricultural and non-agricultural activities. These aspects of manpower resources and the distribution of the available labour supply among the major branches of economic activity are important determinants and consequences of economic development and the underlying demographic situation. The division between the agricultural and non-agricultural labour force will be determined by the scope and tempo of the industrialization process, which in turn is closely linked with the process of urbanization. As a parallel to the total population projections, the study includes an analysis of past and projected trends in the rural and urban population distribution, and the differences in age and sex composition, between the two populations.

4. In the Central American countries, as elsewhere, the traditionally higher birth rates among the rural population and the resulting population pressure on limited land resources and employment opportunities have established a pattern of migration to urban centres. The available evidence indicates that this process has been accelerated in recent decades, and may be further accelerated in the future. There was and still is an interchange of population between the urban and rural sectors, and some flow of population to newly developed agricultural areas or other rural areas offering more favourable opportunities than exist in the areas of origin of the rural migrant. The process of industrialization, particularly in under-developed countries, is one that should be viewed as embracing not only the growth and expansion of industrial concerns, transportation, communications, and commercial facilities, but also improvements in agricultural production through the application of improved methods and technological developments. The application of scientific methods to agriculture may under certain conditions further contribute to the urban movement of population where productivity and levels of living would be improved by such a move.

2. *Interrelation between demographic problems, and problems of economic development and regional economic integration*

5. There is extensive literature on the general relationship between population growth and economic development, both from the theoretical standpoint and in relation to specific countries and situations.²

² For a comprehensive review of the literature see United Nations, *The determinants and consequences of population*

For the purposes of this introductory section, it is not necessary to dwell at length on the nature of the interrelationship in the Central American countries, as this will be dealt with in later sections. However, since one of the main aims of this study is to explore the implications for and interrelations between population growth and the problems of Central American economic integration, it is necessary to clarify the connexion between these seemingly disparate sets of phenomena. In so far as economic integration is viewed as a mechanism contributing toward economic development, the relationship between problems of population growth and the results of economic integration will be parallel to that between population growth and economic development. The question is whether economic integration now involves, or might involve, other dimensions of economic development which may be differently related to the demographic problems. This calls for some clarification of the concept, process and components of economic integration.

6. The resolution of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) which launched the economic integration programme expressed the interest of the five Central American countries:

"... in the development of agriculture and industrial production and of transportation systems in their respective countries so as to promote the integration of their economies and the expansion of markets by the exchange of their products, the coordination of their development programmes and the establishment of enterprises in which all or some of these countries have an interest."³

7. The Integration Programme is directed by the Central American Committee on Economic Cooperation (consisting of the Ministers of Economy of the five countries), and the first meeting to initiate the programme authorized by the above-cited resolution was held in Tegucigalpa in August 1952. At this session it was decided to initiate "a programme for the gradual and progressive integration of Central American economies on the basis of cooperation and reciprocity among the five Governments".⁴ Since then, work on the integration programme has been actively pursued in the form of basic economic studies, efforts to co-ordinate development plans, the inauguration of certain institutional projects for research and training, the undertaking of studies for specific industrial and agricultural development projects, and activities designed to promote the co-ordination of statistical

information.⁵ This programme has been pursued by the Central American Governments with the active co-operation and technical help of the international organizations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

8. What is perhaps more important than the limited steps that could be taken in this short period toward achieving economic integration is the concrete evidence that it provides of the active support among the Central American governments for the aim of economic integration of the region. As a strongly supported aim the concept of economic integration can have a powerful influence in shaping the internal development and international policies of these countries. Once the support for economic integration has become a part of the system of values of these countries. Once the support for economic integration, it may be confidently expected that it will continue to exert a strong determining influence.

9. Because demographic problems are rooted in complex forces that combine sociological, psychological and economic determinants, the concept of economic integration most closely linked with demographic problems is one that views the integration process in a broad social science framework. This approach to economic integration has been well stated and carefully analysed by Professor Gunnar Myrdal in his recent book.⁶

10. Contrasting the post-war dynamic view of economic integration with its previous interpretation as a static concept, Professor Myrdal states:

"Until the Second World War, the term [integration] was used almost exclusively in the social sciences by sociologists and cultural anthropologists... and was usually employed by them to characterize stable social relations within a stationary community: most typically an isolated primitive community in Malthusian population balance with fixed mores and an established division of functions and responsibilities...."

The term integration now signifies "a goal of social change, instead of static balance". To Professor Myrdal the sociological problem involved in economic integration becomes one of directing "by a planned policy, economic development and all other social changes so that institutions, patterns and mores are adjusted to avoid cultural impoverishment and social chasms. Integration becomes a norm for national and international intervention in the process of social change". This is economic integration, as he sees it:

"[It] is the realization of the Western, ideal of equality of opportunity. The essential element of this ideal, as we commonly understand it when it is related to social relations within one country, is the loosening of social rigidities which prevent individuals from choosing freely the conditions of their work and life. The economy is not integrated unless all avenues are open to everybody and the remunerations paid for productive services are equal, regardless of racial, social and cultural differences... In that sense, economic integration is at bottom not only, and perhaps not even mainly, an economic problem, but also a problem of political

trends (Sales No.: 1953.XIII.3). See also United Nations, *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954* (Sales No.: 1955.XIII.8), particularly volume V; S. Kuznets, W. E. Moore and J. J. Spengler (editors), *Economic growth: Brazil, India, Japan* (Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1955); A. J. Coale and E. M. Hoover, *Population growth and economic development in low-income countries: a case study of India's prospects* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1958).

³ Resolution adopted in 1951 during the fourth session of ECLA. The resolution was submitted by the delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. See *Central American economic integration: development and prospects* (E/CN.12/CCE/33/Rev.1, April 1957), p. 1. For the original Spanish report see *La Integración Económica de Centroamérica*, (E/CN.12/422, November 1956).

⁴ *Central American economic integration op. cit.* p. 1.

⁵ See *Central American economic integration, op. cit.*, for a systematic account of projects and activities undertaken in connexion with this programme.

⁶ Gunnar Myrdal, *An international economy: problems and prospects*, (New York, N. Y., Harper, 1956). The excerpts quoted above are from pp. 9-13.

science, sociology, and social psychology... For over a century it has been part of Western democratic thinking that redistributive reforms, evening out large and frozen differences in incomes and wealth between regions and social classes, are needed in order to give reality to attempts to establish equality of opportunity. Because wealth may be transmitted by inheritance and because large elements of monopoly and windfalls exist in our economy—causes of inequalities unrelated to different innate abilities—redistributive reforms are assumed to be needed to create a real equality of opportunity..."

With respect to international economic integration, Myrdal views it also as "the same ideal of equality of opportunity in the relations between peoples of different nations".

11. Views may differ as to the areas of investigation appropriate to the process of economic integration as distinct from social integration but in a study of population problems in relation to integration both must be considered. A study of population growth and change is essentially a quantitative measurement of the effects of biological and cultural factors on the size and composition of a population in the course of time. Patterns of fertility, mortality and migration

are the ultimate determinants of population change, but these patterns in themselves are determined in varying degrees by a host of cultural factors which range from customs, mores and religious beliefs to the adaptations of mankind to changes in the economic resource environment and in systems of personal and social values. Moreover, population studies have long ceased to be merely an accounting system for vital statistics, and have increasingly become analytical studies of human resources, both quantitative, and qualitative in a cultural sense. The development and productive utilization of human resources for the greater well-being of a people is a goal that unites the demographer, the economist and the sociologist. A sharp dichotomy between economic and social integration loses meaning when the subject of study is essentially the interrelationship between population growth and human progress, and to attempt to divide the two would be as fruitless as to try to separate economic development from social progress, which must go hand in hand if the former is not to be retarded, or even nullified, by the stagnation of the latter.

Chapter II

POPULATION TRENDS AND COMPOSITION

1. Population growth

1. In recent years the population has been expanding faster in Central America than in any other major region of the world. Since net immigration to the Central American countries represents only a slight percentage of the population increase, the expansion has been due almost entirely to natural increase through excess of births over deaths. The sharply declining death rates of recent decades, and the maintenance of high birth rates, have resulted in a pronounced upward trend in the rates of natural increase in all the Central American countries. From the middle of 1950 to the middle of 1959 the population of the six Central American countries (including Panama but excluding the Canal Zone) increased, according to the official estimates, from 8.8 million to 11.6 million, or at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent. During the same period the population of Mexico increased at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent, while in South America the annual growth rate was 2.4 per cent. If these rates of increase were maintained the population of Central America and Mexico would double in the next 25 years.¹

2. No other major area of the world has increased at rates anywhere near this level. Thus for the period 1951-55, for example, the rate of growth in Asia

¹ To be more exact, at a 3 per cent annual rate of growth the population would double in 23.5 years.

was 1.7 per cent, in Africa 2.3 per cent, in the United States and Canada approximately 1.7 per cent, in Europe excluding the USSR 1.4 per cent, and in the USSR 1.7 per cent. During the same period the world's population grew at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent per year, which, it should be noted, is the highest level on record.² At the present time the rate of natural increase in most of the major areas of the world is higher than any previously recorded level.

3. Present and past population trends for the Central American and other selected countries are given in table 1. In the 35-year period 1920-55, the population nearly tripled in Honduras and Guatemala; in the other Central American countries the increase ranged from 116 per cent in El Salvador to 167 per cent in Costa Rica. In Mexico the increase was 130 per cent. The upward trend in the rates of natural increase is evident from the figures in table 1, which show the average annual rates of growth in the periods 1920-40, 1940-50 and 1950-55. Only in Guatemala and Honduras was there a decrease in the growth rate for 1940-50, and even in these cases the limitations of the data for 1940 and earlier years make it uncertain that there really was a slackening of the rate of growth in these two countries

² Geometric rates of increase based on data in United Nations, *Report on the world social situation* (Sales No.: 1957. IV. 3), table 1, p. 5.

Table 1

CENTRAL AMERICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD: POPULATION TRENDS, 1920-59^a

Country or area	1920	1940	1950	1955	1959 as a percentage of 1920	Average annual rate of increase (Percentage)		
	(Thousands of persons)					1920 1940	1940 1950	1950 1959
Costa Rica ^b	421 ^b	619	800	1 126	267	1.95	2.59	3.87
El Salvador	1 168	1 633	1 868	2 520	216	1.69	1.39	3.38
Guatemala ^b	1 314 ^b	2 202	2 805	3 652	278	2.66	2.36	2.98
Honduras ^c	644 ^c	1 146	1 428	1 887	293	2.92	2.23	3.32
Nicaragua	638	825	1 060	1 424	223	1.39	2.54	3.34
Panamá ^d	447	620	797	1 024	229	1.65	2.54	2.82
<i>Total</i>	4 632	7 045	8 758	11 633	251	2.12	2.20	3.20
México ^e	14 500 ^c	19 815	25 826	33 304	230	1.57	2.69	2.87
South America	61 000	90 000	111 000	138 000	226	1.97	2.12	2.45
United States of America ^e .	106 840	132 594	152 264	177 702	166	1.09	1.39	1.73

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*, 1955 and 1956, (Sales Nos.: 55. XIII. 6 and 56. XIII. 5) table 3; and for the most recent year, from the official *Anuario Estadístico* of some of the countries.

^a Population estimates as at 1 July or averages of official end-of-year estimates.

^b For December 1931.

^c Unofficial estimates published in United Nations, *The population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980* (Population Studies No. 16, table 1, p. 12. Sales No.: 54. XIII. 3).

^d Excluding the Canal Zone; including the tribal Indians.

^e Including Alaska and Hawaii.

during 1940-50. Furthermore, the estimates of population subsequent to the 1950 census cannot be regarded as very accurate, because of varying degrees of incompleteness in birth and death registrations, which form the basis for the post-censal estimates in each of these countries. In some of these countries the incompleteness is much greater for death registrations than for birth registrations, which generally has the effect of overstating the amount and rate of natural increase. Despite the limitations of the data from the standpoint of the absolute level of increase in population, there is no doubt that there has been a marked acceleration in population growth in these countries in recent decades, due mainly to a decrease in death rates accompanied by the maintenance of and perhaps even an increase in the high birth rate level.

2. Population density

4. The great differences in physical size of the Central American countries, together with differences in population size, mean that there are sharp differences in the population per square kilometre of total area.³ This measure of population density is, of course, only a very rough indication of population pressure, because within each country there are marked concentrations of population in certain limited areas, while others are sparsely settled (see figures I and II). El Salvador is the most densely settled of the Central American countries, with an average of 110 persons per square kilometre of total area in 1955 (table 2). In the same year, Nicaragua had an average of only 8 persons per square kilometre. In the other countries the average over-all density varied from 12 in Panama to 30 in Guatemala, for Honduras and Costa Rica the corresponding figures were 15 and 19 respectively.

5. Because of the very mountainous terrain of these countries, and the variety of climatic and land

conditions, only a portion of the land is utilized for agricultural production (figure III). A somewhat finer measurement of the prevailing degree of population pressure on productive land resources is obtained by relating the population not to the total land area but to the amount of land used for agricultural production (table 2). Agriculturally productive land is the sum of cultivated land (which includes arable land and land devoted to tree crops) and pasture land. On this basis El Salvador still holds first place, with a population density of 149 persons per hectare of currently productive agricultural land. The relative position of some of the other countries is changed, but more important, the differences among the countries are much less than those for the average density per unit of total land area. Thus while in 1950 the over-all gross density of population of Guatemala was only about one third that of El Salvador, the density in terms of population per hectare of arable land in Guatemala was nearly as high as in El Salvador. Honduras has the lowest population density per hectare of land used for agricultural production, while Nicaragua, instead of being the least densely settled country, as it is on a total land area basis, is the third most densely settled in terms of land used for agricultural production. There are only slight differences between Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama in terms of this latter measure.

6. The population pressure on agricultural lands is revealed even more clearly by considering only the rural population, which is the sector primarily dependent on agriculture. As the urban percentage of the population is much smaller in Guatemala than in El Salvador, the density of rural population per hectare of land being used for agriculture was slightly higher in 1950 in Guatemala than in El Salvador. The differences among the other four countries are small; Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama all have a density of rural population in relation to arable land of between 51 and 57 persons per square kilometre.

Table 2
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES; POPULATION DENSITY, 1950 AND 1955

Country	Rural population		Total population			
	Persons per unit of cultivated land and pasture land		Persons per square kilometre of total area		Persons per unit of cultivated land and pasture land in 1950	
	in 1950		1955	1950	Per square kilometre	Per hectare
	Per square kilometre	Per hectare				
Costa Rica	54.3	0.543	19	16	81.7	0.817
El Salvador	94.4	0.944	110	88	148.6	1.486
Guatemala	102.0	1.020	30	26	135.9	1.359
Honduras	54.9	0.549	15	12	79.6	0.796
Nicaragua	57.3	0.573	8	7	88.1	0.881
Panama	51.4	0.514	12	11	80.3	0.803
Mexico	17.0	0.170	15	13	29.5	0.295
United States of America ^a . . .	15.0	0.150	21	19	41.9	0.419

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*, 1956 and 1951. (Sales Nos.: 56. XIII. 5 and 52. XIII. 1) data on land use in Central America are from ECLA, to be published in *Compendio Estadístico Centroamericano*; for Mexico the data on land use represent the sum of *tierra de labor* and *tierra con pastos*, from *Tercer Censo Agrícola Ganadero y Ejidal 1950, Resumen General*; for the United States the data are the sum of the crop land and pasture and grazing land in farms, from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956*, p. 619.

^a The total population figures for the United States include the armed forces overseas. The rural population figure for 1950 is in accordance with the new rural-urban definitions adopted for the 1950 census.

Figure 1

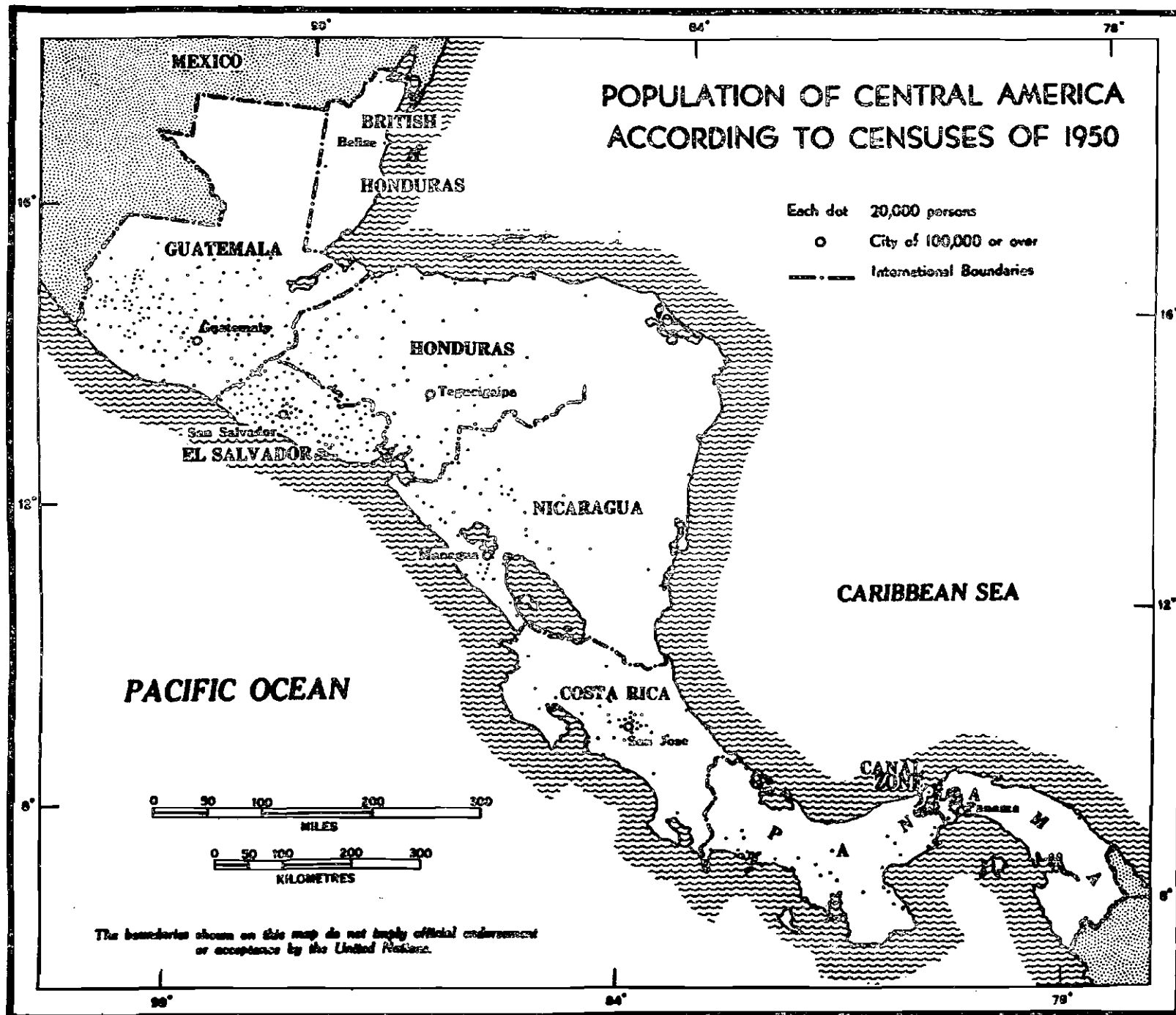


Figure II

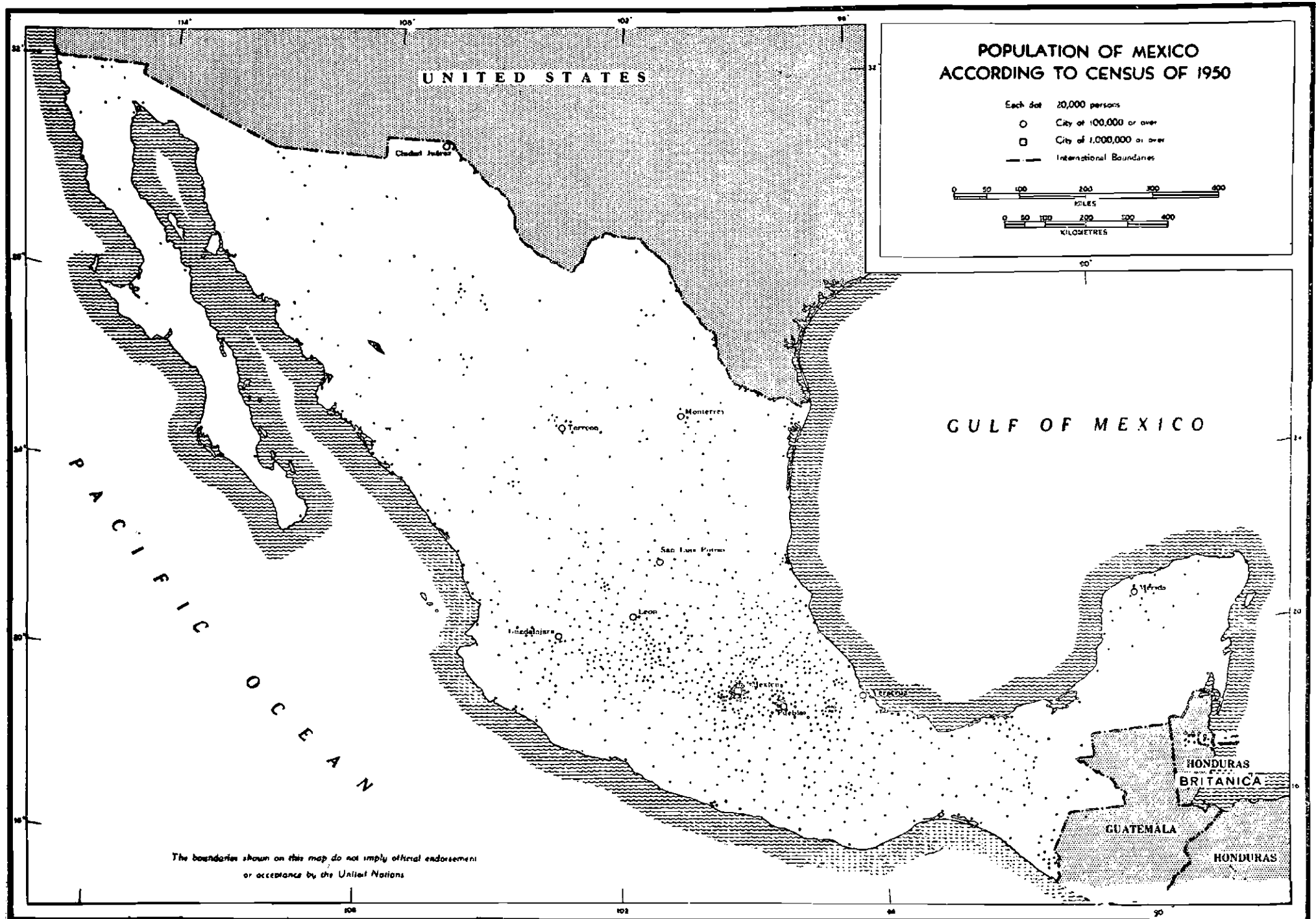
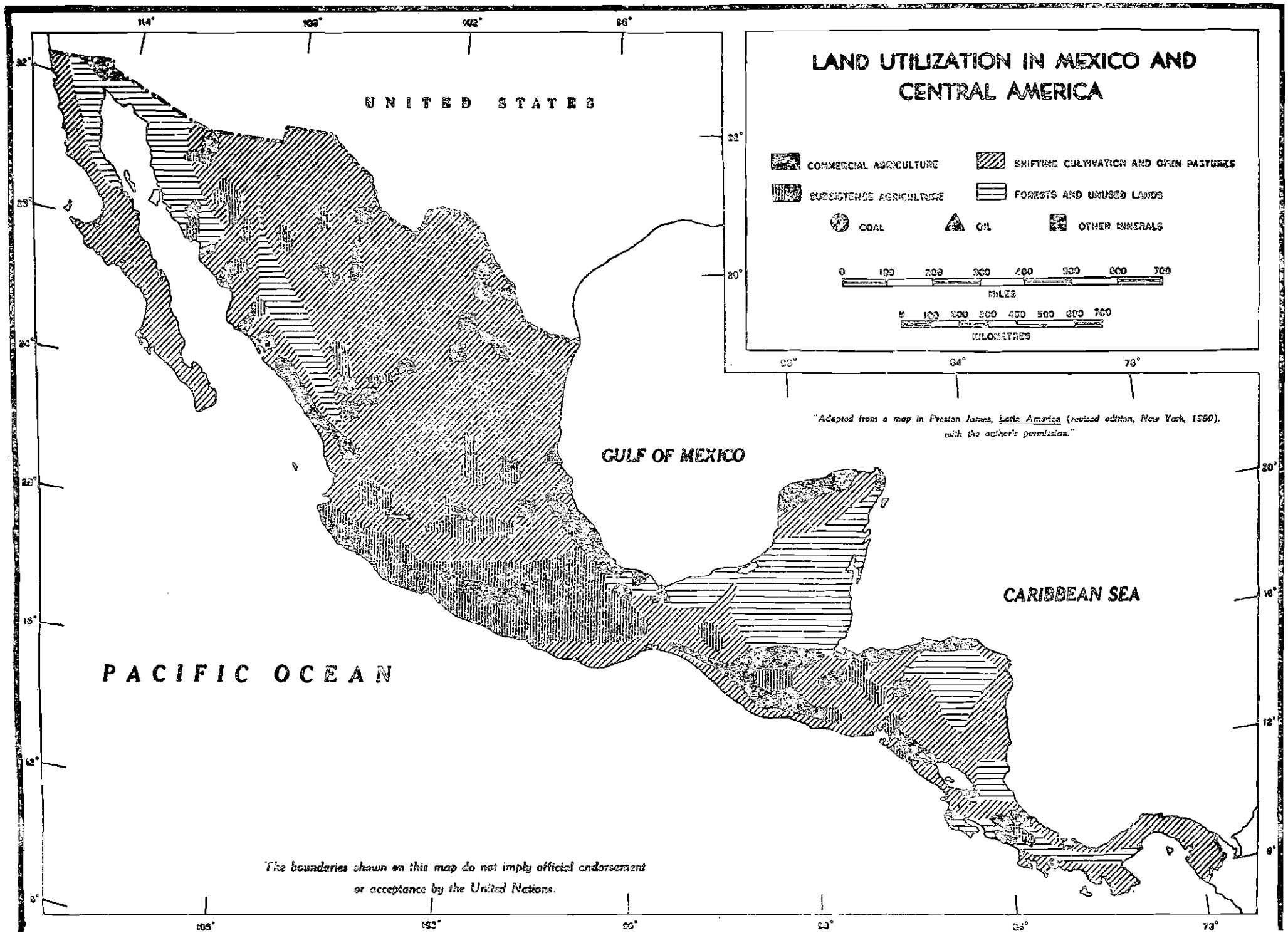


Figure III



7. As these and similar measurements of population density do not adequately gauge the degree of population pressure on land resources, several other aspects need to be brought in to clarify the picture of population density. In the first place, there are sharp differences among the countries with respect to the amount of land that is not utilized for agricultural production and that might be usable. El Salvador is already using a much larger proportion of its total land area for agricultural purposes than any other Central American country. By 1950 nearly 75 per cent of its total land area was being farmed, while the corresponding figures were only 16 per cent in Nicaragua and Panama, 22 per cent in Honduras, and approximately 35 per cent in Guatemala and Costa Rica (table 3). Moreover in El Salvador the agriculturally productive land in use in 1950 comprised nearly three-fifths of its total surface area, a much higher proportion than in any other Central American country (table 4).

8. The crucial factor, however, is the amount of land in each country that is not used for agricultural production but could be developed or reclaimed for agricultural use. There is no detailed information available on this subject; FAO has elicited some information in response to its inquiries to gov-

ernments, but it is admittedly of a subjective and conjectural nature. Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico are the only three countries in this region which have made some estimate of the unused but potentially productive land; no information is available on this point for the other countries. Nicaragua reported over 3 million hectares as potentially productive land not in use in 1950; this amounts to more than twice the area of arable and pasture land in use (table 4). In Honduras the unused potentially productive land was also estimated at some 3 million hectares; this compares with 2.8 million hectares in use for crops and pastures. Guatemala also has extensive areas of potentially productive land, particularly in the Peten region, but no estimate is available of the amount. In Mexico, on the other hand, the 1950 census of agriculture classified 7.8 million hectares of land on farms and ranches as not used but potentially productive; this amounts to approximately 9 per cent of the area under cultivation and pasture. While no precise data on this point are available for El Salvador, it is evident from the related information presented in tables 3 and 4 that its prospects with respect to expansion of agricultural land resources are much less favourable than is theoretically the case in the other Central American countries, and

Table 3
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND
COMPARED WITH TOTAL LAND AREA, 1950
(Thousand hectares)

Country	Farm land				Total area		Farm land as percentage of total area	Cultivated land and pasture as percentage of all farm land
	Total	Cultivated	Pasture	Mountain and woodland	Total	Square kilometres		
Costa Rica								
Hectares	1 811.7	355.2	625.1	790.1	41.3	50 900	5 090	54.1
Percentage	100.0	19.6	34.5	43.6	2.3			
El Salvador								
Hectares	1 530.3	544.3	704.4	205.5	76.1	21 146	2 115	81.6
Percentage	100.0	35.6	46.0	13.4	5.0			
Guatemala								
Hectares	3 713.9	1 472.5	581.7	1 330.4	329.3	108 889	10 889	55.3
Percentage	100.0	39.6	15.7	35.8	8.9			
Honduras								
Hectares	2 507.4	895.8	822.6	727.4	61.6	112 088	11 209	68.5
Percentage	100.0	35.7	32.8	29.0	2.5			
Nicaragua								
Hectares	2 367.9	564.0	635.7	—	1 168.2	148 000	14 800	50.7
Percentage	100.0	23.8	26.9	—	49.3			
Panama								
Hectares	1 159.1	450.2	552.1	—	156.8	74 470	7 447	86.5
Percentage	100.0	38.9	47.6	—	13.5			
Mexico								
Hectares	145 516.9	19 928.3	67 379.0	38 835.8	19 373.8	1 969 367	196 937	60.0
Percentage	100.0	13.7	46.3	26.7	13.3			
U. S. A.								
Hectares	469 035.7	165 518.2	196 274.6	89 031.8	18 211.1	7 827 976	782 798	77.1
Percentage	100.0	35.3	41.8	19.0	3.9			

SOURCES: Data for Central American countries from United Nations, *Compendio Estadístico Centroamericano* (Sales No.: 57.II. G.8). Data for Mexico from the 1950 agricultural census. Data for the United States from *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956, op. cit.*, p. 619.

Table 4
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: AGRICULTURAL LAND, FOREST
LAND AND UNUSED POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE LAND, 1950

Country	Agricultural land ^a		Forest land		Potentially productive land ^c	
	Thousand hectares	Percentage of total area ^b	Thousand hectares	Percentage of total land area	Thousand hectares	Percentage of land used for agriculture
Costa Rica	980	19.2	3 990	78.2	d	d
El Salvador	1 248	58.3	721	33.7	d	d
Guatemala	2 055	18.9	4 850	44.5	d	d
Nicaragua	2 819	25.2	4 874	43.5	3 027	107.4
Honduras	1 493	10.1	6 256	42.3	3 152	211.1
Panama	1 002	13.5	5 270	70.8	d	d
Mexico	87 307	44.3	38 836	19.7	7 777	8.9
United States of America . .	444 236	56.8	259 363	33.1	6 100	1.4
Puerto Rico	676	76.0	108	12.1	52	7.7
Japan	6 451	17.5	22 545	61.0	d	d
India	158 451	48.3	46 779	14.3	36 765	23.2
China (Mainland)	287 350	29.6	80 520	8.3	d	d

SOURCE: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics 1956, Vol. X, Part. 1: Production* (Rome, 1957), table 1, except data on land use for Mexico, which are from the 1950 census of agriculture.

^a Arable land and land under tree crops plus permanent meadows and pastures.

^b Total area of country including inland water bodies.

^c The FAO *Yearbook* describes these estimates as "subjectively determined by the reporting governments, representing anything from land being presently reclaimed to land which may in the future be put to agricultural use or be used for forests".

^d No information available.

its population pressure problems are therefore considerably more acute.

3. Age composition

9. The age composition of the population of any country at a given time reflects the cumulative effect of the population's pattern of fertility and mortality up to that time. In a country with considerable immigration or emigration, the age and sex composition of the population will be further affected by the composition of the immigrants or emigrants. In the Central American countries, immigration and emigration has been negligible in recent decades and thus the age composition of the population reflects the country's past fertility and mortality rates.

10. A country's population structure can be effectively represented by a population pyramid—a plotting of the proportion of the total population in each age—sex group. Population pyramids for the Central American countries and Panama are shown in figures IV, V, VI and VII. There is a close similarity among the Central American countries, and this applies to the population pyramid of Mexico as well (figure VIII). The population structure is very similar in all these countries, being of the traditional type characteristic of a young population which has maintained a high birth rate and a relatively high death rate. If the population pyramid of any one of the Central American countries is superimposed upon that of any other, very little difference appears in the shape of the pyramid. This reflects the great similarity in the age-sex structure of these populations. The pyramid has a broad base which tapers sharply and regularly from the lowest to the highest age group. It can be seen from figure 4 that the population pyramid for all the Central Ame-

rican countries combined hardly differs from the population pyramid of Costa Rica. The same thing would be true if the Costa Rica pyramid were replaced by that of any other Central American country.

11. A contrast to the population structure of the Central American countries and Mexico in 1950 is provided by the population pyramid for the United States of America for the same year (figure VIII), which has a much smaller proportion in the age groups under 20 and a much larger proportion in the over 30 groups. The narrower base and bulging outline of the pyramid is due to the much lower fertility and mortality levels found in the United States population. The downward trend over several decades in the birth rate and the even steeper decline in the death rate have given the United States a population with an older age composition.⁴ The indentation or deficiency in the 10-20 age groups in the United States in 1950 shows the effect of the low point in the birth rate reached during the 1930-40 decade and the subsequent rise. By 1955, with the continuing upward trend in the birth rate, the proportion of the population under 10 years of age increased and the base of the pyramid widened somewhat.

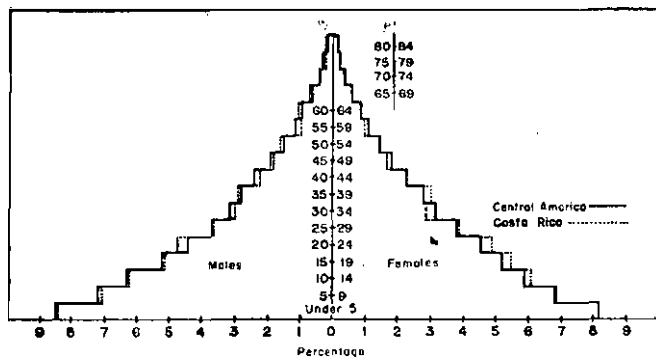
12. For the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico the age composition is such that there is a high proportion of the population under 15 years of age. In 1950 this proportion exceeded 40 per cent in all these countries, the range being no more than from 41 per cent in Honduras to 43 per cent in Costa Rica (table 5); in the United States, on the other

⁴ If a population pyramid were shown for another country, such as France, for example, which has had a declining birth rate for a longer period than the United States, there would be a more pronounced bulge in the pyramid.

Figure IV

CENTRAL AMERICA^a AND COSTA RICA: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)



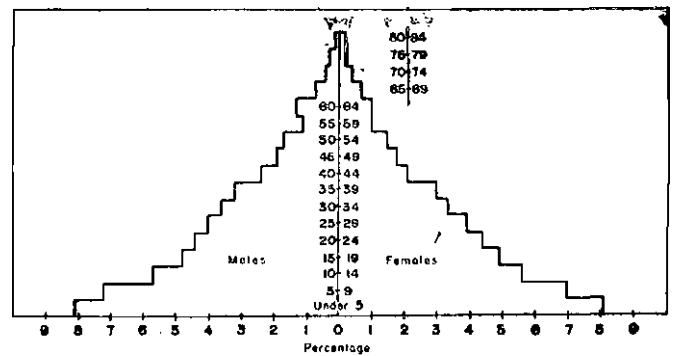
SOURCE: Based on 1950 census data as published in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 10.

^a Including Panama and excluding British Honduras.

Figure VII

PANAMA^a: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)



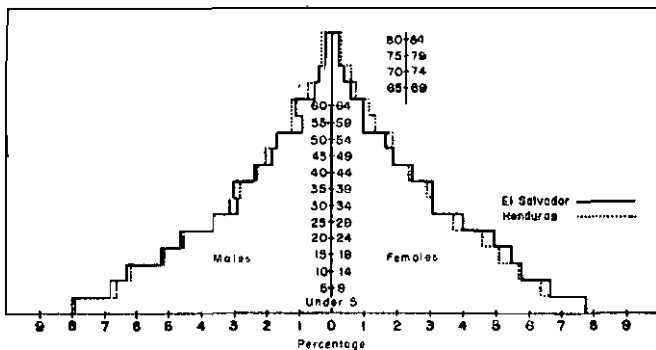
SOURCE: Based on 1950 census data as published in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 10.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone, and also the tribal Indian population.

Figure V

EL SALVADOR AND HONDURAS: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)

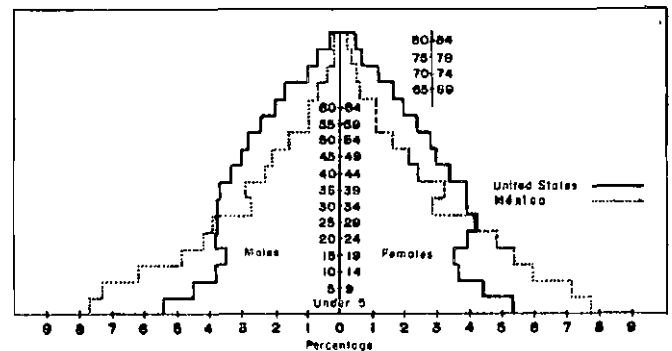


SOURCE: Based on 1950 census data as published in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, (Sales No.:55.XIII.6)*, table 10.

Figure VIII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA^a AND MEXICO: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950.

(Percentage)



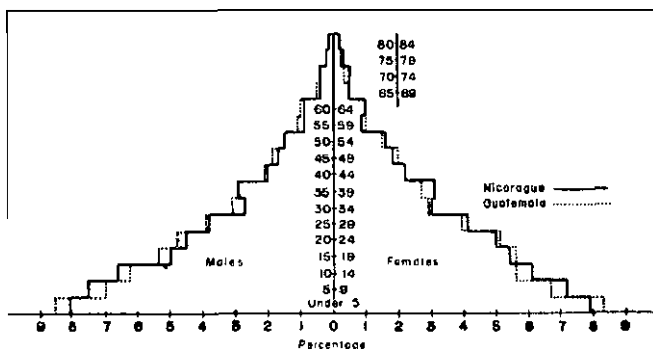
SOURCE: Based on 1950 census data as published in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 10.

^a Excluding armed forces overseas and civilian citizens absent from the country for extended periods of time.

Figure VI

GUATEMALA AND NICARAGUA: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)

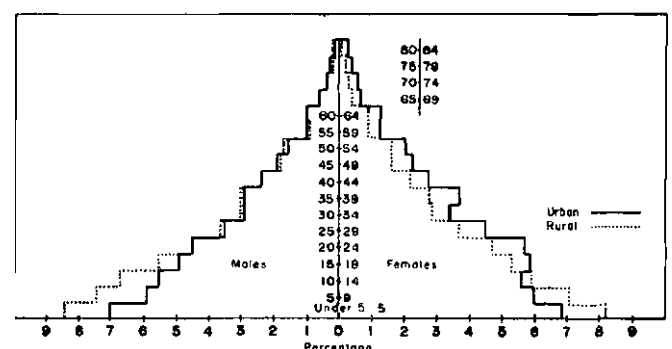


SOURCE: Based on 1950 census data as published in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 10.

Figure IX

EL SALVADOR: COMPOSITION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)



SOURCE: Computed from data in *Segundo Censo de Población (1955)*, El Salvador, table 3.

Table 5

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN WORKING AND NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS BY RURAL AND URBAN RESIDENCE, 1950

Country	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Percentage in age group:			Percentage in age group:			Percentage in age group:		
	Under 15	15-69	70 and over	Under 15	15-69	70 and over	Under 15	15-69	70 and over
Costa Rica	43	55	2	46	53	1	37	61	2
El Salvador	41	57	2	43	55	2	37	61	2
Guatemala	42	56	2	44	55	1	37	61	2
Honduras	41	57	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	43	55	2	45	53	2	40	57	3
Panama ^a	42	56	2	46	52	2	35	63	2
Mexico	42	56	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ^b	30	65	5	34	61	5	27	68	5

SOURCE: Based on data from the 1950 population censuses of the respective Latin American countries. Data for the United States from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1956, op. cit.*, tables 19 and 20. The rural and urban population data are from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* estimates of the civilian population as of April 1, 1955 plus an allocation of the armed force.

^a Population data for Panama exclude 48 654 tribal Indians and the Canal Zone.

^b Data relate to July 1 1955; the total population figures include the armed forces overseas.

hand, the proportion of the population under 15 was only 30 per cent. The population between the ages of 15 and 69 in 1950 was between 55 and 57 per cent in the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico, while in the United States it was 65 per cent. The proportion of the old population—70 and over—was only 2 per cent in the former group, whereas in the United States it was 5 per cent.

13. There are substantial differences in the age composition of the rural and urban populations of the Central American countries, as in other countries. In general a rural population, with its higher birth rate and the migration to urban areas of some of its adults, has a higher proportion in the under-15 group and a smaller proportion in the older age groups (table 5 and figures IX and X). Thus in the urban populations of the Central American countries and Panama from 35 to 40 per cent are in the under-15 group, and from 57 to 63 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 69. Those over 70 constitute only 2 or 3 per cent of the population. In the rural populations of these countries, between 43 and 46 per cent are under 15, while between 52 and 55 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 69.

14. The age composition of a population has important economic and social effects. When a high proportion of the population is under 15, and only a moderate proportion between the ages of 15 and 69, there is a disproportion between the population in what are normally the working age groups and the population in the dependent age groups—that is, those who are generally too young or too old to work. Consequently the burden of providing for the non-working age populations at both ends of the age scale is much greater in these countries than it is in countries with lower birth rates. This may be illustrated by observing the number of people in the under 15 and over 70 groups for each 100 persons in the 15-69 group. For the Central American countries this figure ranges from 75 in El Salvador to 82 in Nicaragua (table 6); for Mexico it is 78. Thus for every 100 persons in the working age group in

the populations of these countries, there are approximately 80 in the non-working age groups who have to be supported by the working age group. The contrast between this aspect of the population's age composition in the Central American countries and Mexico, on the one hand, and in the United States, on the other, can be gauged by the fact that in the United States the corresponding figure is only 53. In other words, while in the United States there are two actual or potential workers for every person who is too young or too old to work, in Central America the ratio is more nearly one to one. By far the largest proportion in the non-working age groups are under 15, since the over 70 group accounts for only 2 per cent of the total.

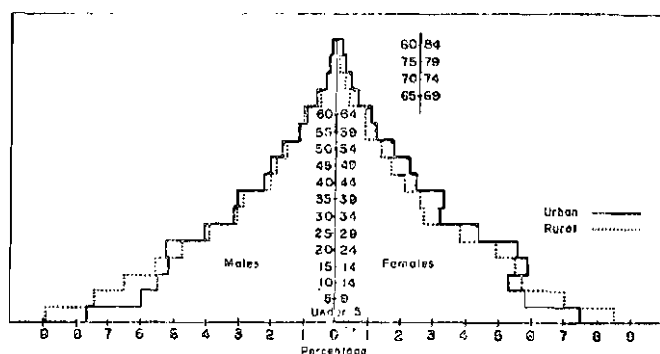
15. For the rural populations of the Central American countries and Panama the burden of dependency is still greater than it is for the total population. For every 100 in the 15-69 age group there are 82 to 91 under 15 or over 70, and all but three or four of them are children or youths. The urban population of these countries has a considerably more favourable age distribution; in the urban areas there are only 59 to 74 in the non-working age groups for every 100 in the working age group. Again a comparison with the United States is of interest in underlining the difference between the Central American countries and an economically more developed country with a considerable lower fertility level. In the urban population of the United States there are only 48 in the two non-working age groups for every 100 in the working age group, while in the rural population there are 63; both of these figures are much lower than the corresponding figures for the Central American countries.

16. Since about half of the population in the 15-69 age group are women, of whom only a relatively small fraction are gainfully employed, the actual burden of dependency in the Central American countries and in Mexico is even greater than the figures suggest, that is to say, a much smaller proportion of the total population must provide the goods and

Figure X

GUATEMALA: COMPOSITION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)



SOURCE: Computed from data in *Sexto Censo de Población (1950)*, Guatemala, tables 3 and 5.

services necessary to support the non-working population.

17. Although the proportion of children under 15 who work is considerably larger in Central America or Mexico than in economically more developed countries, the proportion of adult females who are in the labour force is greater for the industrialized countries. Hence, as will be shown later, the proportion of the population gainfully occupied is higher for the latter than it is for economically under-developed areas such as Central America.

18. It has been suggested that further reductions in infant and child mortality, and in the death rates of various older age groups, might improve the ratio between the working and non-working age population; that is, that the proportion surviving age 15 would be increased and also that the survivors, beyond age 15, would have on the average a longer working life-span. Consequently, it would appear that reduction of death rates would tend to improve the imbalance between the working and non-working population. However, this reasoning overlooks the fact that under normal peacetime conditions the major determinant of the age composition of a population is the fertility rate, rather than the mortality rate; the latter (in combination with the fertility rate) has a strong influence on the growth rate of the popula-

tion, but its effect on the age composition is less.⁵ Hence so long as fertility rates continue at a high level the basic ratio of working to non-working population will remain unaltered. Longer average life spans mean that more males will survive to become fathers and more females will attain or complete their reproductive period. Consequently if age-specific birth rates remain unchanged the total number of births would be increased as a result of the lower mortality rates, and the age composition of the population would remain almost unchanged.⁶

4. Rural and urban population distribution

19. The economies of Central America are predominantly agricultural and rural with respect to their population composition. In 1950 the proportion of the population classified as rural in the six Central American countries (including Panama), was approximately 66 per cent, except for Honduras and Guatemala, where it was 69 and 75 per cent respectively (table 7). Thus the proportion represented by the urban population ranges from 25 per cent in Guatemala to 36 per cent in El Salvador and Panama. In Mexico the proportion was 57 per cent.

20. Because of the different definitions of urban population, the above figures cannot be regarded as comparable. Except in Guatemala, Panama and Mexico, the urban population is defined mainly as the population of the localities that constitute the administrative centres of their municipalities, regardless of the number of inhabitants, but in the three first-named countries a minimum number is stipulated; in Panama this is 1 500, in Guatemala there are two minima, 1 500 and 2 000, and in Mexico the minimum is 2 500 (see table 8).⁷

21. There are also other variations in the definition of the urban population, relating to such urban

⁵ A. J. Coale and E. M. Hoover, *Population growth and economic development in low income countries* (Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1958) pp. 22-23.

⁶ For an analysis of the relative effects of mortality and fertility decreases on the age composition of a population see F. Lorimer, "Dynamics of age structure in a population with initially high fertility and mortality", *United Nations Population Bulletin*, No. 1 (Sales No. 1952, XIII, 2) pp. 31-41.

⁷ These stipulations were first introduced in Guatemala for the 1950 population census.

Table 6

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: NUMBER IN NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS PER 100 IN THE 15-69 AGE GROUP, BY RURAL AND URBAN RESIDENCE, 1950

Country	Total population			Rural population			Urban population		
	Under 15	70 and over	Total	Under 15	70 and over	Total	Under 15	70 and over	Total
Costa Rica	77	3	80	87	3	90	62	4	66
El Salvador	72	3	75	79	3	82	61	4	65
Guatemala	75	3	78	80	3	83	62	3	65
Honduras	71	4	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	79	3	82	85	3	88	69	5	74
Panama	74	3	77	87	4	91	56	3	59
Mexico	74	4	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ^a	45	8	53	54	9	63	40	8	48

SOURCE: Same as for table 5.

^a See footnote ^a to table 5.

Table 7

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS, 1950

Country	Total population	Rural population		Urban population		
		Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total in:	
					All urban localities ^a	Localities of 1 000 or more inhabitants
Costa Rica	800 875	532 589	66.5	268 286	33.5	29.0
El Salvador	1 855 917	1 178 750	63.5	677 167	36.5	27.5
Guatemala	2 790 868	2 094 410	75.0	696 458	25.0	23.9
Honduras ^b	1 368 605	944 152	69.0	424 453	31.0	17.3
Nicaragua	1 057 023	687 774	65.1	369 249	34.9	28.0
Panama ^c	805 285	515 588	64.0	289 697	36.0	42.3 ^d
Mexico	25 791 017	14 807 534	57.4	10 983 483	42.6	42.6 ^e

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 7.

^a "Urban" as defined by the respective countries; see table 8 for the definitions.

^b Population actually enumerated, that is, excluding the 10 per cent adjustment for under-enumeration.

^c Excluding the Canal Zone; including tribal Indians.

^d This percentage is higher than that of all urban localities because the latter is restricted to localities with 1 500 or more inhabitants and essentially urban characteristics.

^e Relates to localities with 2 500 or more inhabitants, the definition of urban localities used in the 1950 census of Mexico.

characteristics as paved streets, availability of electricity and other facilities. It is difficult to postulate any particular set of characteristics that could determine which were the essentially urban populations of these countries, because of the varying conditions.⁸ However, if the comparison is made only on the basis of localities with 2 000 or more inhabitants, as being one definition of urban agglomerations, the differences among these countries become even more marked. For example, in 1950 only 17 per cent of the population of Honduras lived in such localities. For Mexico and Guatemala the proportion of the urban population remains much the same according to this criterion; for Guatemala and El Salvador it is in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent, and for Nicaragua and Costa Rica it is 28 and 29 per cent respectively (see table 7).

22. Table 9 gives a further picture of the distribution of the urban population in the Central American countries. This shows that in all these coun-

tries a substantial proportion of the total population is concentrated in one relatively large urban centre, the capital. In 1950, Panama and all the Central American countries except Honduras had only one city with a population of over 100 000, which accounted for between 9 and 17 per cent of the total population and a much larger percentage of the urban population. Honduras had no city of this size in 1950, the population of its capital being in the 50 000 to 100 000 range. The proportion of the total population accounted for by localities of 1 000 inhabitants or over ranged from 24 per cent for Honduras to 45 per cent for Panama. Mexico, on the other hand, had nearly 58 per cent of its population in such localities, and 15 per cent in ten cities with a population of 100 000 or over.⁹

23. Another aspect often indicative of the degree of urbanization of a country is the proportion of the economically active population engaged in agriculture. From this standpoint Honduras again appears as the most rural of the Central American countries, with 83 per cent of its economically active population in 1950 engaged in agriculture. In the other

⁸ Nathan Whetten, in *Rural Mexico* (University of Chicago Press, 1948), p. 36, suggests 10 000 inhabitants as a lower limit for the designation of a locality as urban, although for some analyses of urban-rural differences he uses a lower limit of 5 000. See also R. G. Burnight, N. L. Whetten and B. D. Waxman, "Differential rural-urban fertility in Mexico", *American Sociological Review* February 1956, pp. 3-8.

⁹ In this respect there has been a great change since 1950; Mexican official statistics for mid-1959 indicate that Mexico City alone accounted for 15 per cent of the total population.

Table 8

DEFINITIONS OF URBAN AREAS USED IN THE 1950 POPULATION CENSUSES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO

Country	Definition of urban areas
Costa Rica	Administrative centres of cantons.
El Salvador	Capitals of departments, administrative centres of districts and municipalities.
Guatemala	Places with 2 000 or more inhabitants, and places with 1 500 or more inhabitants if running water is provided in the houses.
Honduras	Administrative centres of districts and municipalities.
Nicaragua	Administrative centres of departments and municipalities.
Panama	Populated centres (<i>poblaciones</i>) of 1 500 or more having essentially urban characteristics.
Mexico	Populated centres (<i>localidades</i>) of more than 2 500 inhabitants.

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 7.

countries the proportion ranged from approximately 51 per cent in Panama to 68 per cent in Guatemala. In Mexico the proportion was still nearly 58 per cent, although this percentage has been declining steadily for some decades.

24. Despite the handicap of non-comparable definitions of the rural and urban population, the existing classifications provide the basis for some useful indications. The differences between rural and urban populations with respect to levels of living, migration, educational level and fertility in the Central American countries correspond closely to the differences that would be expected. Thus although further refinements in distinguishing between the urban and rural population are both possible and desirable, the existing definitions of the rural population in these countries apparently include so large a proportion of them that the data provide a picture of important social, economic and demographic differences between the rural and urban population.

5. *Growth rates of the rural and urban population*

25. Past data with respect to urban and rural population distribution in the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico reveal two major trends (table 10). The first is a limited degree of gradual urbanization and industrialization; as in other regions of the world, the rural population has decreased in relation to the urban population. The trend is more rapid in some of these countries than in others, and most rapid in Mexico. Industrialization and urbanization appear to have proceeded more rapidly between 1940 and 1950 than in earlier decades for which data are available; the Second World War stimulated economic activities, in contrast to the depression of the thirties.

26. The second trend that emerges is the more rapid rate of growth of the urban population. Generally speaking the urban population has grown at an annual rate which is from 50 to 100 per cent higher than the rate of growth of the rural population, although this ratio varies considerably from one country to another.

27. The death rates in the rural areas of Central America are probably higher than in the urban areas, but the birth rates are also much higher.¹⁰ Consequently, it would be expected that in the absence of migration from rural to urban areas the annual rate of population increase would be at least as great, if not greater, in rural areas. However, as the data in table 10 show, in the past the rate of growth has been higher in the urban areas, which indicates a migration from rural to urban areas. The rate of this migration has differed from country to country and, within countries, from one period to another.

28. During 1940-50 there was an acceleration in the rate of growth of the urban population, due partly to increased migration from rural to urban areas. During this period the urban population of Mexico increased at the phenomenal annual rate of about 4.7 per cent, while the rural population increased at

the annual rate of only 1.4 per cent; this reflects a sharp increase in the rate of migration from rural to urban areas. The rate of growth of the rural population also declined during this period in Guatemala and Panama. In Nicaragua, however, there was an increase in the rate of growth of both the rural and the urban population; apparently migration from rural to urban areas was not sufficient to siphon off as large a part of the natural increase in the rural population as in some other Central American countries.¹¹

29. As the only census data available for El Salvador prior to 1950 are those for 1930, the information is difficult to interpret. The data are not clear with respect to the rural-urban population distribution, and there is probably a lack of comparability between the 1930 and 1950 data in the classification of the urban population.¹² The general evidence available indicates that during this period there was considerable progress in economic development and industrialization in El Salvador, and that this progress has undoubtedly been more rapid since 1950. Yet the census statistics show very little change in the ratio between the urban and rural population between 1930 and 1950; without an adjustment of the census data to allow for non-comparability of the definitions of urban and rural, they actually show a small relative decrease in the urban population during this period. Although this slight decrease may have occurred, it appears doubtful, and it seems inadvisable to rely too closely on the exact figures. El Salvador is the only one of the Central American countries in which the rate of growth was more rapid among the rural than the urban population between 1930 and 1950, but the difference in the rate is very slight, and probably not statistically significant.

6. *Social and cultural characteristics of the population*

30. There are striking differences with respect to the ethnic composition of the population, both between Costa Rica and Guatemala on the one hand, and between those two countries and the other Central American countries on the other. Panama is also very different in this respect, although the census information available does not make it possible to quantify the differences in ethnic composition. The 1950 census provides information with respect to ethnic groups for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras. In Costa Rica almost 98 per cent of the population was classified as white, the remainder being distributed among the Indian, Negro and yellow races (table 11). In Guatemala, on the other hand, 54 per cent of the population was classified as indigenous or pure Indian, and the remainder as *ladinos* or non-indigenous; this latter classification was based on both racial and cultural differences from the indigenous population. In Honduras approximately

¹¹ However, it should be remembered that the estimates for Nicaragua prior to 1950 rest on somewhat shaky foundations.

¹² See United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1952*, (Sales No.: 1953. XIII. 1), p. 171. On the other hand the Department of Statistics and Census (*Dirección General de Estadística y Censos*) of El Salvador states that the urban and rural definitions were the same in 1930 and 1950; see *Atlas Censal de El Salvador* (August 1955) p. 36.

¹⁰ For a discussion of rural-urban differences in birth rates and death rates, see Chapter III.

Table
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: POP

Size of locality (Number of inhabitants)	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Honduras	
	Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population
Total localities of								
1 000 and over	26	31.2	120	32.2	172	28.0	104	24.1
100 000 and over	1	17.4	1	8.7	1	10.2	—	—
50 000—99 999 . . .	—	—	1	2.8	—	—	1	5.2
20 000—49 999 . . .	—	—	1	1.4	1	1.0	1	1.6
10 000—19 999 . . .	5	7.9	6	4.4	3	1.3	3	3.0
5 000—9 999 . . .	1	0.7	11	4.3	17	4.2	4	2.0
2 000—4 999 . . .	8	3.0	38	5.9	65	7.2	25	5.5
1 000—1 999 . . .	11	2.2	62	4.7	85	4.1	70	6.8

SOURCE: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1955, *op. cit.*, table 8. Data for Mexico from *Resumen General del Séptimo*

^a For localities of 25 000 to 50 000 inhabitants.

^b For localities of 10 000 to 25 000 inhabitants.

^c For localities of 2 500 to 5 000 inhabitants.

^d For localities of 1 000 to 2 500 inhabitants.

90 per cent of the population in 1945 was classified as mixed, that is, a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood (*mestizos*); the Indian population constituted slightly under 7 per cent, and the remainder were distributed among the white, Negro and yellow races. Although census information is lacking with respect to the ethnic composition of the population in El Salvador and Nicaragua, both are generally considered to consist largely of *mestizos*, and the ethnic composition is probably much the same as in Honduras.

31. For most of the countries of this region census information is available about the mother tongue or the language currently spoken in the home. Table 12 shows that over 90 per cent of the population speak Spanish in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Mexico, whereas in Guatemala only some 60 per cent speak Spanish, the remainder speaking indigenous Indian languages or dialects. In Mexico 96 per cent of the population speak Spanish, although this figure includes about 8 per cent who speak some indigenous language in addition. Most of the remainder speak only indigenous languages.

32. In the 1950 census information was also obtained about the religious affiliation of the population in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico. The Catholic proportion ranges from 95.8 per cent in Nicaragua to 98.3 per cent in Mexico; the Protestant faith accounts for most of the remainder, other faiths constituting only between 0.1 and 0.5 per cent in these countries (table 13).

33. Only a small proportion of the population of the countries of this region are foreign-born. In 1950 the highest percentage was 6.2, in Panama, and the next highest 4.2, in Costa Rica; in the other countries the percentage ranged from 0.7 in Mexico to 2.4 in Honduras (table 14).

34. The question of permanent migration between the Central American countries is much discussed. The figures for the foreign-born element in the population of these countries in 1950 show that such migration was very limited, but it is of interest to know which countries supplied the most immigrants in each case. Table 15 shows the four principal

countries of origin of the immigrants to Central America and Panama. Of the foreign-born living in Costa Rica at the time of the 1950 census, 57 per cent came from Nicaragua, 6 per cent from Panama, approximately 3 per cent each from Spain and the United States, and the remainder in smaller quantities from various other countries. For El Salvador the corresponding figures were: Honduras 48 per cent, Guatemala 26 per cent, Nicaragua 5 per cent, United States 3 per cent, all other countries 17 per cent. For Guatemala the main source of immigrants was El Salvador, which provided 32 per cent of the foreign-born population of Guatemala; 21 per cent came from Honduras, 16 per cent from Mexico, 5 per cent from the United States and the remainder from various other countries. For Nicaragua the main source of supply for immigrants was Honduras, which provided nearly 51 per cent of Nicaragua's foreign-born population; Costa Rica provided another 10 per cent. In Panama, 41 per cent of the immigrants came from Jamaica and Colombia in nearly equal proportions, and another 16 per cent came from Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

35. The distribution by country of citizenship of the alien (non-citizen) population in these countries in 1950 was very similar to the distribution by country of origin of the foreign-born population. For Honduras, however, information is available for the alien population but not for the foreign born; in 1950 the alien population amounted to only 32 703 (2.4 per cent of the total population), of which 62 per cent came from El Salvador; the next two largest contributors were Guatemala, providing nearly 19 per cent, and Nicaragua, 8 per cent (table 16).

7. Education

36. A widespread social and economic problem in the region, affecting the rate and level of economic development, is the illiteracy of large sectors of the population. Here cause and effect are obscured by the vicious circle of economic backwardness and poverty creating the conditions that give rise to il-

ULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF LOCALITY, 1950

Nicaragua		Panama		Mexico		United States	
Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population	Number or localities	Percentage of population
56	31.6	50	45.3	3 581	57.6	8 721	63.3
1	10.3	1	15.8	10	15.1	106	29.4
—	—	1	6.5	14	3.6	126	5.9
2	4.9	—	—	43	5.3	252 ^a	5.8 ^a
3	3.8	3	5.4	92	4.9	778 ^b	7.9 ^b
4	2.6	7	6.0	215	5.7	1 176	5.4
19	6.4	22	8.6	609 ^c	8.0 ^c	1 846 ^c	4.3 ^c
27	3.6	16	3.0	2 598 ^d	15.0 ^d	4 437 ^d	4.6 ^d

Censo General de Población de 1950, table 26-A, p. 119.

literacy, and illiteracy contributing to a perpetuation of poverty and lack of economic progress.

37. The value of literacy and basic education does not lie merely in the acquisition of a few basic cultural tools, essential as these are; the important fact is that the human qualities that stimulate and encourage progress and social change are associated with the possession of a basic education. Such qualities as initiative, receptivity to and desire for new ideas and better ways of living, adaptability and self-reliance are associated with progress in education, whereas stultification, superstition and sharp social stratifications are the by-products of ignorance and illiteracy.

38. As recently as 1950 the illiteracy rate was very high in all these countries except Costa Rica and Panama. For the population of 10 years and over the illiteracy rate in the other countries ranged from 58 per cent in El Salvador to 70 per cent in Guatemala, whereas the rates in Costa Rica and Panama were 21 and 28 per cent respectively. Moreover, in the latter two countries illiteracy has been reduced to practically the same rate for females as for males; the only other country in the region where this is true is Nicaragua, and in the remaining countries illiteracy is higher among females than males (table 17).

39. There is a sharp difference between the rural and urban population with respect to illiteracy, the rate in the urban population being half or less than half that in the rural population for those aged 10 and over. In Costa Rica only 8 per cent of the urban population were illiterate in 1950, compared with 28 per cent of the rural population. In Panama the urban illiteracy rate was only 7.2 per cent, and the rural rate nearly 43 per cent. In the other Central American countries the urban illiteracy rate ranged from about 33 per cent in El Salvador and Nicaragua to nearly 40 per cent in Guatemala. Among the rural population aged 10 and over the illiteracy rate was 73 per cent in El Salvador and 81 per cent in Nicaragua and Guatemala (table 18).

40. Although in past decades some progress was

made in improving educational facilities and in ensuring the use of these facilities by the population, this progress seems to have been slow. The information available for Central America and Panama does not reveal how far illiteracy has been reduced since 1950.¹³ However, it is possible to obtain some idea of the reduction of illiteracy in successive periods by comparing the illiteracy rate in 1950 in the younger age groups with the rate in the groups corresponding to an earlier generation. The resulting picture is not very satisfactory; although there were more and better schools, with higher enrolment and more teachers, than in earlier periods, these advances were largely counterbalanced by the population increase.

41. In those Central American countries where illiteracy is widespread and affects between 60 and 70 per cent of the population over 10 years of age—that is, in all except Costa Rica and Panama—the progress achieved in reducing illiteracy since 1900 has not been encouraging, particularly in the rural population. This is indicated by tables 17, 18 and 20, which give the illiteracy rate among males and females for the various age groups by urban and rural residence. In Guatemala, for example, the illiteracy rate in the 10-14 age group was 66 per cent for the boys and 70 per cent for the girls. The rate was much the same among the fathers of this group, who would be largely in the 35-44 group. There had apparently been a slight improvement in the illiteracy rate among females, since among the mothers of the young group, presumed to be in the 24-34 and 34-44 group, the rate was between 75 and 78 per cent. In Nicaragua the rate was even higher for the 10-14 year old boys than for 35-44 year old males and the same was true for the females in these two age groups. Males in the 35-44 group in 1950, having been born between 1905 and 1914, obtained their primary education under the conditions prevailing

¹³ Figures for Mexico for 1955 show a reduction of illiteracy among the population aged 6 and over, from about 43 per cent in 1950 to an estimated 35 per cent in 1955. See Department of Education (*Secretaría de Educación*), *Alfabetización y misiones culturales*, 1957.

Table 10
CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: TRENDS AND RATES OF GROWTH
OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS, SPECIFIED CENSUS YEARS

Country and census year	Rural population			Urban population		
	Number (Thousands)	Percentage of total	Annual percentage increase ^a	Number (Thousands)	Percentage of total	Annual percentage increase ^a
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Costa Rica						
1927	337	71.4 ^b	—	135	28.6 ^b	—
1950	533	66.6	2.01	267	33.4	3.01
Guatemala						
1920	964	73.4	—	350	26.6	—
1940	1 614	73.3	2.61	588	26.7	2.63
1950	1 941	69.2	1.86	864	30.8 ^c	3.92
El Salvador						
1930	916	63.5	—	527	36.5 ^d	—
1950	1 188	63.6	1.31	680	36.4	1.28
Honduras						
1945	895	71.0	—	366	29.0	—
1950	985	69.0	1.93	443	31.0	3.89
Nicaragua ^e						
1906	358	70.8	—	147	29.2	—
1920	444	69.6	1.55	194	30.4	2.00
1940	549	66.6	1.07	276	33.4	1.78
1950	690	65.1	2.31	370	34.9	2.97
Panama ^f						
1930	329	69.9	—	142	30.1	—
1940	410	66.2	2.23	210	33.8	3.99
1950	510	64.0	2.21	287	36.0	3.17
Mexico						
1921 ^g	9 869	68.8	—	4 466	31.2	—
1930	11 032	66.5	1.25	5 557	33.5	2.50
1940	12 860	64.9	1.55	6 955	35.1	2.23
1950	14 824	57.4	1.43	11 002	42.6	4.69

SOURCE: Rural and urban population estimates obtained by applying the percentage distributions shown in columns (2) and (5) of this table to the mid-year estimates of population published in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.* The definitions of urban and rural are those used by the respective countries. Data for columns (2) and (5), unless otherwise indicated, are from the *Demographic Yearbook, 1955 op. cit.* and 1952, (Sales No.: 1953. XIII. 1) or from the census reports of the respective countries.

^a Geometric rates of increase in population.

^b Estimated on the basis of the population of the eleven principal cities and adjusted to conform to the urban-rural definitions used in Costa Rica in 1950.

^c Represents the urban percentage as defined in the previous two censuses, and is used in this table for purposes of gauging the historical trend. The older definition (the inhabitants of administrative centres of municipalities) is in general more comparable with the 1950 definition of urban used by the other Central American countries.

^d Represents a slight adjustment of the figure of 38.3 per cent shown in the 1952 *Demographic Yearbook* because of the apparent difference in the definition of urban for the two censuses.

^e The figures in columns (2) and (5) for the census years 1906, 1920 and 1940 incorporate adjustments made in the light of the 1950 census results.

^f Excludes the Canal Zone; includes the tribal Indian population.

^g In the 1921 population census in Mexico, urban localities were defined as those with 2 000 or more inhabitants; in subsequent censuses this figure was increased to 2 500. The data for 1921 are from *Anuario Estadístico 1938*, (Department of Statistics, Mexico), table 12, p. 34.

from about 1912-1921 onwards (See Paragraph 45 following).

42. Data on illiteracy for Honduras by age groups is available for 1945, but it is less detailed than for the other countries. The situation it reveals is similar to that in Nicaragua, the likelihood being that the rate in the 10-14 group was even higher than among the parent group. In El Salvador, however, some improvement is evident, since the rate was lower in the younger group than in the parent group, particularly among the girls.

43. In Panama, on the other hand, the data show steady progress in reducing illiteracy. There is a

steady decline in the illiteracy rate from the oldest to the youngest age groups, showing a consistent reduction in illiteracy from the high rates that prevailed in the last years of the nineteenth century. This applies to both the rural and urban population.

44. Costa Rica has the lowest illiteracy rate of all the Central American countries, but there was some deterioration with respect to primary education for the cohort of children born during 1930-40, who were between the ages of 10 and 19 in 1950; the rate for this cohort reverses the steady decrease in illiteracy for the successively younger age groups

Table 11

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES:
POPULATION BY ETHNIC COMPOSITION, 1950

Ethnic group	Percentage of population in ethnic group in:		
	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Honduras ^a
White	97.7		1.2
Indian	0.3	53.6	6.7
Mixed	—		89.9
Black	1.9		2.1
Yellow	0.1		0.1
Other	—	46.4	—

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, op. cit., table 7.

^a Data relate to 1945.

Table 12

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES,
PANAMA AND MEXICO: POPULATION BY
LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOUSEHOLD, 1950

Country	Percentage of population speaking:		
	Spanish	Indigenous languages	Other languages
Costa Rica ^a . .	97.3	0.4	2.3
Guatemala ^b . .	59.4	40.4	0.2
Nicaragua ^c . .	96.2	2.5	1.3
Panama ^d	91.7 ^f	—	8.3
Mexico ^e	95.9	3.7	0.4

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1956*, op. cit., table 9.

^a Classification based on mother tongue.

^b Excludes population under 3 years of age; language is that currently spoken.

^c Excludes population under 6 years of age, language is that currently spoken.

^d Based on language currently spoken; excludes the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

^e Excludes population under 5 years of age; the language is that currently spoken for the native born, and the mother tongue for the foreign born.

^f Includes 7.6 per cent who speak some indigenous language in addition to Spanish.

Table 13

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND
MEXICO: POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1950

Country	Percent of population		
	Catholic	Protestant	Other
Guatemala . . .	96.9	2.8	0.3
Honduras . . .	97.8	2.0	0.2
Nicaragua . . .	95.8	4.1	0.1
Mexico	98.3	1.2	0.5

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, op. cit., table 8.

Table 14

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES,
PANAMA AND MEXICO: FOREIGN-BORN
POPULATION, 1950

Country	Foreign born	
	Number	Percentage of total population
Costa Rica ^a	33 251	4.2
El Salvador	19 291	1.0
Guatemala	30 244	1.1
Honduras	32 864	2.4
Nicaragua	10 193	1.0
Panama ^b	50 072	6.2
Mexico ^a	182 707	0.7

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, op. cit., tables 5 and 7.

^a *De jure* population.

^b Excluding the Canal Zone; the total population includes the tribal Indians.

(table 17). The same pattern emerges in both the rural and urban population (table 18).

45. It should be noted that the information given in tables 17 and 18 is not adequate for measuring the precise degree of progress in the gradual reduction of illiteracy. It might be expected that from the 10-14 group to about the 25-34 group there would be some successive reduction in the illiteracy rate

Table 15

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1950

(Percentage)

Country of birth	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Panama ^a
Total foreign born	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costa Rica				10.5	8.7
El Salvador			32.5	7.0	
Guatemala		26.5		0.9	
Honduras		48.3	20.8	50.6	
Nicaragua	56.9	5.3			7.0
Panama	6.2				
Mexico			16.1		
United States of America	2.9	3.0	5.2		
Spain	3.3				
Jamaica					20.7
Colombia					20.1
All other countries	30.7	16.9	25.4	30.0	43.5

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, op. cit., table 5. Data for individual countries of origin in this table have been restricted to the four principal countries of emigration.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone.

Table 16
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: ALIEN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, 1950
(Percentage)

Country of citizenship	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama ^a
<i>Total foreign born</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costa Rica	—	—	—	11.0	8.7
El Salvador	—	—	62.0	7.1	—
Guatemala	—	26.3	18.6	—	—
Honduras	—	48.6	—	41.5	—
Nicaragua	47.5	5.1	8.4	—	—
Panama	6.5	—	—	—	—
United States of America	6.1	3.2	2.6	14.3	7.6
United Kingdom	22.2	—	—	—	33.6
Colombia	—	—	—	—	19.5
All other countries	17.7	16.8	8.4	26.1	30.6

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, *op. cit.*, table 6. Data for individual countries of origin in this table have been restricted to the four principal countries of emigration.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone.

Table 17
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: ILLITERACY^a RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 1950
(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica			El Salvador			Guatemala		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
10 and over	21.2	20.9	21.5	57.8	54.7	60.7	70.3	65.8	74.8
10-14	24.0	25.6	22.4	51.6	52.6	50.5	68.5	66.6	70.6
15-19	18.4	19.8	17.1	55.6	55.9	55.3	68.0	64.6	71.3
20-24	16.3	16.5	16.1	55.6	52.8	58.1	67.4	61.4	73.0
25-34	17.8	17.4	18.2	58.3	53.9	62.3	69.5	63.9	75.2
35-44	22.0	20.6	23.3	61.4	55.6	66.9	71.7	65.1	78.1
45-54	23.0	20.7	25.4	62.5	56.4	68.4	75.4	70.2	80.7
55-64	28.4	24.8	32.0	63.7	58.1	69.1	76.9	74.0	80.2
65 and over	35.7	30.8	40.6	62.9	58.3	67.1	74.7	71.9	77.6
Age not known	34.9	32.7	37.9	32.4	27.2	39.3	—	—	—

Age group	Honduras ^b			Nicaragua			Panamá ^c		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
10 and over	66.3 ^e	64.5 ^e	68.2 ^e	62.6	63.5	61.8	28.2	27.6	28.8
10-14	74.0 ^d	73.4 ^d	74.7 ^d	67.1	69.6	64.4	19.0	20.4	17.6
15-19	63.1	64.4	61.9	61.4	64.8	58.2	20.4	21.0	19.8
20-24	61.4	61.6	61.1	61.3	63.0	59.9	22.4	22.3	22.4
25-34				63.8	64.0	63.5	23.5	22.4	24.7
35-44				62.5	61.3	63.6	30.1	28.4	32.0
45-54	64.5	60.2	68.7	59.9	57.5	62.2	43.6	42.0	45.4
55-64				58.6	56.5	60.5	48.5	45.6	51.8
65 and over				57.8	58.0	57.6	53.7	51.0	56.5
Age not known							76.9	79.0	73.8

SOURCE: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1956*, (Sales No.: 56. XVII. 5), table 177, for all countries except Nicaragua; the data for Nicaragua are from the 1950 population census report (table 35).

^a Inability to read and write.

^b The data relate to 1945; for 1950 the illiteracy rate for those aged 10 and over was 64.8 per cent for both sexes combined, 62.9 for males and 66.7 for females.

^c Including persons aged 7 and over.

^d Relates to persons aged 7-14.

^e Excluding the Canal Zone and also the tribal Indian population.

Table 18
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: ILLITERACY RATE^a IN THE URBAN AND
RURAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950
(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica					
	Urban population			Rural population		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
10 and over	8.1	6.5	9.4	28.5	27.8	29.2
10-14 years	8.2	8.9	7.5	30.8	32.5	29.1
15-19	5.6	4.8	6.1	24.9	28.1	23.4
20-24	5.1	4.3	5.7	22.6	22.3	22.9
25-34	5.7	4.5	6.7	24.7	23.7	25.7
35-44	8.0	5.6	10.0	30.3	28.4	32.3
45-54	10.1	6.8	12.9	31.0	28.0	34.6
55-64	14.0	9.9	17.5	38.0	33.1	43.8
65 and over	21.4	15.7	25.8	46.5	39.8	55.1
Age not known	27.8	25.6	29.9	38.6	35.7	44.0
El Salvador						
10 and over	32.5	26.4	37.6	73.2	70.0	76.6
10-14 years	25.7	25.4	25.9	64.7	65.3	63.9
15-19	27.2	24.5	29.4	71.8	71.8	71.8
20-24	28.4	22.8	32.9	72.8	69.9	75.7
25-34	31.2	24.2	37.0	75.0	70.5	79.5
35-44	36.8	27.8	44.2	77.4	71.6	83.6
45-54	39.9	30.1	47.7	77.8	71.4	84.8
55-64	42.6	33.2	49.6	78.5	72.1	85.7
65 and over	44.1	35.2	50.2	78.1	72.4	84.6
Age not known	17.3	9.8	26.9	47.6	44.1	52.6
Guatemala						
10 and over	39.0	31.8	45.4	81.5	77.0	86.1
10-14 years	34.3	31.5	37.0	78.5	76.3	80.9
15-19	33.9	28.1	38.9	79.3	75.9	82.7
20-24	34.9	27.6	41.7	79.4	73.7	84.9
25-34	36.6	28.2	44.4	81.5	76.0	87.3
35-44	42.0	32.2	50.8	83.2	77.1	89.4
45-54	48.0	39.2	55.6	86.2	81.1	91.7
55-64	50.7	44.9	55.5	86.9	83.0	91.6
65 and over	49.1	42.9	53.4	86.0	81.8	90.9
Age not known	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua						
10 and over	30.0	27.3	—	81.1	80.0	82.4
10-14 years	31.2	31.7	30.7	84.2	85.5	82.6
15-19	24.9	24.4	25.3	81.7	83.3	80.0
20-24	27.8	26.7	28.7	80.5	79.8	81.3
25-34	29.6	26.3	32.0	81.5	79.9	83.3
35-44	32.6	27.4	36.1	80.0	76.9	83.2
45-54	31.3	23.6	36.7	78.5	74.6	82.9
55-64	31.8	26.3	35.4	77.5	72.1	84.0
65 and over	35.4	33.5	36.4	78.0	72.9	83.5
Age not known	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamá ^b						
10 and over	7.2	6.0	8.3	42.9	41.1	44.9
10-14 years	2.5	3.0	2.1	27.0	28.1	25.0
15-19	2.8	2.4	3.2	31.2	30.5	32.0
20-24	3.9	3.5	4.2	35.1	33.6	36.7
25-34	4.1	3.4	4.8	39.0	36.3	42.1
35-44	6.7	5.4	8.1	48.8	45.1	53.4
45-54	14.1	10.8	17.1	61.1	61.6	69.4
55-64	18.5	14.8	22.4	73.3	68.7	79.1
65 and over	25.0	20.8	28.6	75.6	70.5	81.6
Age not known	48.4	45.7	51.1	83.8	85.7	80.8

SOURCE: Data from the 1950 population census of each country. The urban and rural populations are as defined by the respective countries.

^a Inability to read and write.

^b Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 19
CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED AGE
GROUPS ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SEX, 1950

Country and Age group	Number attending school			Percentage in school		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Costa Rica						
7-14	99 385	50 581	48 804	61.7	62.1	61.2
7-9	42 252	21 241	21 011	67.2	66.9	67.4
10-14	57 133	29 340	27 793	58.1	59.0	57.2
15-19	7 000	3 548	3 452	8.3	8.8	7.9
20-24	1 672	1 093	579	2.2	2.9	1.5
El Salvador						
6-14	170 219	86 234	83 985	41.1	40.6	41.5
6-9	69 983	35 460	34 532	36.8	37.0	36.5
10-14	100 236	50 774	49 462	44.7	43.6	45.9
Guatemala						
7-14	131 797	73 788	58 009	24.4	26.3	22.3
7-9	55 824	30 456	25 368	26.4	28.2	24.5
10-14	75 973	43 332	32 641	23.1	25.1	20.9
15-19	19 910	11 816	8 094	6.5	7.9	5.2
20-24	6 889	5 445	1 444	2.5	4.0	1.0
Honduras						
7-15	63 207	33 596	29 611	24.7	25.6	23.8
Nicaragua						
7-14	65 050	32 120	32 930	25.5	24.4	26.8
7-9	25 714	12 807	12 907	21.3	20.6	22.0
10-14	39 336	19 313	20 023	29.3	27.7	31.1
15-19	7 699	4 357	3 342	7.0	8.3	5.8
20-24	1 236	834	402	1.2	1.8	0.8
Panama^a						
7-14	97 623	49 408	48 215	66.8	66.6	66.9
7-9	39 839	19 765	20 074	65.3	64.4	66.3
10-14	57 784	29 643	28 141	67.8	68.2	67.4
15	3 971	2 261	1 710	25.1	28.4	21.8
Mexico						
6-14	2 249 980	1 188 241	1 061 739	37.5	38.8	36.1
7-14	2 106 552	1 115 917	990 635	40.3	41.8	38.8
15-19	311 392	181 779	129 613	11.8	14.6	9.4
20-24	4 76	66	61 7	.	3.6	.1

SOURCE: Based on data in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956, op. cit.*, table 19.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone, and also the tribal Indian population.

because those in the older groups had more time to acquire the minimum knowledge of reading and writing necessary to qualify as literate for the purposes of the 1950 census. Furthermore, there were some in the over 35 groups in 1950 who although they at one time knew how to read and write had forgotten either or both through long disuse, and were consequently classified as illiterate in the 1950 census. This may account for some of the increase in illiteracy among successive age groups over 35, but it is probably less significant than the fact that when these people were at school the facilities and the general attitude towards attending school, even for a minimum period, were far less favourable to progress than it was for those in the younger age groups at the 1950 census. Nevertheless, despite the shortcomings of the data, it seems clear that progress has been inadequate, and that greater efforts must be made to extend educational facilities, especially in the way of primary education, to more of the children and young people who are not attending school even though required to do so by law.

46. Table 19 shows the extent to which children

of school age were actually attending school in 1950 in Central America and Mexico. In Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua only about 25 per cent of the 7-14 group were attending school; in El Salvador the percentage was 40, in Costa Rica 60 and in Panama 66. For Mexico the figure was 40 per cent. The figures for those attending educational institutions show a sharp drop for the 15-19 age group, and another for the 20-24 age group. For the 15-19 age group the attendance percentage is highest in Mexico, where it is 12 per cent; in Nicaragua and Guatemala it is about 7 per cent, and in Costa Rica about 8 per cent. No information is available for this age group for El Salvador, Panama and Honduras. One encouraging aspect is that the attendance rate in the 7-9 and 10-14 groups is about the same for girls as for boys, a fact which is more significant in the older group, since it might be expected that the rate would be the same for the very young children. Only in Guatemala was the attendance rate lower for girls in the 10-14 group; in Nicaragua the rate was actually slightly higher for girls than for boys.

46a. This discussion of the educational status of

Table 20

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 25 FOR WHOM A GIVEN YEAR OF PRIMARY SCHOOL WAS THE HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Country	Years primary school completed					
	Less than 1 year	1	2	3	4	5 and 6
Costa Rica						
Total	21.2	6.0	17.3	17.9	12.4	17.2
Urban	8.8	3.4	10.9	15.0	13.6	30.4
Rural	28.8	7.6	21.2	19.7	11.6	9.1
El Salvador						
Total	66.8	4.7	9.4	6.3	3.7	5.8
Urban	43.6	4.6	12.8	11.2	7.5	12.7
Rural	82.1	4.8	7.2	3.0	1.2	1.2
Guatemala						
Total	72.3	3.4	6.1	6.7	3.0	5.7
Urban	42.6	4.1	7.6	12.1	7.7	17.2
Rural	83.7	3.1	5.5	4.7	1.2	1.3
Nicaragua						
Total	64.2	4.3	8.3	7.3	5.0	7.9
Urban	34.8	4.2	11.6	13.5	10.5	18.4
Rural	82.0	4.4	6.4	3.6	1.6	1.6
Panama						
Total	36.5	→ 18.8 ←		→ 31.1 ←		
Urban	12.3	→ 13.9 ←		→ 47.0 ←		
Rural	55.5	→ 22.7 ←		→ 18.6 ←		
Mexico						
Total	46.0	→ 48.4 ←				
United States						
Total	2.6	→ 2.4 ←		→ 6.2 ←		37.2 ^a

SOURCES: Computed from data in the report on the 1950 population census for each of the Central American countries: Costa Rica, table XXXIII, p. 40; El Salvador, table 13, p. 319; Guatemala, table 24, p. 145; Panama, Vol. II, table 26, p. 180 for the total population and Vol. V, table 24, p. 72 for the urban (data for the rural population obtained by subtraction); Nicaragua, Vol. XVII, table XXII, p. 181. Data for the United States from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, *op. cit.*, table 18, p. 566.

^a Relates to persons who have completed five or more years of primary school.

the population may usefully be completed by a summary of the census data on the educational level of the adult population (25 years of age and over) in 1950. In Costa Rica and Panama approximately 8 and 13 per cent respectively of the adult population had some education beyond the six years of primary school for which data are given in table 20. In the other Central American countries (excluding Honduras¹⁴) only 2 to 2.5 per cent of the adult population had some education beyond the primary level. In Mexico 5 per cent of the adults had completed a higher grade than the sixth and final year of primary school in 1950.

46b. The number of adults who had less than a year of schooling (table 20) was between 65 and 73 per cent in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, 22 per cent in Costa Rica, 38 per cent in Panama and 52 per cent in Mexico.

46c. Table 20 also shows the difference between urban and rural areas with respect to the highest year of schooling completed by the adult population in 1950, making it clear that the rural areas lag far behind the urban.

¹⁴ The 1950 census does not give the information for Honduras by age.

8. Marital status

47. In the 1950 census a high proportion of the population aged 15 and over in the Central American countries reported themselves as single (that is, never married) and a low proportion as married. This is true for both males and females, and remains true even if the large numbers living in consensual or free unions are included among the married. If free unions and civil and religious marriages are all included, the married percentage of the population is still much lower than in the United States and many other countries. In Mexico the single percentage of the population (including males aged 16 and over and females aged 14 and over), although lower than in the Central American countries, is still much higher than in the United States. The United States figures are referred to here not as a norm, but as a point of comparison for measuring the relative differences among the Central American countries. Thus while only 18.5 of females aged 15 and over were single in the United States in 1950, the percentage in the Central American countries ranged from 31 in Guatemala to 50 in Honduras (table 21); for males aged 15 and over the percentages were 25 for

Table 21

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, 1950

(Percentage)

Sex and marital status	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras ^a	Nicaragua	Panama ^b	Mexico ^c	United States of America
Males	43.8	44.4	38.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ^e	100.0
Single	44.1	25.7	18.9	51.7	46.4	45.1	29.7	24.8
Married ^d	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.6	29.6	23.7	50.7 ^e	67.3
Consensually married	7.6	24.3	40.3	22.4	21.1	27.6	12.2	—
Widowed	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.6	4.3
Divorced	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.0
Separated	1.4	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	1.6
Unknown	—	2.5	—	—	—	1.0	3.5	—
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	38.6	40.7	30.7	49.8	42.2	35.2	26.2	18.5
Married	43.1	24.9	19.5	22.7	28.4	25.0	45.3 ^e	64.9
Consensually married	7.5	26.1	41.5	22.3	21.6	31.7	11.7	—
Widowed	8.0	7.2	7.9	3.8	7.2	6.6	10.6	12.0
Divorced	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.5
Separated	2.5	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	2.1
Unknown	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	5.6	—

SOURCES: Computed from data in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, op. cit., table 12, except for Honduras and Mexico, for which the sources were *Resumen General del Censo de Población 1950* (Honduras), p. 16, and *Resumen General del 7° Censo de Población de 1950* (Mexico), table 4, p. 48.

^a Relates to persons aged 14 and over.

^b Excludes the Canal Zone, and also the tribal Indian population, numbering 48 654.

^c Relates to males aged 16 and over and to females aged 14 and over.

^d Excludes the consensually married and the separated.

^e Includes those married in conformity with civil and religious requirements, those married by religious ceremony only, and those married in conformity with civil requirements only.

Table 22

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER REPORTED AS SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED), BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

(Percentage)

Sex and age group	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Panama ^a	United States of America
Males ^b	43.8	45.6	38.1	46.4	45.6	24.9
15 and over	98.4	96.5	92.5	95.8	97.1	96.7
20 - 24	74.4	70.9	57.5	70.9	71.1	59.0
25 - 29	41.1	45.5	30.0	44.6	43.5	23.8
30 - 34	25.1	31.5	19.2	31.4	30.3	13.2
35 - 39	17.6	24.3	14.7	22.9	24.3	10.1
40 - 44	14.2	21.0	12.6	19.7	22.0	9.0
45 - 49	12.4	18.9	11.5	16.1	22.4	8.7
50 and over	12.2	17.9	11.2	16.3	24.6	8.4
Females ^b	38.6	41.0	30.8	42.2	35.5	18.5
15 and over	85.1	80.5	68.3	80.9	75.6	82.9
20 - 24	49.4	47.3	32.5	49.2	40.3	32.3
25 - 29	30.5	32.0	20.5	34.1	24.9	13.3
30 - 34	22.4	26.5	17.5	28.8	21.0	9.3
35 - 39	19.6	24.9	16.1	25.0	20.3	8.4
40 - 44	18.7	26.7	16.6	26.1	22.7	8.3
45 - 49	18.5	27.4	17.9	26.7	25.3	7.9
50 and over	19.5	30.3	21.1	31.4	28.3	8.3

SOURCE: Computed from data in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, op. cit., table 12. The never-married exclude both the legally and the consensually married.

^a Excludes the Canal Zone and also the tribal Indian population.

^b Excludes persons whose marital status and age were unknown.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER LEGALLY OR
CONSENSUALLY MARRIED, BY AGE AND SEX, 1950

Sex and age group	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala	
	Legally married	Consensually married	Legally married	Consensually married	Legally married	Consensually married
Females, 15 years of age and over ^b	44.1	7.6	26.4	24.9	18.9	40.3
5-19	1.2	0.3	1.0	2.5	1.1	6.4
0-24	19.7	5.1	10.9	18.0	10.5	31.7
5-29	47.1	10.0	24.2	29.8	19.0	50.3
0-34	61.2	11.3	32.5	34.9	22.9	56.8
5-39	67.2	11.9	36.0	38.0	26.2	57.3
0-44	69.9	11.4	39.8	36.2	29.7	54.7
5-49	70.6	10.9	42.4	34.4	30.7	53.8
0 and over	64.2	8.0	43.9	25.9	31.1	46.9
Males, 15 years of age and over ^b	43.2	7.4	25.1	26.2	19.5	41.5
5-19	11.4	3.0	6.9	12.4	6.9	24.6
0-24	40.2	8.3	21.0	30.9	17.9	48.7
5-29	55.1	10.9	29.5	36.9	21.7	56.1
0-34	60.9	11.2	33.6	36.9	24.3	55.0
5-39	61.2	11.2	34.1	36.3	26.7	51.8
0-44	59.8	8.9	34.4	29.8	26.5	46.3
5-49	56.6	7.5	34.6	25.9	27.0	40.8
0 and over	38.1	3.5	26.6	14.1	20.9	25.7
	Nicaragua		Panama ^a		United States	
					Married	Total
Females, 15 years of age and over ^b	29.6	21.1	23.9	27.9		67.3
5-19	1.8	2.3	0.5	2.3		3.0
0-24	13.0	15.9	8.6	20.1		38.7
5-29	27.0	27.7	20.5	35.3		72.6
0-34	35.7	31.6	28.9	39.8		82.7
5-39	41.5	33.6	32.9	41.1		85.0
0-44	46.6	30.4	36.8	38.6		85.2
5-49	51.1	28.8	36.1	38.0		84.2
0 and over	52.0	20.4	39.4	26.5		74.9
Males, 15 years of age and over ^b	28.4	21.6	25.2	31.8		64.9
5-19	8.7	10.1	7.0	17.2		15.9
0-24	24.4	25.5	20.1	38.9		63.4
5-29	32.5	31.8	29.4	44.1		80.7
0-34	37.2	31.1	33.6	42.6		83.7
5-39	39.9	30.1	34.6	41.0		82.8
0-44	39.8	25.3	33.8	36.0		80.4
5-49	40.8	20.1	32.4	32.1		77.3
0 and over	28.8	10.4	26.4	16.1		54.7

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and also the tribal Indian population.

the United States, and between 38 (Guatemala) and 52 (Honduras)¹⁵ for the Central American countries.

48. A break-down by age groups of those who reported themselves as single reveals even more clearly the high proportion of single people in age groups that are normally preponderantly married. Among women between the ages of 25 and 29 the number of single women ranged from 20 per cent in Guatemala to 34 per cent in Nicaragua, compared

¹⁵ The percentage for Honduras relates to males or females aged 15 and over.

with only 13.3 per cent in the United States (table 22). In the groups over 30 the differences are even more marked; in the United States less than 10 per cent were single (that is, never married), whereas in the Central American countries the percentages were anywhere from two to three and a half times as high.

49. If the above figures for Central America, and to a lesser extent for Mexico, were taken at their face value, they would suggest a potentially great effect on the future birth rate and population increase in the region. However, many other demographic

and socio-economic statistics, these figures must be interpreted in the light of the prevailing cultural and social conditions rather than taken at their face value.

50. The large number of consensual or free unions and illegitimate births in these countries makes it difficult to draw a sharp distinction between the consensually married and the single. Social workers in close touch with the family life of the people in these countries consider that the situation of many of the men and women who report themselves as single is not significantly different from that of the consensually married, and that many women who have or have had one or more children do not report themselves as married, or as widowed or separated.

51. The traditional culture of these countries with respect to marriage would probably result in a man or woman reporting themselves as consensually married only if the relationship were a stable one of long standing. Less permanent relationships are not looked upon or reported as consensual unions by either the man or the woman, even if the union results in one or more births. This interpretation is supported by the close agreement between the number of males and females who reported themselves as consensually married, which suggests that the consensual unions reported usually mean that the man and woman are living in one household. Where the man and woman did not habitually live together, and the relationship was more transitory or intermittent, those concerned reported themselves as single.

52. Whatever the explanation for the figures, it is clear that women between the ages of 15 and 49 who report themselves as single do not constitute

such a large reservoir of potential births as might be supposed by the numbers involved and the average fertility of those who reported themselves as married. This is because an unknown number of the so-called single women have children and thus contribute to the current birth rate. It is possible that if, as a result of changed social and economic conditions, there were a reduction in the proportion of acknowledged or unacknowledged consensual unions, the birth rate might be affected, although it is hard to say to what extent. However, such a change would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the health and welfare of the children concerned, as a result of the better care normally received by the children of stable marital unions. One consequence would be a reduction of the death rate in early childhood.

53. Tables 21 and 23 show the widespread prevalence of consensual unions. In Guatemala the number reported as consensually married is more than twice as large as the number married by legal or religious ceremonies, and in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama the former is as large, or nearly as large, as the latter. Only in Costa Rica and Mexico is the proportion of the consensually married relatively low. Table 23 gives the distribution of the legally and consensually married by age groups and by sex. It is clear that the consensually married are not concentrated in any particular age groups, and that their distribution is generally the same as that of the legally married; that is to say that the age groups with the highest proportion of legally married also have the highest proportion of consensually married.

Chapter III

FUTURE POPULATION PROSPECTS

PART A. SIZE AND DETERMINANTS OF FUTURE POPULATION

1. The Population Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations published in 1954 a set of population projections for each of the Central American countries, as well as Mexico and Panama, for the years 1950-80 and for each 5-year period in the interim.¹ Three different levels of population growth were projected on the basis of different assumptions as to the level of fertility. The maximum population projection assumed that the high levels of fertility recorded around 1950 would continue up to 1980. The medium assumption allowed for a 5 per cent decrease in the birth rate every five years throughout that period, while the low projection postulated a 10 per cent decrease at the same intervals. In the case of each of these projections, it was assumed that the death rates would continue to drop. The methods underlying the projections are fully set forth in the publication cited below.¹

2. The United Nations recently reappraised these published projections and revised them for each of the countries except Guatemala and Panama, for which no revision was as yet deemed necessary. These revisions made allowance for the underestimation of current and projected death rates as incorporated in the earlier set of projections, and which had as one consequence the underestimation of the current and projected birth rates.² Since the revision affected death rates to a greater degree than birth rates, the revised population projections show slightly lower levels than their predecessors. They are pre-

sented for each country in the Statistical Appendix, tables I-VII, on the basis of the three assumptions regarding the level of fertility. The projections not only include the total level of the population for each of the 5-year periods up to 1980, but also break down the information by age groups and by sex. A summary of the projected levels of percentage increases for the period 1950-80 on each of the three bases of projections is presented in table 24.

3. In 1980, four of the six Central American countries will have more than double the population they had in 1950 according to the medium assumption. The increases in the case of these four countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama) range from 106 per cent for Nicaragua to 120 per cent for Costa Rica. For Honduras, the projected increment is 80 per cent and for El Salvador 92 per cent. For Mexico the increase over the 30-year period from 1950 to 1980 under the terms of the same assumption is 107 per cent.

4. The average annual percentage rates of growth implied by these projections range on the medium assumption from 20 per cent for Honduras to 2.7 per cent for Costa Rica. In both Guatemala and Nicaragua the population would increase at an annual rate of 2.4 per cent, and in El Salvador at 2.2 per cent. Mexico's annual rate of growth would be nearly 2.5 per cent. The total population of the six Central American countries would exactly double, from 8.75 million in 1950 to 17.5 million in 1980. Mexico's population would rise from 25.8 million in 1950 to over 53 million by 1980.

5. On the high assumption, which anticipates the continuation of recent birth rate levels up to 1980, the population of the six Central American countries

Table 24

CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND PANAMA: TOTAL POPULATION AS AT MID-1950, AND PROJECTED TO MID-1980 ACCORDING TO THREE ASSUMPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE BIRTH RATES

Country	1950		High assumption 1980		Medium assumption 1980			Low assumption 1980	
	Number (Thou- sands)	Persons per sq. km	Number (Thou- sands)	Per 100 of 1950 population	Number (Thou- sands)	Per 100 of 1950 population	Persons per sq. km	Number (Thou- sands)	Per 100 of 1950 population
Total	34 539	14	82 115	238	70 838	205	29	61 727	179
Mexico	25 793	13	61 794	240	53 309	207	27	46 452	180
Central America (excluding Mexico)	8 746	17	20 321	232	17 529	200	34	15 275	175
Costa Rica	805	16	2 048	254	1 768	220	35	1 542	192
El Salvador	1 856	88	4 111	221	3 556	192	168	3 107	167
Guatemala	2 802	26	6 715	240	5 759	206	53	4 989	178
Honduras	1 428	13	2 970	288	2 577	180	23	2 258	158
Nicaragua	1 057	7	2 524	239	2 172	205	15	1 888	179
Panama ^a	798	11	1 953	245	1 697	213	23	1 491	187

^a Excluding the Canal Zone.

would rise to 20.3 million, or $2\frac{1}{3}$ times as much as in 1950. In the case of Mexico, this assumption would mean a population of 61.75 million by 1980. Before an analysis is made of these population projections and some of their implications, it will be helpful to discuss the trends in birth and death rates, which are the principal factors that will determine population change.

1. Determinants of population growth

6. The main determinants of population growth in the Central American countries and Mexico, in the future as in the past, are the levels of fertility and mortality. Although net immigration or emigration takes place in each of these countries, the number involved is so small in relation to the total population that it has not been explicitly taken into account in the United Nations projections. The reason for this is partly the relatively insignificant effect that net international migration has had over many decades, but also the fact that there is no basis on which to predict the course of international migration in these countries.³ The following discussion is therefore restricted to a consideration of the trends of birth and death rates in the past and their probable direction and magnitude in future.

2. Birth rates

7. Each of the countries under discussion maintains statistics on births and deaths. The data are obtained from the records of births and deaths required under the registration system in existence in each country. Great progress has undoubtedly been made over the years in improving the registration of births and deaths and in enhancing their accuracy and completeness.⁴ The quality of the vital statistics, and their relative degree of completeness as measures of the actual total number of births and deaths in these countries during the years in question, differ considerably from country to country.⁵ In a recent appraisal of birth and death statistics, the United Nations prepared estimates of the levels of birth rates and death rates in various countries of the world, and compared them with the levels indicated by official statistics based on registration figures. With respect to the region involved in this study, the estimated birth rates for 1950-55 are about the same or slightly higher than the level indicated by the registered birth rates in the case of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. In the case of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama, the estimated birth

rate for 1950-55 is substantially higher than the level indicated by the registrations. The following comparisons are made between United Nations estimates of the birth rates in 1950-55 and the rates obtained from the national registration systems:

	Average birth rates ^a 1950-55	
	(Registered)	(Estimated)
A. Countries with relatively good statistics on births:		
El Salvador	48	about 50
Guatemala	51 ^b	about 50
Honduras	41	about 45
Mexico	45	about 45
B. Countries with apparently incomplete statistics on births:		
Costa Rica	39 ^b	about 45
Nicaragua	42	about 50
Panama	36	about 45

SOURCE: United Nations, *Report on the world social situation, 1957*, op. cit., table 10, p. 9.

^a Number of births per 1 000 population.

^b Average for 1950-54.

8. The historical records of birth rates, death rates and rates of natural increase as published by those countries are presented in table 25. The data shown consist of 5-year averages for 1920-34 and annual rates from 1946 to date. The record is difficult to interpret with respect to the birth rate trend in recent years. The rise in the birth rate level since 1950, which can be discerned from the data on registered births in a number of these countries, may be real to a certain extent or may primarily reflect an improvement in the degree of completeness with which births are recorded. In the case of countries such as Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua, which tabulate and publish their birth statistics on the basis of year-of-registration rather than year-of-occurrence of the birth, a piling up or reduction in the number of delayed registrations in particular calendar years will raise or lower the recorded birth rates for those years.

9. For Costa Rica, the marked upswing in birth rates since 1952 may be inflated as a combined, cumulative result of the inclusion of delayed registrations and division by a population base tied to the 1950 census, which is lower than it may be in actual fact.⁶

10. Over the longer period of the past two decades, however, the evidence points strongly to a rise in the birth rates in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, and possibly a slight rise in Panama and Costa Rica. In Guatemala and in Mexico, no significant change appears to have occurred in the crude birth rate during that period. These observations are suggested by the data in table 26, in which the averages for 1952-56 are compared with those for 1930-34. While the actual increment in the four countries mentioned may not be measured accurately by the percentages shown in table 26, there was probably some increase. Furthermore, the significant

³ Progress in economic integration in Central America may perhaps stimulate and facilitate international migration within that area.

⁴ For a description and appraisal of the vital statistics systems in Central American countries, see *Estudio comparativo del estado de las estadísticas demográficas en Centroamérica* (SC.2/III/DT/25), prepared for the Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, 21 March 1957.

⁵ For a study of the situation in Costa Rica, see Ricardo Jiménez Jiménez, *Exactitud del Registro de Nacimientos y Algunos Análisis Demográficos de Costa Rica*. Department of Statistics and Censuses, San José, Costa Rica, 1957.

⁶ See analysis by Ricardo Jiménez Jiménez, op. cit., tables 19 and 20, p. 23.

Table 25
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE,
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1920-34 AND ANNUALLY, 1946-58

Country and rate	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Costa Rica ^a																
Crude birth rate	43.4 ^b	46.6	45.7	45.0	45.6	44.5	44.2	46.5	47.6	49.8	48.5	52.6	51.4	52.1	50.1	...
Crude death rate	22.3	23.2	22.0	13.9	14.9	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.7	10.6	10.5	9.6	10.1	...
Natural increase rate	21.1	23.4	23.7	31.1	30.7	31.3	31.5	34.3	35.9	38.2	36.8	42.0	40.9	42.5	40.0	...
El Salvador																
Crude birth rate	45.9	44.7	43.3	40.8	47.2	44.6	46.2	48.5	48.8	48.7	47.9	48.1	47.9	47.0	48.9	47.3
Crude death rate	24.3	24.4	23.0	17.6	17.2	16.9	15.4	14.7	15.1	16.3	14.7	15.0	14.2	12.4	14.0	13.5
Natural increase rate	21.6	20.3	20.3	23.2	30.0	27.7	30.8	33.8	33.7	32.4	33.2	33.1	33.7	34.6	34.9	33.8
Guatemala ^c																
Crude birth rate	61.0 ^b	58.1	51.1	48.2	52.3	51.9	51.6	50.9	52.3	50.9	51.1	51.5	48.8	48.8	49.4	48.7
Crude death rate	25.7 ^b	29.9	26.2	24.7	24.7	23.5	21.8	21.8	19.6	24.2	23.1	18.4	20.6	19.8	20.6	21.3
Natural increase rate	35.3 ^b	28.2	24.9	23.5	27.6	28.4	29.8	29.1	32.7	26.7	28.0	33.1	28.2	29.0	28.8	27.4
Honduras																
Crude birth rate . . . . .	...	33.3 ^d	33.5	37.9	38.8	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.3	40.1	42.2	41.9	43.1	40.8	43.1	43.0
Crude death rate . . . . .	...	16.4 ^d	14.9	14.5	13.7	14.0	13.3	12.0	11.2	12.7	11.7	11.2	11.4	10.2	10.4	11.1
Natural increase rate . . . .	...	16.9 ^d	18.6	23.4	25.1	25.5	26.7	28.4	30.1	27.4	30.5	30.7	31.7	30.6	32.7	31.9
Nicaragua																
Crude birth rate . . . . .	...	...	35.9	40.5	41.1	38.6	40.8	41.2	41.2	42.8	42.3	43.0	42.9	41.8	...	...
Crude death rate . . . . .	...	...	15.5	12.7	13.6	14.4	11.6	10.8	9.2	10.6	10.2	9.6	9.2	8.1	...	...
Natural increase rate . . . .	...	...	20.4	27.8	27.5	24.2	29.2	30.4	32.0	32.2	32.1	33.4	33.7	33.7	...	...
Panama ^e																
Crude birth rate	37.4	38.4	36.5	37.0	37.2	*35.6	*32.8	*33.3	*32.5	36.1	38.0	39.1	39.6	*39.6	40.4	39.7
Crude death rate	17.1	17.1	15.4	11.2	11.7	*10.2	* 9.8	* 9.6	* 8.7	8.4	9.2	8.8	9.2	* 9.3	9.3	8.8
Natural increase rate	20.3	21.3	21.1	25.8	25.5	25.4	23.0	23.7	*23.8	27.7	28.8	30.3	30.4	30.3	31.1	30.9
Mexico																
Crude birth rate	— ^f	— ^f	44.5	42.9	45.3	44.6	44.7	45.5	44.6	43.8	45.0	46.4	46.4	46.8	47.3	44.5
Crude death rate	25.1 ^g	25.5	25.6	19.1	16.4	16.7	17.6	16.2	17.3	15.0	15.9	13.1	13.7	12.1	13.2	12.5
Natural increase rate	— ^f	— ^f	18.9	23.8	28.9	27.9	27.1	29.3	27.3	28.8	29.1	33.3	32.7	34.7	34.1	32.0
United States of America																
Crude birth rate ^h	26.8	23.2	19.7	24.1	26.6	24.9	24.5	24.1	24.9	25.1	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.2	25.3	*24.6
Crude death rate ⁱ	12.0	11.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.5
Natural increase rate	14.8	11.4	8.7	14.1	16.5	15.0	14.8	14.5	15.2	15.5	15.4	16.1	15.7	15.8	15.7	*15.1

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*, 1955 *op. cit.*, and 1958, (Sales No.: 58. XIII.1) and recent issues of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, unless otherwise noted below. The data are based on birth and death registrations. For explanations and qualifications of data, see *Demographic Yearbook*.

- ^a Rates based on year of registration; data from 1930 onward from *Anuario Estadístico* 1957, Department of Statistics and Censuses, San José, Costa Rica.
- ^b 1921-24.
- ^c Data for 1920-34 exclude from the birth and death rates live-born infants dying before registration of birth.
- ^d 1926-29.
- ^e Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.
- ^f Coverage notably incomplete.
- ^g 1922-24.
- ^h Births are corrected for under-registration; data come from Mortimer Spiegelman, *Introduction to Demography* (Society of Actuaries, Chicago, 1955), p. 158, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1958, *op. cit.*, table 57.
- ⁱ Data prior to 1933 are for States that register deaths only; by 1932 these States included 95 per cent of the total population.
- * Provisional estimates.

Table 26

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: AVERAGE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1930-34 AND 1952-56

Country	Birth rate ^a			Death rate ^a			Rate of natural increase ^a		
	1930-34	1952-56	Percent-age change	1930-34	1952-56	Percent-age change	1930-34	1952-56	Percent-age change
Costa Rica . . .	45.7	50.9	+ 11.4	22.0	10.8	- 50.9	23.7	40.1	69.2
El Salvador . .	43.3	47.9	+ 10.6	23.0	14.5	- 37.0	20.3	33.4	64.5
Guatemala . . .	51.1	50.2	- 1.8	26.2	21.2	- 19.1	24.9	29.0	16.5
Honduras . . .	33.5	41.6	+ 24.2	14.9	11.4	- 23.5	18.6	30.2	62.4
Nicaragua . . .	35.9	42.5	+ 18.4	15.5	9.5	- 38.7	20.4	33.0	61.8
Panama ^b . . .	36.5	38.5	+ 5.5	15.4	9.0	- 41.6	21.1	29.5	39.8
Mexico . . .	44.5	45.7	+ 2.7	25.6	14.0	- 45.3	18.9	31.7	67.7
United States of America .	19.7	25.1	+ 27.4	11.0	9.4	- 14.5	8.7	15.7	80.5

SOURCE: Based on data in table 25.

^a Rates are per 1 000 population.^b Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

point is not so much the increase over the 1930-34 level as the fact that, in nearly all these countries, the latter level remained at much the same high point that it had attained 20 years earlier.

11. The resurgence of the birth rate in the economically-advanced and industrialized nations of America, Europe and other areas since the trough of the '30's was preceded by a long period of declining birth rates before the 1930-40 decade. Thus, for example, the crude birth rate in the United States dropped from 26.8 in 1920-24 to 23.2 in 1925-29 and to 19.7 in 1930-34. In Guatemala, a decline took place during these successive five-year periods, but it was a decline from the "super phenomenal" level⁷ of 61.0 in 1920-24 to the phenomenal level of 51.1 in 1930-34. In the other Central American countries, the increase in recent periods is the culmination of a birth rate such as no European country or country of European settlement has ever experienced, even at the height of its demographic expansion.

12. A comparison of the crude birth rate for the United States with the rates for the Central American countries and for Mexico in any given period, such as is presented in table 26, leads to some understatement of the United States rates in relation to rates in the other countries. This is due to the fact that there are less women at the younger (more fertile) child-bearing ages in the United States than in Central America. A more precise comparison is obtained by standardizing the United States age-specific birth rates for females in terms of the age composition of the female population of 15 to 49 years of age in the Central American Countries. While this raises the United States crude birth rate in relation to that of Central America by about 17 per cent, or from 25.1 per cent for 1952-56 to about 29 per cent, it does not eliminate the big discrepancy that exists between the level of the birth rates in the Central American countries and in the United States.⁸

⁷ One writer has described a birth rate of the level of 50 per 1 000 population as "requiring the average mother to bear more than 8 children, and this is the very limit of human fertility". See W. Arthur Lewis, *Theory of Economic Growth*, London, 1955, p. 315.

3. Death rates

13. Whatever doubts may exist as to the direction and magnitude of the trend in the birth rates, there is none whatsoever as to the sharp decline in the death rates that has occurred in the Central American area and in Mexico in recent decades. The mortality trend is probably adequately indicated by the historical data on the registered death rates shown in table 25, even though the actual level is seriously understated owing to incomplete registration in some of the Central American countries. Since there is no reason to believe that deaths were more completely reported to the Civil Registers in those countries in the past, the trend is still clearly indicated even for the countries with incomplete registration. Actually, the likelihood is that registrations have tended to improve and to be relatively more complete in recent years. To the extent that this has occurred, the decrease in death rates would actually be understated by the registration data.

14. From the first half of the '30's to roughly the first half of the present decade, the decrease in the death rate ranged from 20 per cent in Guatemala to 50 per cent in Costa Rica (see table 26). El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama each experienced a decrease of around 40 per cent, while Mexico experienced a decrease of 45 per cent. During the same period of some 22 years, death rates in the United States decreased by 15 per cent, the smaller figure being due to the much lower level of mortality prevailing in the United States and the large reduction in mortality that had been achieved prior to the '30's.

15. So far the discussion has been focused on the mortality trends in Central America and Mexico. The next aspect to be considered is the absolute level of the crude death rates. The United Nations study appraising the data on birth rates also contained estimates of the probable level of the crude death rates in these and other countries. These estimates are generally higher than the rates based

⁸ The female population aged 15-49 years in 1950 in the whole of Central America (including Panama but excluding British Honduras) was used to standardize the 1954 age-specific fertility rate for the United States.

on official registrations for 1950-55, except in the case of Mexico for which the United Nations estimate is identical with the level indicated by the registrations. For Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the official registrations are half or less than half the figure estimated for the death rate by the United Nations. In the case of Costa Rica and Guatemala, the discrepancy is less striking. A comparison of the estimated death rates and registered death rates is made below:

	Average death rates ^a 1950-55	
	(Registered)	(Estimated)
A. Countries with fairly accurate mortality statistics:		
Costa Rica	11.4	about 15
Guatemala	21.3	about 25
Mexico	15.1	about 15
B. Countries with apparently incomplete mortality statistics:		
El Salvador	15.0	about 25
Honduras	11.7	about 20
Nicaragua	9.8	about 20
Panama	9.1	about 20

SOURCE: Data and classification of countries from the United Nations, *Report on the world social situation, op. cit.*, table 18, p. 16.

^a Number of deaths per 1 000 population.

16. A comparison of the death rates in these countries should take into consideration several very important qualifications. One has already been indicated, namely, that in certain of these countries, such as Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the death rate based on registrations is quite incomplete and therefore greatly understates the actual rate. Since death rates are not understated to the same degree in all the countries in the area, a comparison of the death rates in the three mentioned above gives a misleading picture of the actual conditions affecting mortality and of the real levels of mortality experienced there. A second qualification is the fact that the low absolute level generally shown by the death rates in these countries derives from the young age composition of their populations rather than from adequate health and medical conditions. Health standards, sanitation, medical facilities, etc., are far inferior to those in economically developed countries, many of which have crude death rates that are no lower than those in some of the Central American countries. Thus, for example, the United States crude death rate of 9.3 per 1 000 population in 1955 was the same as the rates in Panama and Nicaragua. If the incompleteness of the death registrations in Panama and Nicaragua is left out of account for the time being, the fact that the crude death rates are no higher in these two countries is attributable to the very young age composition of their populations in comparison with that of the United States population.

17. If the United States had the same population composition as Panama or Nicaragua, while retaining its own schedule of death rates by age and sex, its crude death rate would be only about half its present figure and about half the registered

crude death rates for Nicaragua and Panama (no more than a fourth of the actual rates in these two countries if allowance is made for incomplete registration of deaths there).

18. The age composition of a population has an important influence on the crude death rate. Thus, two countries with the same mortality levels by age groups, but quite a different age composition, may have very dissimilar levels as regards their crude death rates. When a country with a young population and a given mortality level is compared with a country that has an older population and the same mortality level, the former country will show a lower crude death rate. This is because the death rate for young persons above the ages of early childhood is considerably less than those for middle-aged and older persons. Since the proportion of persons in the young age groups in economically under-developed countries is much larger and the proportion in the older age groups much smaller than in the more economically advanced countries, the under-developed countries tend to have a low crude death rate. This point needs to be kept in mind in interpreting crude death rates in the Central American countries. Even if these rates were based on completely accurate statistics, they would still not be an adequate measure of the differences in mortality and health conditions between developed and under-developed countries unless they were first adjusted or standardized so as to take into account the disparities in the age composition of the populations compared.⁹

⁹ A more precise statement of this phenomenon, together with some estimates of the magnitude of the effect on crude death rates of differences in age composition, is given in United Nations, *Report on the world social situation, op. cit.*, pp. 12-13:

"Mortality is closely related to age. Except for the first period of life (from birth to the age of 10 or 15 years) the mortality rates of the successive age-groups rise constantly, the increase accelerating more and more as age advances. As a result, the age distribution of the population greatly influences the crude death-rate, which is a mean value of the age-specific mortality rates weighted by the number of people in each age-group. The crude rate is a satisfactory index of mortality only in comparisons of populations with similar age distributions — the population of the same country over a short period of time, or of two or more countries which have followed approximately the same demographic evolution in the past.

"It is useful to have an idea of the order of magnitude of the error involved in comparing levels of mortality by means of the crude death-rate when there are differences in age distribution of the populations involved in the comparison.

"The age structure of a population is the result of the past evolution of that population. If, in a given population, fertility and mortality remain constant, the population will tend toward a certain age distribution determined by the levels of mortality and fertility. This is called a "stable age distribution" and it can be calculated for any given levels of fertility and mortality. If, for example, the stabilized crude birth rate is 15 per thousand and the stabilized mortality level, as measured (inversely) by life expectation, is 70 years, then 21 per cent of the population will be in the 0-14 year age-group, and 20 per cent will be aged 60 or over. If, however, the crude birth-rate is 45 per 1 000, then with the same mortality level of 70 years, 49 per cent of the population will be aged 0-14, and only 4 per cent will be 60 years or older. The crude death-rate in the first of these instances will be 14 per 1 000 of total population, and in the second instance it will be only 5 per 1 000, although the mortality

Table 27
CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: INFANT MORTALITY RATES^a
IN SELECTED PERIODS

Country	1930-34	1948-50 ^b	1954-56 ^c	Percentage decrease by 1954-56	
				Since 1930-34	Since 1948-50
Costa Rica	156.4	93.2	77.6	50.4	16.7
El Salvador	139.4	91.6	76.5	45.1	16.5
Guatemala	93.0	108.6	92.6	0.4	14.7
Honduras	91.8	91.0	57.5 ^c	37.4 ^d	36.8 ^d
Nicaragua	105.3	100.1	71.7	31.9	28.4
Panama . . . . .	...	66.6	54.8	...	17.7
Mexico	135.1	101.4	81.9 ^c	39.4 ^d	19.2 ^d
United States	60.4	30.8	26.2	56.6	14.9

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*, 1955 *op. cit.*, and 1956, *op. cit.*, supplemented by data for 1955 and 1956 from the statistics in the latest *Anuario Estadístico* of the country concerned, or by data from the most recent issue of the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. For Costa Rica, the data after 1948 are from the *Anuario Estadístico de Costa Rica*, 1956.

^a Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births (data based on registrations).

^b The infant mortality rates for the years 1950-55 based on registrations are substantially below the levels estimated by the United Nations. See chapter III, footnote 11.

^c Average for 1954-55. See chapter III, footnote 10, for indications of 40 to 50 per cent incompleteness of data since 1950.

^d In relation to the 1954-55 average.

4. Infant mortality

19. The spectacular decrease in deaths among very young children, particularly infants under 1 year of age, is the most important single factor in the downward trend of mortality rates. In 1954-56, infant mortality rates were 15 to 20 per cent lower than in so recent a period as 1948-50 in all countries of the area except Honduras and Nicaragua (see table 27). In these two, registered infant mortality rates

level, as measured by life expectation, is exactly the same in both cases. In other words, through its effect on the age distribution, the fertility level can have a quite considerable influence on the crude death-rate. These facts must be borne in mind in interpreting the crude death-rates discussed below. They help to explain why some of the less developed countries with high fertility rates now have crude death-rates as low as or lower than those of developed countries, although their mortality as measured (inversely) by life expectation is considerably higher and their health standards have not yet reached those of the more developed countries.

The following table shows variations in crude death-rates in countries at several different levels of stabilized fertility and mortality.

"ANNUAL CRUDE DEATH-RATES (PER 1 000 POPULATION) OF POPULATIONS SUBMITTED FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME TO GIVEN LEVELS OF MORTALITY AND FERTILITY

Level of fertility (annual crude birth-rate per 1 000 population)	Level of mortality (Expectation of life at birth in years)				
	30	40	50	60	70
15	40	30	23	18	14
25	35	25	18	13	8
35	33	23	16	11	6
45	33	23	16	10	5
55	35	24	16	9	4

"It can be seen from this table that with high mortality (short expectation of life) the variations due to fertility are relatively small but not so with low or moderate mortality."

declined by 37 and 28 per cent respectively.¹⁰ In comparison with the figures for 1930-34, the mortality rates for Costa Rica and El Salvador showed a decrease of 50 and 45 per cent respectively by 1954-56, while decreases ranging from 32 to 39 per cent were recorded in Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico. In the case of Guatemala, the data for 1930-34 do not appear to be comparable with those for later years.

20. Despite these advances, the infant mortality rates are still very high when judged by the standards and achievements of economically-advanced countries. In the United States in 1954-56, there were only 26.2 deaths among children of under 1 year of age per 1 000 live births. In Mexico the equivalent figure was nearly 82, in Guatemala 93, and in Costa Rica and El Salvador about 77.¹¹ Further substantial decreases are therefore likely to take place in infant and general mortality rates in these countries in keeping with the progress attainable through modern medical, sanitation and health practices.

5. Average life expectancy

21 The converse of the decline in mortality rates is an improvement in the average life expectancy of the population. Average expectation of life at birth is a very useful summary measure of the mortality rates in the various age-sex groups of a popu-

¹⁰ In the case of Honduras, in particular, both the trend and level of infant mortality are suspect because of the varying degrees of incompleteness of the registration figures. For the period since 1950, it is officially admitted that registration of infant deaths may be only 50 to 60 per cent complete. See *Compendio Estadístico Centroamericano*, Mexico, 1950, table 12, footnote. The deficiencies of these data for some of the other countries in the area should also be kept in mind.

¹¹ The levels based on registrations are much lower than the current probable levels estimated by the United Nations. These are given in the *Report on the world social situation*, *op. cit.*, table 22, p. 18, and are as follows for the period 1950-55: Mexico, about 125; Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama about 150; El Salvador and Guatemala, about 175.

Table 28

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES: EXPECTATION OF LIFE
AT SPECIFIED AGES, BY SEX

Country	Life table period	Sex	Remaining years of life at age:					
			0	1	10	20	40	60
Costa Rica	1949-51	Male	54.65	59.97	55.59	46.50	29.70	14.85
		Female	57.05	61.58	57.22	48.00	31.21	15.84
El Salvador	1949-51	Male	49.94	54.31	52.85	44.48	30.24	16.94
		Female	52.40	56.35	54.99	46.50	31.53	17.40
Guatemala, total	1949-51	Male	43.82	48.28	48.56	41.08	26.86	14.73
		Female	43.52	47.17	47.68	40.27	26.94	14.26
Ladino	1949-51	Male	49.32	54.11	52.45	44.07	28.77	15.20
		Female	50.00	54.05	52.73	44.44	29.63	15.62
Indigenous	1949-51	Male	39.60	43.76	45.37	38.49	25.07	14.00
		Female	38.74	42.07	43.81	37.00	24.77	13.05
Panama	1941-43	Male	50.54	54.13	50.10	41.91	27.26	14.62
		Female	53.46	56.58	52.48	44.28	30.15	16.38
Mexico	1940	Male	37.92	44.43	45.43	37.56	24.82	13.35
		Female	39.79	46.22	47.86	40.01	26.60	13.54
	1950	Male	46.67	52.35	51.12	42.73	28.24	15.32
		Female	49.85	54.92	54.36	45.80	30.38	15.96
United States White	1949-51	Male	66.31	67.41	58.98	49.52	31.17	15.76
		Female	72.03	72.77	64.26	54.56	35.64	18.64
Nonwhite	1949-51	Male	58.91	61.06	52.96	43.73	27.29	14.91
		Female	62.70	64.37	56.17	46.77	29.82	16.95
White	1955	Male	67.30	68.20	59.60	50.10	31.70	16.00
		Female	73.60	74.20	65.60	55.80	36.70	19.30
Nonwhite	1955	Male	61.20	63.20	54.90	45.50	28.60	15.40
		Female	65.90	67.50	59.20	49.60	32.00	18.10

SOURCES: Office of Population Research, *Population Index*, Princeton University, New Jersey, October 1957. United States data for 1949-51 are from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Vital Statistics Special Reports*, Vol. 41, No. 1, 23 November 1954. Data for Guatemala are from the Boletín, Department of Statistics, Guatemala, No. 54, March-April 1955, pp. 15-19. Data for Mexico in 1940 are from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956*, op. cit., table 31.

lation during a specified year or period of years. Because the usual life table is based on a cross-section of data on age-specific mortality rates by sex, the life expectancy measure is in a sense a *hypothetical* construct, since it assumes that a person reaching a specified age will for the rest of his life remain subject to the age-specific mortality rates of the base period of the life table. In actual fact these rates do not remain static. Nevertheless, life expectancy values at birth and at specified ages are diagnostic, inverse measures of the mortality conditions prevailing at a given time, provided that they are based on adequate data.

22. Life tables have been formulated only recently for a number of countries in the area, such as Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. No life tables are available for Nicaragua and Honduras. For Mexico, we now have a life table for 1950¹² in addition to that for 1940. A comparison of the two

tables shows that average life expectancy at birth rose during the decade from approximately 38 years for males and 40 years for females to nearly 47 years and 50 years, respectively. At the age of 10, average life expectancy under the mortality conditions prevailing in 1950 was 51.1 years for males and 54.4 years for females. This was 5 years longer than under 1940 conditions. Average life expectancy at various other ages of the life span has also increased, although, of course, in a diminishing degree. The relevant data are summarized for Mexico and for the other countries of the area in table 28. Comparative life table data for various periods are also shown for the United States.

6. Rural-urban differentials in fertility and mortality

(a) Fertility differentials

23. The best available measure of the difference between the fertility of the urban and of the rural population in these and many other countries is the ratio of children under 5 years of age to women of child-bearing age. Both the age ranges 15-49 and 15-44 have commonly been used as the reproductive span for women. These fertility ratios are usually

¹² The 1950 life table was developed by Alvarez Ugalde A. and Bravo Bachevelle, N. A., "Tablas de Vida para la República Mexicana en 1950", and was published in the *Revista del Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades Tropicales*, Vol. 15, No. 1, March 1955. Another life table for 1950 has recently been developed by Raúl Benítez Zenteno. See his article "Tabla de Vida en la República Mexicana (1950)" in *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*, Vol. XXI, January-April 1959, pp. 77-1018.

Table 29

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES:
NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 PER 1 000 WOMEN
AGED 15-49 YEARS

Country	Total	Urban	Rural	Excess of rural over urban ratio (Percentage)
Costa Rica . .	686	501	806	61
El Salvador . .	623	493	714	45
Guatemala . . .	695	555	749	35
Honduras . . .	666	—	—	—
Nicaragua . . .	650	537	726	35
Panama ^a	695	505	851	69
Mexico	626	—	—	—
United States ^b .	403	362	490	35
Standardized ^c	403	357	505	41

SOURCES: Data from the 1950 population censuses for the respective countries.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

^b Not standardized. Data from the *United States Census of Population*, 1950, Vol. IV, P-E, No. 50, table 34.

^c Adjusted for differences between the age composition of urban and rural women of 15-49 years of age in the United States, the "standard" adopted being the age composition of all women in that country in the same age groups. It should be noted that the standardization of the 1950 United States age-specific fertility ratios in terms of the 1950 Central American distribution of women in the 15-49 age range had no effect on the United States average ratio. The population data used included Panama but excluded the Canal Zone and British Honduras.

computed from census data when the necessary information becomes available. The ratios show the number of children born per 1 000 women in the specified age range during the 5 years preceding the census and alive at the time the census was taken. The ratios are not wholly adequate as measures of total fertility during the 5-year period, since the numerator of the ratio is restricted to the survivors among children born in the 5 years preceding the census date, while the denominator omits women of child-bearing age who died in the same 5-year period. Moreover, there is generally some underenumeration in a census, particularly of children under 5, and the degree of underenumeration may vary between the urban and rural population.

24. Despite these limitations, fertility ratios can provide a clear picture of the order of magnitude of the effective fertility differentials effective in the sense that the greater part of the deaths among the children concerned had already occurred between distinct population groups such as rural and urban, within urban groups by size of city, or in various ethnic, racial, occupational or other groups.¹³ The 1950 fertility ratios for the total number of women and for those in an urban or rural environment are shown in table 29. In the case of the former, there appears to be no significant difference in fertility among the Central American countries, Panama or Mexico. The slightly lower fertility ratios for El Salvador and Mexico may be due to relative deficiencies in the data, particularly in the case of El

¹³ To the extent that there are important differentials in the age composition of women within the child-bearing range in the groups compared, the data would have to be standardized for age so that the fertility differentials could be measured.

Salvador. Among urban women, too, the fertility ratios are also of practically the same order of magnitude in the five countries for which these ratios could be computed (excluding Honduras and Mexico). Among rural women, the fertility ratios in Costa Rica and Panama are somewhat higher than in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, but it is difficult to attach much significance to this discrepancy.

25. What is unquestionable is the fact that, in each of the five countries, the effective fertility of rural women is much higher than that of urban women. The rural ratios exceeded the urban by 35 to nearly 70 per cent, as is shown by the figures in table 29 based on the 1950 population censuses.

26. These rural-urban differences underline the fact that rural birth rates are considerably higher than urban. Since such differences in infant and child mortality are automatically allowed for in the ratios, the higher fertility of rural women would mean a more rapid increase in the rural than in the urban population if there were no migration from the country to the towns. The fact that this has apparently not occurred is further testimony to the existence of extensive net migration from rural to urban areas.

27. Differentials in rural-urban fertility in Mexico have been analysed by Burnight, Whetten and Waxman,¹⁴ on the basis of 1950 population census data. Since age-sex data for the urban and rural populations have not been published separately, the authors computed the fertility ratios by classifying the municipalities of each State as rural or urban. Those containing a town or city of 5 000 or more inhabitants were considered to be urban, and all others to be rural. The authors then subdivided the urban municipalities of each State into three categories according to the size of their urban areas. The ratios of children under 5 to women of 15-49 years of age were thereafter analysed in respect of the rural and urban differences by States and by degree of urbanization.

28. The above analysis showed lower fertility ratios for the urban than for the rural municipalities, and diminishing ratios for the municipalities with a higher degree of urbanization. The differences in the ratios for Mexico in 1950 as computed by Burnight *et al.* are as follows:

Type of municipality	Children under 5 per 1 000 women of 15-49 years of age ^a
Rural municipalities	689
Municipalities containing an urban area of:	
5 000- 9 999 inhabitants . . .	661
10 000-49 999 inhabitants . . .	614
50 000 and over	505

^a See R. G. Burnight, *et al.*, *op. cit.*, table 1, p. 4.

29. In the case of urban municipalities, the authors also found that the fertility ratios were significantly lower in those where half or more of the total population of the municipality lived in the urban centre. On the basis of their analysis, they

¹⁴ *Op. cit.*

concluded that "Mexican fertility is subject to the differential effect of urbanization in much the same way as has been fertility in the industrialized countries of the West".¹⁵

(b) *Mortality differentials*

30. There is no information available by which to measure the difference between urban and rural death rates in these countries. Even the trend of the difference remains uncertain, and seems dubious in the case of those countries which tabulate their mortality and population statistics by urban and rural residence. It would normally be expected that the greater availability of medical, hospital and other health facilities together with the higher average standards of living and literacy in the urban as compared with the rural areas would result in lower average mortality rates among the urban population. Yet the statistics for El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico seem to indicate that the crude death rate is higher among the urban than among the rural population.

31. In El Salvador, for example, the registered deaths in 1956 classified according to urban or rural residence show a crude death rate of 15.3 per 1 000 urban population and 10.7 per 1 000 rural population.¹⁶ The seeming implausibility of the direction and magnitude of the rural-urban differential in the mortality rates for El Salvador is further borne out by the 1956 statistics on rural and urban birth rates. These show 52.8 live births per 1 000 urban population and 43.6 per 1 000 rural population.¹⁷ This is clearly contradictory to the 1950 census data, which showed the fertility of rural women to be 45 per cent higher than that of urban women.

32. In Honduras, the 1955 mortality statistics based on registrations show crude death rates of 16.2 and 9.2 deaths per 1 000 of the urban and rural population, respectively.¹⁸ In Mexico, the official crude death rates for 1955 are 14.8 for the urban and 12.9 for the rural population. An urban-rural difference with the same trend is also revealed by the Mexican mortality statistics for 1953 and 1954.¹⁹ In Nicara-

gua, the unpublished birth and death statistics classified by urban or rural residence also imply considerably higher birth and death rates for the urban than for the rural population.

33. Results of this nature for death (or birth) rates are undoubtedly the product of deficiencies in vital statistics, errors of classification by urban or rural residence, and shortcomings in the methods used to make current (post-censal) estimates of the size of the rural and urban populations. Registrations of deaths (or births) are probably less complete in the case of the rural population. Moreover, in none of the Central American countries for which current rural and urban population estimates are published do the methods used allow for the effect of rural-urban migration during the year.²⁰ As a result, there is a tendency to overstate the size of the rural population and to understate that of the urban population. Since the number of deaths in the rural population is understated in proportion to the incompleteness of rural death registrations, and the size of the rural population is overstated by the amount of the net rural-urban migration, the resulting rural death rate may be very substantially underestimated. In the case of the urban population the complementary errors would mean a considerable overstatement of the urban death rates.²¹

The same pamphlet also contains comments by two medical practitioners, Drs. Ignacio Chávez and Federico Gómez. These comments are of interest in that they indicate that infant mortality is higher among the rural than among the urban population of Mexico, and describe the conditions which are responsible for this. The following extract is taken from pp. 19-20:

"All the reports presented by the medical students upon their return from social service coincide in their description of rural conditions; the accommodation is always small and badly ventilated; large families are crowded together and the room is even shared with animals. The soil is poor, dry and eroded, and is farmed without rest or fertilizers. There are no latrines, and drinking water is permanently contaminated. Water-borne and parasitic diseases like typhoid and dysentery are widely prevalent along most of the littoral and a great part of the meseta; malaria also abounds together with tuberculosis. Lastly, the figures for infant mortality are astronomic; they show no signs of declining and far exceed those recorded in the towns.

"This heartbreaking state of affairs is not to be found in every part of the country, but is unhappily present in most of it. There are over 120 000 rural communities in existence, of which 7 out of 10 have less than 100 inhabitants; others have from 100 to 500, and only 1 in 10 has over 500, the maximum being 2 500. All of them, except perhaps some in the last group, lack the necessary medical attention, welfare and sanitary facilities."

²⁰ The method used is essentially that of estimating the current year's population by adding to the previous year's estimate the difference between the number of births and number of deaths registered during the current year. The latest population census serves as the bench-mark for the annual post-censal population estimates. The same principle is followed for both urban and rural population estimates, the respective natural increases being added to the previous year's rural and urban population estimates. In the case of Mexico the post-censal rural and urban population estimates are based on the urban-rural proportion shown by the last census. These proportions are applied to the current year's total population estimate.

²¹ The author is indebted to his colleagues in the secretariat of ECLA, Santiago, Chile, for calling his attention to the fact that 1950 census data for Costa Rica, Panama and some South American countries show a higher ratio of widows to non-single women in urban than in rural areas, the differential ap-

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹⁶ Computed from data in the *Anuario Estadístico 1956*, Department of Statistics and Censuses, El Salvador, Vol. 1, tables 33 and 13.

¹⁷ Computed from data in the *Anuario Estadístico 1956*, *ibid.*, tables 19 and 13.

¹⁸ Computed from data in the *Anuario Estadístico 1955*, Department of Statistics and Censuses, Honduras, tables C 9 and B 2.

¹⁹ *Anuario Estadístico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos 1955-1956*, Department of Statistics, table 47.

With respect to infant mortality rates at least, doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of Mexican statistics (which show higher urban than rural rates) by Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto, ex-Secretary of Health and Welfare of Mexico, in a pamphlet on rural social welfare in Mexico in 1954. He states that: "We have observed that in the growth of population there is a proportion of one to three in the rural-urban relationship." This apparently refers to the 1940-50 percentage changes in the rural and urban population of Mexico, respectively. He goes on to say that: "It is doubtless related to the differences in infant mortality which exist between city and country. We omit the respective figures as they do not seem trustworthy." (Quotation from p. 7 of the above-mentioned publication, with emphasis added.)

34. Some questions that are frequently uppermost in the minds of those concerned with the planning and carrying out of economic development programmes pertain to the future size of the population, its composition and its urban and rural distribution. In order to determine the possible relationship between population and economic resources, an assessment must be made of the probable size of the future population. The age-sex composition of that population has many important implications. The increase in the number of school-age children and young people affects plans for the requisite expansion of school facilities and teaching personnel; the number of women in relation to the number of men in the marriageable age-range affects marriage rates, which in turn determine family formation and the need for additional housing; the number of old people who have reached retirement age affects a country's social security or other welfare programmes. The rural-urban population distribution both results from and conditions the process of economic development. The relative emphasis and degree of balance to be given to the programme of agricultural and urban-industrial development require some knowledge of the rural-urban population redistribution that may be anticipated. An attempt is made in this chapter to answer these and related questions. The future size of the labour force and its distribution between agricultural and non-agricultural activities forms the subject of chapter IV.

1. Theoretical aspects

35. Past and present theories of population growth do not provide a ready-made formula by which to predict the size and make-up of the population in any specified year ahead. Much progress has been made in improving or developing the theoretical framework which has evolved from the study of population problems by many schools of thought. However, there are no mathematical or mechanistic formulae in existence which can be said to have withstood the test of time for predicting the size of future populations under the varying conditions to be found in different areas of the world. In recent times, a useful theoretical framework, which has gained acceptance among many demographers, is

pearing in various age groups. They consider this to be a possible indication that mortality rates around 1950 were higher for the urban than for the rural population.

This evidence, however, is not convincing in view of the weaknesses of the measure used as an index of mortality rates. As pointed out in chapter II, the 1950 census statistics on marital status need to be interpreted with a great deal of caution in view of the widespread prevalence of consensual unions in the countries in question. Many women who were in fact consensually married described themselves in the 1950 census as "single". It is also probable that in many consensual unions the death of the male companion would not be considered by the woman as leaving her with the status of a widow. She may not think of herself as a widow, or may not have reported herself as such to the census enumerator. Moreover, if she has entered into another union (consensual or legal) she has ceased to be a "widow". Generally speaking, consensual unions are more prevalent among the rural than among the urban popula-

known as the theory of "demographic transition". It is partly the outcome of efforts to reason about the future course of population trends in countries or areas emerging from a state of economic under-development in the light of the demographic evolution experienced by countries that have become industrialized and have achieved relatively high levels of living.

36. This theory has been summarized, together with its weaknesses, by Coale and Hoover.²²

"The classical economic theory of population growth (primarily associated with Malthus) held that any rise in incomes (particularly among the poorer classes) tended to increase birth rates and (with more certainty and force) to decrease death rates. The course of events since Malthus' time, however, has led to the gradual evolution of a theory that postulates a more complicated sequence of birth and death rates as typically associated with economic development. It is sometimes termed, the theory of the 'demographic transition'...

"In barest outline the sequence of events, according to the theory of demographic transition, can be summarized as follows: The agrarian low-income economy is characterized by high birth and death rates — the birth rates relatively stable, and the death rates fluctuating in response to varying fortunes. Then as the economy changes its form to a more interdependent and specialized market-dominated economy, the average death rate declines. It continues to decline under the impact of better organization and improving medical knowledge and care. Somewhat later the birth rate begins to fall. The two rates pursue a more or less parallel downward course with the decline in the birth rate lagging behind. Finally, as further reductions in the death rate become harder to attain, the birth rate again approaches equality with the death rate and a more gradual rate of growth is reestablished, with, however, low risks of mortality and small families as the typical pattern. Mortality rates are now relatively stable from year to year and birth rates now responsive to voluntary decisions rather than to deeply imbedded customs may fluctuate from year to year.

"This short description fits the experience of most countries whose economies have undergone the kind of reorganization we have been calling economic development. The part of the description with the least certain applicability is the characterization of the final stage as a return to a condition of only gradual growth... A superficial survey of the demographic situation and apparent prospects in the low-income portions of the world gives reason for doubting the applicability of

tion. Hence, "underreporting" of widowhood is greater in the rural environment.

Another factor that tends to raise the proportion of widows in the urban population, but is unrelated to any differential in rural-urban mortality rates, is the migration of rural widows to urban areas after the death of the husband. Many such women migrate to urban localities because the possibilities of finding employment for self-support, or of their children's finding employment, may be greater than in their original rural communities. The rural excess of males over females (and the urban excess of females over males) in the various age groups of 25 years and over in the Central American Countries and Panama testifies to an extensive migration of rural women to urban areas. Widows comprise only a part of this movement.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it appears that rural-urban differentials in the ratio of widows to non-single women mainly reflect factors other than differentials in mortality rates.

²² Quoted with permission from Ansley J. Coale and Edgar M. Hoover, *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low Income Countries*, Princeton University Press, 1958, pp. 9-17.

the demographic transition as an exact description of the likely course of events in these areas...

"The demographic situation in areas in the incipient stages of economic development seems to differ from the pattern described by the theory of the demographic situation in the following ways: (1) The decline of death rates from the high levels typical of peasant agrarian economies is occurring or is likely to occur more rapidly than it did in regions which industrialized earlier.

"Moreover, the decline is occurring in advance of (or in the absence of) profound changes in the economy and in per-capita incomes. (2) The growth rates established, as mortality declines, are in excess of any observed in the records of areas industrializing earlier. (3) The prospect of rapid growth itself—particularly in areas where the current per-capita incomes are very low—contributes to uncertainty about the likely course of fertility. The rapid growth rate may make it difficult to accomplish the economic and social changes that tend to reduce fertility."

37. This theoretical orientation helps to give a better indication of the direction that future population trends are likely to take under conditions of economic development. These conditions carry with them factors that may reduce birth rates, as well as factors that are practically certain to speed up the already very evident decline in mortality rates. Nevertheless, this theory fails to provide any concrete methodology as a basis for estimating when and by how much birth and death rates will decrease in the years ahead. Professor Stolnitz has commented on this aspect of the "demographic transition" theory as follows:²³

"The transition approach is relatively clear about the direction of population trends in the modern era but extremely vague about dates and magnitudes. Its description of the demographic experience of Western nations show very wide ranges—fifty years to centuries—in the dates at which their transitions are said to have begun".

38. It is therefore necessary to fall back on the methods for projecting the future population that have been developed by demographers and research workers in related fields. These methods draw upon and refine the available data, and incorporate the steadily improving techniques of fertility and mortality analysis. Painstaking and laborious as these methods are, they nevertheless do not yield predictions of the future population, but rather sets of projections that are consistent with the assumed future courses of fertility and mortality.

39. The present study has utilized the population projections made by United Nations experts. However, it was necessary for the purposes of the study to go beyond the United Nations projections of the total population, and to break them down into urban and rural sectors in the case of each of the countries examined. Wherever possible, the age-sex composition of the urban and rural population was also projected, as such data are essential for several types of analysis. Since the rural-urban distinctions will be carried through in this and later parts of the study, a brief description will first be given of the method by which the projections were formulated and of the assumptions underlying them.

²³ George J. Stolnitz "Interrelations Between Economic Development, Levels of Living and Demographic Trends", in *Applications of Demography. The Population Situation in the United States in 1975*, edited by D. J. Bogue, Scripps Foundation and University of Chicago, 1957, pp. 9-10.

2. Rural-urban projections

40. The projections of the total size of the rural and urban populations are primarily based on the relationship between the proportion of the total population classified as rural in the most recent censuses, and the proportion of the economically active in agriculture. Once projections had been made of the proportion of the labour force that would be engaged in agriculture, the proportion of the total rural population could be estimated therefrom. The methodology applied in the projections of the agricultural labour force is discussed in chapter IV.

41. The relationship between the rural population and the agricultural labour force was worked out from an examination of the past trends of both variables in the countries in question. In the case of some of these countries, the only census that could give some indication of the relationship was that taken in 1950. In the case of others, one or more previous censuses were helpful for gauging the nature of the relationship observed over time.

42. In El Salvador, Nicaragua and Mexico, the proportion of the rural population and the proportion of the economically active in agriculture in 1950 corresponded almost exactly. This was also true of Guatemala, under urban-rural definitions that were comparable to those used in earlier censuses. In Mexico, the proportion of the rural population and the proportion of the agricultural labour force were virtually identical according to the 1930, 1940 and 1950 censuses. In Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama, the two proportions differed from one another in 1950. In Panama, however, a comparison can be made with the data for 1940, which showed that the absolute difference between the two percentages was the same in 1950 as in 1940.

43. Since the two variables are highly intercorrelated it is reasonable to expect that future changes in the relative importances of the agricultural labour force will be accompanied by corresponding changes in the relative importance of the rural population. The available data and the analysis made suggest that the most likely relationship to obtain in future is a constant absolute difference between the proportion of the total labour force in agriculture and the rural proportion of the total population in those countries in which the two proportions formerly differed.²⁴ In the case of the other countries, the two proportions will probably continue to correspond very closely.²⁵

44. The choice of a constant percentage difference was also suggested by the analysis of data on the United States, covering a period of 130 years.

²⁴ It should be kept in mind that it is only the difference between the two proportions that has remained constant. Projected decreases in the proportion engaged in agriculture are still accompanied by projected decreases in the proportion of the rural population.

²⁵ This does not rule out the possibility that a time-lag may develop in these countries between the decrease in the proportion of the rural population and the decrease of the proportion engaged in agriculture. Additional roads and greater use of passenger cars would tend to stimulate the growth of suburbs and foster the habit of commuting to work in urban centres among the rural residents. The time-lag is likely to be rather slight in the foreseeable future.

Information on rural and urban population movements and on the trends of the economically active population engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations was obtainable from each census taken between 1820 and 1950, and is summarized in table 30. During this long period of years when the United States was gradually evolving from an agrarian to a highly industrialized economy, the proportion of the rural population in the country's total declined from 93 per cent in 1920 to 41 per cent in 1950. The proportion of the active population engaged in agriculture declined from 72 per cent to less than 12 per cent during the same period. Despite these big shifts, the absolute difference between the percentage of the labour force engaged in agriculture and the percentage of the total rural population remained virtually constant at 21 or 22 per cent for each of the decennial years from 1820 to 1930. The

application of a ratio, namely, the ratio of the rural population to the economically active in agriculture, was not deemed as useful a method for projecting the rural population as that based on the constant percentage difference between the two proportions. In the method used for Central America, Panama and Mexico, the percentage of the total population that was projected as rural was obtained by adding to (or subtracting from) the projected proportions of the agricultural labour force for each quinquennial year from 1950 to 1980 the same percentage difference between the two proportions as was found in 1950.²⁶ The projected urban and rural population proportions are presented in table 31.

²⁶ In the case of a number of countries, the projection of the proportion of the agricultural labour force virtually coincided with the projected proportion of the rural population, as noted before.

Table 30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION AND OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1820-1950

(Percentage)

Year	Population		Economically active in:		Percentage difference Column (1) - Column (3) ^a
	Rural (1)	Urban (2)	Agriculture (3)	Non-agricultural activities (4)	
1820	92.8	7.2	71.8	28.2	21.0
1830	90.2	8.8	70.5	29.5	19.7
1840	89.2	10.8	68.6	31.4	20.6
1850	84.7	15.3	63.7	36.3	21.0
1860	80.2	19.8	58.9	41.1	21.3
1870	74.3	25.7	53.0	47.0	21.3
1880	71.8	28.2	49.4	50.6	22.4
1890	64.9	35.1	42.6	57.4	22.3
1900	60.3	39.7	37.5	62.5	22.8
1910	54.3	45.7	31.0	69.0	23.3
1920	48.8	51.2	27.0	73.0	21.8
1930	43.8	56.2	21.4	78.6	22.4
1940	43.5	56.5	17.1	82.9	26.4
1950	41.0	59.0	11.6	88.4	29.4

SOURCE: *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1956, op. cit.*, tables 13, 14 and 233. The economically active in 1940 and 1950 were persons of 14 years of age and over, and before 1940, of 10 years and over. Urban-rural population percentages for 1950 are based on definitions that are comparable to those used in earlier censuses.

^a Also equal to column (4) - column (2).

Table 31

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980^a

(Percentage)

Country	Urban							Rural						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Costa Rica . . .	33.4	34.1	34.8	37.5	40.1	43.7	47.3	66.6	65.9	65.2	62.5	59.9	56.3	52.7
Guatemala . . .	25.0	26.1	27.2	28.5	29.9	31.6	33.4	75.0	73.9	72.8	71.5	70.1	68.4	66.6
El Salvador . . .	36.5	38.4	40.3	43.3	46.2	50.2	54.2	63.5	61.6	59.7	56.7	53.8	49.8	45.8
Nicaragua . . .	34.9	36.5	38.0	40.0	42.0	45.0	48.0	65.1	63.5	62.0	60.0	58.0	55.0	52.0
Honduras . . .	31.0	31.1	32.3	33.9	35.6	38.3	41.1	69.0	68.9	67.7	66.1	64.4	61.7	58.9
Panama ^b . . .	36.0	37.0	37.9	39.4	40.8	43.1	45.4	64.0	63.0	62.1	60.6	59.2	56.9	54.6
Mexico . . .	42.6	45.8	49.0	52.0	55.0	58.5	62.0	57.4	54.2	51.0	48.0	45.0	41.5	38.0

^a The urban and rural definitions refer to those used by these countries in their 1950 population censuses. See table 8 for the definitions used.

^b Excluding the Canal Zone but including the tribal Indian population.

45. In keeping with the projected trend of the proportion of the agricultural labour force in each country, the proportion of the total rural population declines gradually, with some variation in rate from one country to another. The Costa Rica rural population is projected as declining from about 66 per cent of the total in 1950 to approximately 53 per cent in 1980. Conversely, the urban population is projected as rising from approximately 33 per cent of the total to slightly over 47 per cent. For Guatemala, the rural population is projected as declining gradually from 75 per cent of the total in 1950 to about 67 per cent by 1980. For El Salvador, where the rural population in 1950 was nearly 64 per cent, the projection contemplates a decline to approximately 46 per cent by 1980. For Honduras the 1980 rural population was projected as comprising approximately 59 per cent of the total in comparison with 69 per cent in 1950. For Panama the projection of the rural population showed a percentage of slightly less than 55 in 1980 as against 64 per cent in 1950. In the case of Mexico, the projected rural-urban shifts are more marked than in the Central American countries. The rural population is projected as declining from its 1950 level of slightly over 57 per cent to 38 per cent in 1980; consequently the urban population in 1980 would comprise 62 per cent of the total in comparison with less than 43 per cent in 1950. The qualifications made in the next chapter with respect to the projected proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural labour force apply with equal force to these urban and rural population projections.²⁷

46. Once the rural and urban proportions of the total population had been projected the figures were applied to the United Nations projections of the total population (medium assumption) for each of the quinquennial years from 1950 to 1980, in order to obtain a break-down of the total population into its urban and rural segments.

47. One further point needs to be emphasized. The rural and urban definitions implicit in these projections are those used by the respective countries in their 1950 population censuses. Any modification of these definitions would necessarily require a modification of the projected figures. Such non-comparabilities among the countries as are inherent in the definitions also obtain in the case of the rural and urban population projections.

48. After the total sizes of the respective rural and urban populations had been projected for each of the countries, the next step was to break down the two population sectors by age and sex components. It was recognized that the estimates would have to be classified by age and sex groups in order to make the different types of analysis and to obtain the data that were essential for appraising the full demographic implications of the population projections. The method used to project the age-sex composition of the rural and urban populations respectively is one that has been employed by various analysts in the United States. It has been used for estimating the future distribution of the total popula-

tion of a country among the different geographic areas, and for projecting the age-sex composition of the population of those areas in the light of the projections of the total population. This method has been applied in the present study with such modifications as were necessary to adapt it to the data available for the Central American countries and Panama. A description of the method is given in Appendix B.

3. *Comparative growth rates of the population*

49. At the beginning of this chapter, the population increases in the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico between 1950 and 1980 were indicated in accordance with the alternative assumptions made in the United Nations projections. On the medium population assumption, the increases vary from 80 per cent for Honduras to 120 per cent for Costa Rica. On the high assumption, they range from 108 per cent in Honduras to 154 per cent in Costa Rica, while, on the low assumption, they vary from 58 to 92 per cent. It is difficult to state which of the two higher population assumptions is likely to prevail in future. If birth rates remain at the same level as in recent years, which is implied in the high assumption, the population level indicated therein will most probably prevail. This is the prospect for the immediate future. On the other hand, if the differential observed between birth rates in rural and in urban areas affects progressively larger sectors of the population under conditions of increased urbanization, the resulting decrease in birth rates might result in a population level that would in the long run be more nearly in line with the medium assumption.

50. The extent of the decline in the birth rates implied by the low assumption would involve so considerable a downward movement in those rates as to make it an unlikely development. The population level projected on the low fertility assumption should be regarded as the minimum, and is intended primarily to show what the population size and composition would be if such a radical shift in fertility patterns actually took place. The rates of natural increase recorded in these countries since 1950 exceed the rates included in the high fertility assumption, except in the cases of Guatemala, Mexico and Panama, for which they are approximately the same as on the high assumption. If in the case of the other countries, allowance is made for a possibly substantial overstatement of the "true" rates of natural increase by the figures based on registrations, the indications are that, since 1950, population growth has tended to keep in line with the high rather than with the medium population assumption. The past six or seven years do not, however, provide a sufficient basis for appraising the long-term outlook.

51. The rural and urban break-down of the projected population was made in this study for the medium population assumption. This was done in order to simplify the computations, and does not necessarily attach greater probability to the medium than to the high assumption. As has been observed, the growth rates of the projected urban population are substantially higher than those of the rural population. This follows from the underlying assump-

²⁷ See chapter IV, paragraph 8.

tions as to the direction of economic development with its concomitants of increased industrialization and urbanization and net population shifts from rural to urban areas. The urban population is projected as increasing between 1950 and 1980 at an annual rate of approximately 3 per cent in Honduras and about 3.8 per cent in Costa Rica and Mexico. The rural population is projected as increasing during this 30-year period at an average annual rate that varies from 1.1 per cent in Mexico to 2 per cent in Guatemala and Panama (see table 32).

52. In the case of the high and low fertility assumptions, the population projection is available on a total basis only with no rural-urban break-down. On the high fertility assumption, the average annual rate of growth between 1950 and 1980 would vary from 2.5 per cent in Honduras to 3.2 per cent in Costa Rica. The rates of growth in the other countries would lie within the same range. On the low fertility assumption, these rates would vary as little as from 1.5 per cent in Honduras to 2.2 per cent in Costa Rica. Intermediate rates are envisaged by the corresponding population assumption (see table 32).

53. The increases in the total population from 1950 to 1980, and in the urban and rural sectors, respectively, are given opposite (in rounded figures):

Country	Total (Thousands)	Population increase, 1950-80 ^a			
		Urban		Rural	
		Number (Thousands)	Percent- age of total increase	Number (Thousands)	Percent- age of total increase
Costa Rica . .	964	568	59	396	41
El Salvador . .	1 700	1 250	74	450	26
Guatemala . .	2 957	1 223	41	1 734	59
Honduras . . .	1 149	616	54	532	46
Nicaragua . . .	1 115	674	60	441	40
Panama	848	455	54	393	46
Mexico	27 516	22 064	80	5 452	20

^a Medium population assumption.

54. Except in the case of Guatemala, about half or more of the net gain in total population is projected as occurring in the urban sector. In El Salvador and Mexico, where industrialization is proceeding at a faster tempo, about three fourths or more of the population gain by 1980 may occur in the urban areas. This would be largely the result of a gradual, cumulative process of rural-urban population redistribution stretching over a 30-year period, although the natural increase will also contribute to the population gains. The customary net movement of rural population to urban areas would be inten-

Table 32

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950 AND 1980, AND RATES OF GROWTH, 1950-80

Country	1950	1980 ^a		Average annual rate of growth 1950-80 ^b		
	Population (Thousands)	Population (Thousands)	As a percentage of the 1950 population	Medium	High	Low
Costa Rica						
Total	804.8	1 768.3	220	2.66	3.16	2.19
Urban	268.8	836.4	311	3.85	—	—
Rural	536.0	931.9	174	1.86	—	—
El Salvador						
Total	1 855.9	3 555.8	192	2.19	2.69	1.73
Urban	677.4	1 927.2	285	3.55	—	—
Rural	1 178.5	1 628.6	138	1.08	—	—
Guatemala						
Total	2 802.4	5 759.4	206	2.43	2.95	1.94
Urban	700.6	1 923.6	275	3.42	—	—
Rural	2 101.8	3 835.8	183	2.03	—	—
Honduras						
Total	1 428.0	2 576.6	180	1.99	2.47	1.54
Urban	442.7	1 059.0	239	2.95	—	—
Rural	985.3	1 517.6	154	1.45	—	—
Nicaragua						
Total	1 057.0	2 172.1	206	2.43	2.94	1.95
Urban	368.9	1 042.6	283	3.52	—	—
Rural	688.1	1 129.5	164	1.67	—	—
Panama						
Total	749.1	1 597.4	213	2.56	3.03	2.11
Urban	269.7	725.2	269	3.35	—	—
Rural	479.4	872.2	182	2.01	—	—
Mexico						
Total	25 793.0	53 309.0	207	2.45	2.95	1.98
Urban	10 988.0	33 052.0	301	3.74	—	—
Rural	14 805.0	20 257.0	137	1.05	—	—

^a Medium population assumption.

^b Geometric rates.

sified over this period by the increase in non-agricultural employment opportunities and by greater population pressure on the limited amount of arable land available. Advances in agricultural technology during this period may also be expected to increase average productivity per worker and to permit a

reduction in the average number of workers or man-hours required per unit of land or livestock. Hence, labour requirements in agriculture will probably increase less than agricultural production and will free some agricultural labour resources for utilization in other branches of activity.

Table 33

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: POPULATION INCREASE BY AGE GROUPS, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE ASSUMPTIONS, 1950-80

(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama ^a	Mexico
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Total	120	92	106	80	105	113	107
0-4	93	76	81	61	94	77	72
5-14	103	77	92	69	85	94	97
Under 15	99	77	87	66	88	88	87
15-19	115	84	109	81	104	118	113
20-29	124	101	124	90	115	119	119
30-44	132	96	123	99	118	118	128
45-64	164	123	122	95	141	150	122
65 and over	193	128	119	64	119	234	137
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Total	154	121	140	108	139	145	140
0-4	174	149	156	129	175	151	143
5-14	158	126	144	115	135	147	150
Under 15	164	135	149	120	150	149	147
15-19	151	114	144	111	138	155	149
20-29	142	117	143	105	133	137	137
LOW ASSUMPTION							
Total	92	67	78	58	79	87	80
0-4	35	22	26	12	34	23	19
5-14	57	38	49	31	44	51	53
Under 15	48	32	40	24	40	40	39
15-19	83	56	78	54	78	86	81
20-29	106	85	107	75	98	101	102

^a Excluding the Canal Zone but including the tribal Indian population.

Table 34

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PANAMA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION INCREASES BY AGE GROUPS, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM ASSUMPTION, 1950-80

(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Panama ^a
URBAN					
Total	212	185	176	182	150
0-4	180	169	164	169	110
5-14	193	171	175	159	132
Under 15	188	170	171	163	123
15-19	201	174	161	182	155
20-24	192	175	150	180	147
25-44	124	193	197	199	150
45-64	261	219	177	215	185
65 and over	296	231	210	193	299
RURAL					
Total	75	38	83	64	87
0-4	60	31	77	56	59
5-14	67	32	83	50	76
Under 15	64	31	81	53	69
15-19	74	34	74	67	95
20-24	66	35	65	65	91
25-44	85	44	98	77	90
45-64	104	55	84	85	116
65 and over	116	58	100	66	206

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 35

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: POPULATION COMPOSITION ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE ASSUMPTION, 1950 AND 1980
(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Honduras		Nicaragua		Panama ^a		Mexico	
	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	16.6	14.6	15.6	14.3	18.2	16.0	15.6	14.0	16.0	15.1	16.3	13.5	17.6	14.8
5-14	26.3	24.2	25.5	23.6	26.9	25.1	25.0	23.4	27.2	24.5	25.6	23.3	25.8	24.6
15-19	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.2
20-24	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.0
25-44	23.7	25.4	24.6	25.8	23.6	25.7	24.1	26.4	23.7	25.3	25.3	26.0	23.7	25.9
45-64	10.4	12.4	11.1	12.9	10.2	11.0	12.2	13.2	10.2	11.9	11.1	13.1	11.0	11.7
65 and over	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.6	2.6	2.8	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	3.3	3.8
HIGH ASSUMPTION ^b														
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
0-4		17.9		17.6		19.4		17.2		18.4		16.7		18.1
5-14		26.6		26.0		27.3		25.8		26.9		25.8		27.0
15-19		10.4		10.5		10.4		10.3		10.6		10.1		10.2
20-24		8.8		9.0		8.6		8.8		9.0		8.6		8.6
25-44		22.3		22.7		22.4		23.3		22.2		23.0		22.7
45-64		10.7		11.1		9.5		11.4		10.2		11.3		10.1
65 and over		3.3		3.1		2.4		3.2		2.7		4.5		3.3
LOW ASSUMPTION ^b														
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
0-4		11.6		11.4		12.8		11.1		12.0		10.8		11.8
5-14		21.6		21.0		22.5		20.8		21.9		20.7		21.9
15-19		10.1		10.1		10.2		9.8		10.3		9.6		9.9
20-24		9.5		9.7		9.4		9.4		9.8		9.1		9.3
25-44		28.6		29.0		29.2		29.6		28.7		29.1		29.3
45-64		14.2		14.7		12.7		15.0		13.7		14.8		13.4
65 and over		4.4		4.1		3.2		4.3		3.6		5.9		4.4

^a Excluding the Canal Zone but including the tribal Indian population.

^b These assumptions affect the projected population only; the 1950 distribution remains the same as in the upper part of the table.

4. Growth of population by age groups

55. The variations among the population increases in the different age groups up to 1980 are summarized for the total population in table 33 in the case of each of the three fertility assumptions. Individuals who will be 30 years of age or more in 1980 are already living in 1950. The projections of the population in these age groups up to 1980 are the same on each assumption. For persons under 30 years of age in 1980, who will be born between 1950 and 1980, the assumptions imply different levels of fertility and therefore different increases in their numbers. The large percentage increases shown in table 33 for the age groups over 45 correspond, of course, to relatively small fractions of the total population of each country. The number of school-age children (5-14 years of age) would increase by from

69 to 103 per cent up to 1980 in the different countries according to the medium assumption, whereas they would increase by from 115 to 158 per cent on the high assumption. There are marked differences between the urban and rural populations as regards the relative increases of the age groups projected up to 1980 (see table 34).

5. Changes in population composition

56. The above-mentioned differences among the increases in the various age groups on the three assumptions are, of course, the result of the assumptions regarding future levels of fertility and the projected downward trend of mortality rates.²⁸ Since

²⁸ The factor of future net international migrations has not been taken into account in the projections.

Table 36

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PANAMA: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION COMPOSITION ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM ASSUMPTION, 1950 AND 1980

(Percentage)

Age group	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Nicaragua		Panama ^a	
	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980
URBAN										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	14.2	12.8	13.9	13.1	15.1	14.4	15.2	14.5	13.9	11.6
5-14	23.0	21.6	23.0	21.9	22.3	22.2	24.6	22.5	21.2	19.6
15-19	10.6	10.2	10.7	10.3	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.8
20-24	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.3
25-44	26.1	27.0	26.1	26.8	25.7	27.7	24.0	25.4	29.3	29.2
45-64	12.0	13.9	12.4	13.9	12.1	12.2	11.8	13.2	13.0	14.8
65 and over	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.6	5.7
RURAL										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	17.8	16.2	16.5	15.7	17.4	16.8	16.4	15.6	17.6	15.0
5-14	28.0	26.6	27.0	25.8	26.5	26.5	28.8	26.4	28.0	26.3
15-19	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.4	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.6	10.0
20-24	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.6	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.6
25-44	22.6	23.9	23.6	24.6	22.8	24.7	23.5	25.3	23.1	23.4
45-64	9.5	11.1	10.4	11.6	10.4	10.4	9.5	10.7	10.2	11.8
65 and over	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.9

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 37

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY WORKING AND NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS, 1980

(Percentage)

Country	Low assumption			Medium assumption			High assumption		
	Under 15	15-69	70 and over	Under 15	15-69	70 and over	Under 15	15-69	70 and over
Costa Rica	33	64	3	39	59	2	44	54	2
El Salvador	33	65	2	38	60	2	43	55	2
Guatemala	35	63	2	41	57	2	47	52	1
Honduras	32	66	2	37	61	2	43	55	2
Nicaragua	34	64	2	39	59	2	45	53	2
Panama ^a	31	65	4	37	60	3	42	55	3
Mexico	34	64	2	39	59	2	45	53	2

SOURCES: Based on population projections in tables I-VII.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

the mortality trends projected for the individual countries are the same according to each of the three fertility assumptions, the future shifts in the proportions of the total projected population that will correspond to the different age groups vary considerably from one assumption, to another. The changes in the age composition of the total population, and of its urban and rural components, are summarized in tables 35 and 36 by means of a comparison of the situation in 1950 with that projected for 1980.

57. Since the medium fertility assumption implies that every five years birth rates will drop 5 per cent below their level at the beginning of each quinquennium, the population projection for 1980 shows a downward shift in the proportion of the younger age groups and an upward shift in that of the older groups. The reduced proportion of those under 15 years of age and the expansion in the proportion of

those of 25 years and over is particularly noticeable. The proportions in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups remain relatively stable in all countries on this assumption. Conversely, if birth rates remain at approximately the 1950 level, as contemplated by the high assumption, the 1950 situation would be aggravated. The under-15 group would constitute an even larger proportion of the population than in 1950, while the proportions in the most productive age groups of 20 years and over would fall below their 1950 levels.

58. The low assumption envisages the most marked shift in population composition and the most favourable distribution between the population of working age and that in the dependent age groups. It presupposes that, from 1950 to 1980, the birth rate would drop 10 per cent every five years in respect

Table 38

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: PROJECTED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS PER 100 PERSONS AGED 15-69 YEARS, 1980

Country	Low assumption			Medium assumption			High assumption		
	Under 15	70 and over	Total	Under 15	70 and over	Total	Under 15	70 and over	Total
Costa Rica	52	4	56	66	4	70	83	3	86
El Salvador	50	3	53	63	3	66	80	3	83
Guatemala	56	3	59	72	3	75	90	3	93
Honduras	48	4	52	62	4	66	78	3	81
Nicaragua	53	3	56	67	3	70	85	3	88
Panama ^a	48	6	54	61	6	67	77	5	82
Mexico	53	4	57	67	4	71	85	3	88

SOURCES: As in table 37.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 39

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN WORKING AND NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS, BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950 AND 1980^a

(Percentage)

Country and year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Under 15	15-64	65 and over	Under 15	15-64	65 and over	Under 15	15-64	65 and over
Costa Rica									
1950	43	54	3	46	52	2	37	59	4
1980	39	57	4	43	54	3	34	61	5
El Salvador									
1950	41	56	3	44	54	2	37	59	4
1980	38	58	4	41	56	3	35	61	4
Guatemala									
1950	42	55	3	44	54	2	37	60	3
1980	41	56	3	43	54	3	37	60	3
Honduras									
1950	41	55	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	37	59	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua									
1950	43	54	3	45	53	2	40	56	4
1980	40	57	3	42	56	2	37	59	4
Panama									
1950	42	55	3	46	51	3	35	61	4
1980	37	58	5	41	54	5	31	63	6
Mexico									
1950	42	55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	39	57	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Projections for 1980 based on medium population assumption.

to its previous 5-year level. The proportion of children under 15 years of age would decline from 41-43 per cent, at which it stood in 1950, to the level of 31-35 per cent, in the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico. On the other hand, on the same assumption, the population of 15 to 69 years of age would rise from 55-57 per cent (1950 level) to 63-65 per cent by 1980. The group of 70 years and over would not have changed materially by 1980 (see tables 37 and 38). This type of population composition would mean that, instead of the ratio of 75-82 persons of dependent age (under 15, and 70 and over) to each 100 persons of working age in 1950, there would be a "dependency load" of only 52-59 persons to each 100 individuals in the working age-range (15-69 years) by 1980. This ratio of actual or potential workers to non-workers is to be found at the present time in the United States and other economically developed Western countries. As of 1955, there were 53 persons in the age groups of under 15 and 70 and over to every 100 persons of 15 to 69 years of age in the United States (see tables 5 and 6).

59. In contrast to the rural population, the urban population was somewhat older in 1950. This pattern would continue to hold good in 1980 according to the population projections. In each of the Central American countries for which rural-urban data are available, the proportions of children under 5 and 5-14 years of age are substantially lower among the urban than among the rural population, while the proportions in the age groups of 20 and over are higher. While both the urban and rural populations would show a decrease in the proportion of persons under 15 years of age by 1980 (medium fertility assumption), and an increase in the proportion of persons 15-64 years of age, the rural-urban differentials observed in this regard in 1950 are expected to persist. In other words, the ratio of the population of working age to that of non-working age would continue to be higher in the urban than in the rural sector, though it would be lower in 1980 than in 1950 in both sectors (on the medium population assumption). The data on the differences between the rural and urban population are presented in tables 39-40.

Table 40

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS PER 100 PERSONS AGED 15-64 YEARS, 1950 AND 1980^a

Country and year	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Under 15	65 and over	Total	Under 15	65 and over	Total	Under 15	65 and over	Total
Costa Rica									
1950	79	5	84	63	6	69	88	5	93
1980	68	7	75	56	8	64	79	6	85
El Salvador									
1950	74	5	79	62	6	68	81	5	86
1980	65	6	71	58	7	65	75	5	80
Guatemala									
1950	76	4	80	63	5	68	82	4	86
1980	73	5	78	61	6	67	80	5	85
Honduras									
1950	73	7	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	64	6	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua									
1950	80	5	85	71	7	78	86	4	90
1980	69	5	74	63	7	70	75	4	79
Panama									
1950	75	6	81	57	6	63	89	6	95
1980	63	9	72	50	9	59	77	9	86
Mexico									
1950	82	6	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	69	7	76	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Projections for 1980 based on medium population assumption.

Chapter IV

PROJECTIONS AND UTILIZATION OF THE LABOUR FORCE¹

PART A. LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS

1. Projections

1. One of the major objectives of this study is to develop the implications of the growth of population in the Central American countries for the labour supply and its future utilization. This calls for projections, by appropriate methods and on the basis of certain assumptions, of the size of the labour force or of the economically active population in each of these countries between 1950 and 1980. The projections made here utilized the revised population projections prepared by the United Nations for these countries and for Mexico, in order to provide internally consistent sets of data between the population and labour force projections up to 1980. As far as possible, the projections of the economically active population have been carried through so as to yield results, not only in terms of the total size of the labour force, but also in respect of its age and sex composition, and its possible distribution between agricultural and non-agricultural activities. The total future level of the labour force for each country, as well as its age-sex composition, is then determined by the projected labour force participation rates for the various age-sex groups. (The labour force participation rate is a technical term for the percentage of each age-sex group of the country's population that is economically active at a given time.) The division of the labour force between agricultural and non-agricultural activities in the projection is based on the assumptions made as to the future distribution of the economically active between these two broad sectors of the economy of each country.

2. Method of projection

2. The absence or scarcity of comparable historical data on age-sex labour force participation rates prior to the 1950 census makes it impossible to pick out trends for the purpose of projecting the future course of such rates in the countries of the area. If data of this kind were available over a period of years it would be possible to gauge the changes in the labour force participation rates of the various age-sex

¹ The term "labour force" is used here in the generally accepted sense as meaning the sum of the persons actually engaged in economically gainful activities (the employed) and those who are actively seeking work (the unemployed). The employed include the self-employed, wage-earners and salaried workers and unpaid members of the family working in family enterprises such as a farm, or a non-agricultural business. The term "labour force" in this discussion is used interchangeably with that of the "economically active population", although it is recognized that in a more precise technical sense there are differences between the two concepts.

groups in relation to the structural changes that had occurred in the country's economy. Future changes could then be projected in relation to assumed patterns of development for the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors of the economy.

3. In the absence of time series, a possible alternative is the ecological approach. The different stages of economic development reached by the various geographic areas of a particular country at a particular time may be expected to give some insight, even on a cross-section basis, into the dynamic and changing influence exerted by the process of economic development on the labour force participation of diverse population groups. In other words, it may be possible to use the ecological approach to infer from 1950 data the process of temporal change that has occurred. Such inferences could be drawn by observing the differences between the labour force patterns in the various subdivisions of the country that have a distinct socio-economic development.

4. The composite effect of the subdivision patterns in each country would be to show the way in which the national pattern of labour force participation by the various population groups is modified by the differential process of economic development in the several areas of the country. What the ecological correlation analysis does is to provide a yardstick for this composite effect in the country as a whole, i. e. for the average relationship between economic development and changes in labour force participation rates. The rationale of this method is therefore not to impose any assumed labour force pattern upon a country, but instead to allow the country's own characteristic pattern to reveal itself.

5. The intensified pace of economic development in future may be expected to affect the country's labour force to an enhanced degree as suggested by the regression equation of the correlation analysis. But this method cannot be followed too rigidly, as allowances must be made for predictable trends that may modify present or past relationships. In the application of this method, the results obtained from the regression equations were treated as first approximations, and were modified by certain adjustments mentioned below and described in more detail in Appendix C.

6. The exploratory analysis made in this study shows that the level of industrialization (or urbanization) is a predominant, quantitatively measurable factor that is closely associated with the differences among the various areas of a given Central American country (or Mexico) with respect to the labour force participation rates of males, of females, and of various age groups in both cases. The measure of industrial-

ization used in this analysis was the percentage of the economically active population engaged in non-agricultural activities. Hence, a correlation analysis and regression equations were developed for males and females separately in the case of each country (except that of Honduras, which presented some special problems), the points of reference adopted being the level of industrialization of each province or department (or State in the case of Mexico) in 1950, and the average male and female labour force participation rates in each such area respectively.² High correlation coefficients—positive for females and negative for males—were generally obtained for each country. The correlation coefficients were significant at the 1 per cent level in practically all these countries (see table 41 and figures XI-XVI.³ These relationships, together with the assumed levels of industrialization to be reached in each country by 1980, provided the basis on which to project the over-all male and female labour force participation rates. Age-specific labour force rates were projected for 1980, with adjustments for the differences found in 1950 between the participation rates for young persons of school-age and old workers in order to allow for probable downward trends that may affect these groups under conditions of higher economic

² The data used in these correlations are presented in table XVIII.

³ In Costa Rica, the high values of r were not significant for males because only 7 observations were made (provinces), but the correlation coefficient of +.96 for females was significant at the 1 per cent level. For Guatemala, the r for males was significant at the .05 level.

development. In the case of other age-sex groups, the 1950 differentials in labour force rates yielded plausible results.

7. The size and age-sex composition of the total labour force were then projected at 5 yearly intervals up to 1980 by applying the estimated labour force participation rates to the revised population projections formulated by the Population Branch of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. The size and sex composition of the agricultural and non-agricultural labour force was subsequently projected in the light of the assumptions made with respect to the future level of industrialization reached by each country.

8. The assumptions regarding the proportion of the labour force that would be engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities in each of these countries by 5-year periods up to 1980 are presented in table 42. These proportions should not be interpreted as forecasts of the probable level of industrialization or agricultural development. They should rather be regarded as goals under a firm policy of progressive acceleration of industrialization and economic diversification in each country up to 1980.

9. The available census and other data for past periods were examined to ascertain the trend for the proportion of the economically active population engaged in agriculture. In almost every case, there were clear indications of a downward trend in that proportion over time. The rate of decline varied among the different countries, and the historical trends, particularly for the period 1940-50, were

Table 41

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PANAMA AND MEXICO: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS FOR ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION,^a BY SEX, IN RELATION TO LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, 1950

Country and sex	Correlation coefficient		Valuation of equations ^b
	Value of <i>r</i>	Level of significance	
Costa Rica			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.71	Not significant	$Y = 95.188 - 0.110 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.96	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 4.310 + 0.251 X$
El Salvador			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.74	Significant at .01 level	$Y = 87.650 - 0.093 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.92	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 3.276 + 0.356 X$
Guatemala			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.46	Significant at .01 level	$Y = 80.220 - 0.070 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.76	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 4.812 + 0.182 X$
Nicaragua			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.88	Significant at .01 level	$Y = 99.410 - 0.138 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.72	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 6.680 + 0.234 X$
Panama			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.88	Significant at .01 level	$Y = 83.592 - 0.101 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.88	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 8.397 + 0.226 X$
Mexico			
Males	<i>r</i> = - 0.86	Significant at .01 level	$Y = 93.434 - 0.139 X$
Females	<i>r</i> = + 0.76	Significant at .01 level	$Y' = 4.010 + 0.189 X$

^a In Costa Rica and Mexico the economically active percentage of the population is the male or female population of 12 years of age and over; in El Salvador and Panama, of 10 years and over; in Nicaragua, of 14 years and over; and in Guatemala, of 7 years and over.

^b Y = percentage of economically active males.

Y' = percentage of economically active.

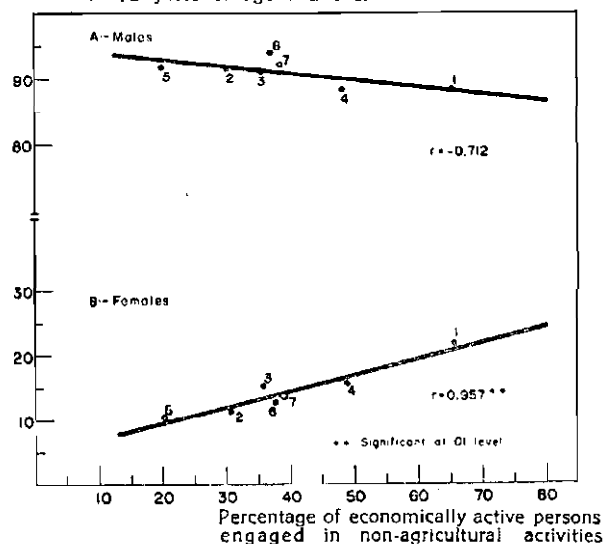
X = percentage of population engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

The data for these percentages were computed by provinces or departments in the specified Central American countries and Panama, and by States in Mexico, and were taken from the 1950 population censuses of the respective countries.

Figure XI

COSTA RICA: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY PROVINCES, 1950

Percentage of economically active population of 12 years of age and over



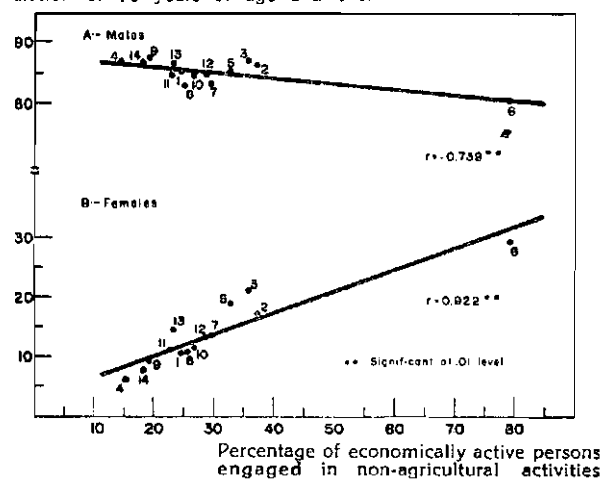
Key to provinces:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. San José | 4. Heredia |
| 2. Alajuela | 5. Guanacaste |
| 3. Cartago | 6. Puntarenas |
| | 7. Limón |

Figure XII

EL SALVADOR: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY DEPARTMENTS, 1950

Percentage of economically active population of 10 years of age and over



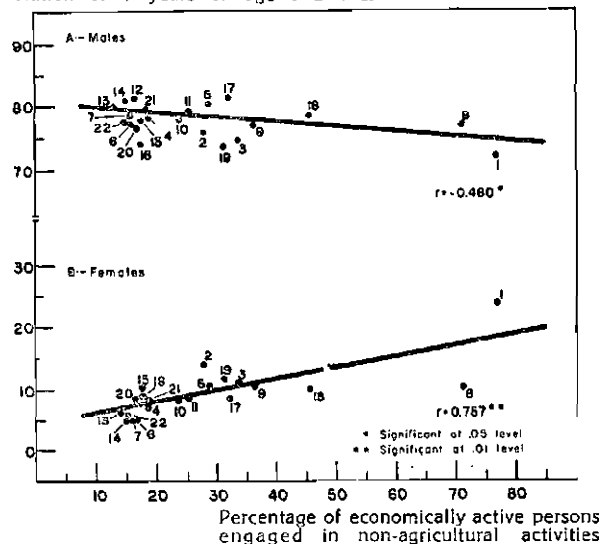
Key to departments:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ahuachapán | 8. La Paz |
| 2. Santa Ana | 9. Cabañas |
| 3. Sonsonate | 10. San Vicente |
| 4. Chalatenango | 11. Usulután |
| 5. La Libertad | 12. San Miguel |
| 6. San Salvador | 13. Morazán |
| 7. Cuscatlán | 14. La Unión |

Figure XIII

GUATEMALA: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY DEPARTMENTS, 1950

Percentage of economically active population of 7 years of age and over



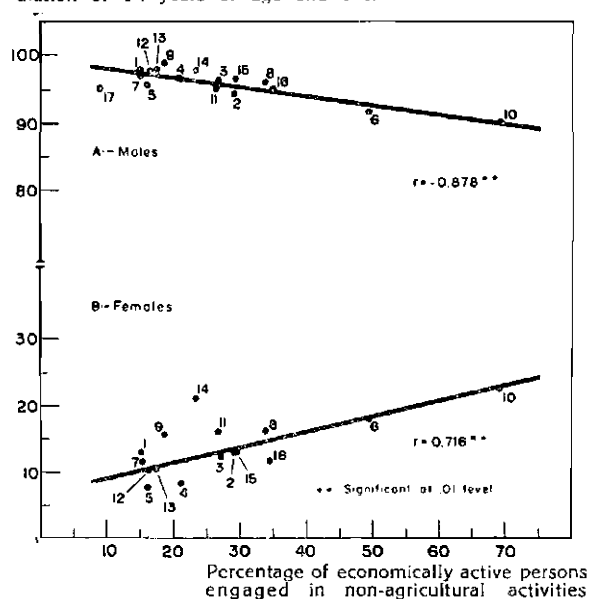
Key to departments:

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Guatemala | 8. Totonicapán | 15. Baja Verapaz |
| 2. El Progreso | 9. Quetzaltenango | 16. Alta Verapaz |
| 3. Sacatepéquez | 10. Suchitepéquez | 17. Petén |
| 4. Chimaltenango | 11. Retalhuleu | 18. Izabal |
| 5. Escuintla | 12. San Marcos | 19. Zacapa |
| 6. Santa Rosa | 13. Huehuetenango | 20. Chiquimula |
| 7. Sololá | 14. Quiché | 21. Jalapa |
| | | 22. Jutiapa |

Figure XIV

NICARAGUA: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY DEPARTMENTS, 1950

Percentage of economically active population of 14 years of age and over

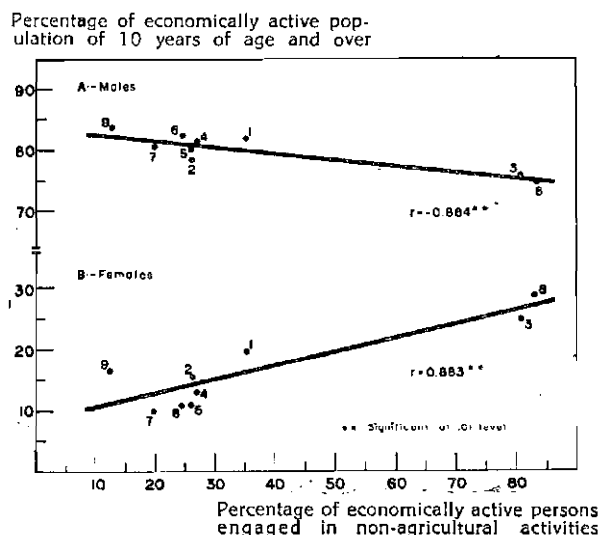


Key to departments:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Boaco | 7. Jinotega | 13. Nueva Segovia |
| 2. Carazo | 8. León | 14. Río San Juan |
| 3. Chinandega | 9. Madriz | 15. Rivas |
| 4. Chontales | 10. Managua | 16. Zelaya |
| 5. Esteli | 11. Massaya | 17. Comarca del Cabo Gracias a Dios |
| 6. Granada | 12. Matagalpa | |

Figure XV

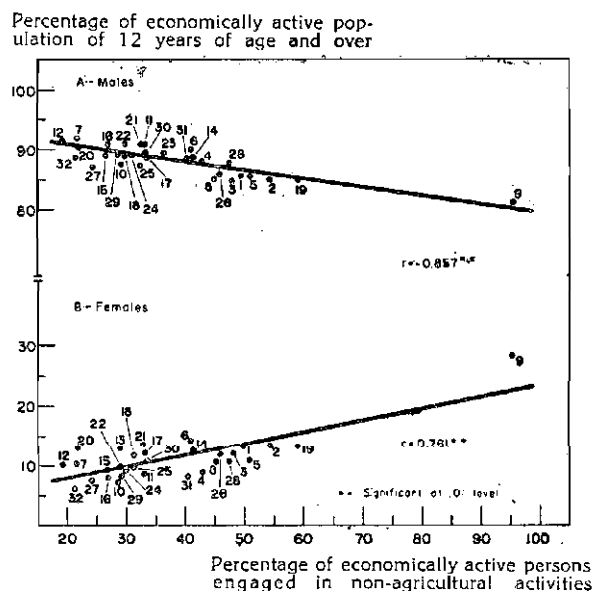
PANAMA: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY PROVINCES, 1950



extrapolated by assuming: (1) that the downward trend would continue, and (2) that the rate of decrease in the proportion engaged in agriculture would accelerate as economic activities developed up to 1980. Again, the degree of acceleration (or the rate of decrease in the proportion engaged in agriculture) was assumed to increase progressively in the various 5-year periods between the present time and 1980. For Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, a slower rate of decrease in the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture is postulated. The reason for this is, firstly, that the available data suggest that the historical trend towards industrialization in these countries has lagged behind that of the other Central American countries, and secondly, that the agricultural development potential achieved through the opening up of land that is currently lying waste is greater in these countries than in the rest of Central America. In the case of Mexico, the

Figure XVI

MEXICO: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, BY STATES, 1950



historical trend, particularly in recent decades when industrialization was fairly rapid, resulted in a projection that assumed a continuation of the rate of industrialization at a speedier pace than in the immediate past. For this reason, the proportion of the economically active population assumed to be engaged in agriculture by 1980 was only 38 per cent as com-

Table 42

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980

(Percentage)

Country	In agriculture								In non-agricultural activities							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1950	1980
Costa Rica	54.7	54.0	53.3	50.7	48.0	44.4	40.8	45.3	46.0	46.7	49.3	52.0	55.6	59.2	45.3	59.2
Guatemala	68.1	66.8	65.4	63.8	62.1	60.0	57.8	31.9	33.2	34.6	36.2	37.9	40.0	42.2	31.9	42.2
El Salvador	63.1	61.2	59.3	56.4	53.4	49.4	42.4	36.9	38.8	40.7	43.6	46.6	50.6	54.6	36.9	54.6
Nicaragua	67.7	66.2	64.7	62.8	60.8	57.8	54.7	32.3	33.8	35.3	37.2	39.2	42.2	45.3	32.3	45.3
Honduras	83.1	83.0	81.8	80.2	78.5	75.8	73.0	16.9	17.0	18.2	19.8	21.5	24.2	27.0	16.9	27.0
Panama ^a	50.6	49.6	48.6	47.2	45.7	43.4	41.1	49.4	50.4	51.4	52.8	54.3	56.6	58.9	49.4	58.9
Mexico	57.8	54.5	51.1	47.9	44.7	41.4	38.0	42.2	45.5	48.9	52.1	55.3	58.6	62.0	42.2	62.0

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population (numbering 48 654).

pared with nearly 58 per cent in 1950. Conversely, the proportion assumed to be engaged in non-agricultural activities by 1980 was 62 per cent as against 42 per cent in 1950. In the case of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama, it was assumed that, by 1980, 55-60 per cent of their economically active population would be engaged in non-agricultural activities as opposed to 40-45 per cent in 1950.

10. While the possibilities for bringing additional land under cultivation are extremely limited in El Salvador, the situation is quite different in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In the case of these three countries, the assumptions made as to the proportions of their economically active population engaged in agriculture may need radical revision if

considerations of economic policy entail the intensification of development programmes for agricultural rather than for industrial production. The use of different assumptions would not materially affect the projected level of the total labour force, but might substantially change its distribution between agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

3. Labour force trends up to 1980

11. The projections of the economically active population (total and by sex) are shown in tables 43, 45, 47 and 49 and as index numbers in tables 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56. The projections by age and sex are shown in tables 57-62. These pro-

Table 43
COSTA RICA: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent- age of 1980	Percentage growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
Total	804.8	923.9	1 058.4	1 208.1	1 373.7	1 558.7	1 768.3	100.0	100.0	220	2.66
Urban	268.8	315.0	368.3	453.0	550.9	681.2	836.4	33.4	47.3	311	3.85
Rural	536.0	608.9	690.1	755.1	822.8	877.5	931.9	66.6	52.7	174	1.86
Economically active-Total	277.5	316.8	361.7	414.8	477.9	549.7	627.7	100.0	100.0	226	2.76
Males	234.7	267.4	305.1	348.0	398.3	454.3	514.3	84.6	81.9	219	2.65
Females	42.8	49.4	56.6	66.8	79.6	95.4	113.4	15.4	18.1	265	3.30
Agriculture:											
Total	151.8	171.1	192.8	210.3	229.4	244.1	256.1	100.0	100.0	169	1.76
Males	147.0	165.7	186.7	203.7	222.1	236.4	248.0	96.8	96.8	169	1.76
Females	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.7	8.1	3.2	3.2	169	1.76
Non-agricultural activities: Total	125.7	145.7	168.9	204.5	248.5	305.6	371.6	100.0	100.0	296	3.68
Males	87.7	101.7	118.4	144.3	176.2	217.9	266.3	69.8	71.7	304	3.77
Females	38.0	44.0	50.5	60.2	72.3	87.7	105.3	30.2	28.3	277	3.46

^a Based on medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 44
COSTA RICA: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100	115	132	150	171	194	220
Urban	100	117	137	169	205	253	311
Rural	100	114	129	141	154	164	174
Economically active:							
Total	100	114	130	149	172	198	226
Males	100	114	130	148	170	194	219
Females	100	115	132	156	186	223	265
Agriculture:							
Total	100	113	127	139	151	161	169
Males	100	113	127	139	151	161	169
Females	100	112	127	137	152	160	169
Non-agricultural activities:							
Total	100	116	134	163	198	243	296
Males	100	116	135	165	201	248	304
Females	100	116	133	158	190	231	277

SOURCE: Based on data in table 43.

Table 45
EL SALVADOR: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent-age of 1950	Percent-age growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
<i>Total</i>	1 855.9	2 076.3	2 321.3	2 589.6	2 877.0	3 195.8	3 555.8	100.0	100.0	192	2.19
Urban	677.4	797.3	935.5	1 121.3	1 329.2	1 604.3	1 927.2	36.5	38.4	285	3.55
Rural	1 178.5	1 279.0	1 385.8	1 468.3	1 547.8	1 591.5	1 628.6	63.5	61.6	138	1.08
<i>Economically active:</i>											
<i>Total</i>	653.7	727.3	810.9	912.5	1 039.7	1 178.9	1 328.8	100.0	100.0	203	2.39
Males	545.4	602.9	667.0	744.2	838.3	937.2	1 042.2	83.4	78.4	191	2.18
Females	108.3	124.4	143.9	168.3	201.4	241.7	286.6	16.6	21.6	265	3.30
<i>Agriculture: Total</i> . .	412.5	445.1	480.9	514.6	555.2	582.4	603.3	100.0	100.0	146	1.27
Males	399.2	430.8	465.4	498.0	537.3	563.6	583.9	96.8	96.8	146	1.28
Females	13.3	14.3	15.5	16.6	17.9	18.8	19.4	3.2	3.2	146	1.27
<i>Non-Agricultural activities: Total</i> . .	241.2	282.2	330.0	397.9	484.5	596.5	725.5	100.0	100.0	301	3.74
Males	146.2	172.1	201.6	246.2	301.0	373.6	458.3	60.6	63.2	313	3.88
Females	95.0	110.1	128.4	151.7	183.5	222.9	267.2	39.4	36.8	281	3.51

^a Based on medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 46
EL SALVADOR: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
<i>Total</i>	100	112	125	140	155	172	192
Urban	100	118	138	166	196	237	285
Males	100	109	118	125	131	135	138
<i>Economically active:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	111	124	140	159	180	203
Males	100	111	122	136	154	172	191
Females	100	115	133	155	186	223	265
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	108	117	125	135	141	146
Males	100	108	117	125	135	141	146
Females	100	108	117	125	135	141	146
<i>Non-agricultural activities:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	117	137	165	201	247	301
Males	100	118	138	168	206	256	313
Females	100	116	135	160	193	235	281

SOURCE: Based on data in table 45.

jections have been made on the basis of population size and composition under the medium and high fertility assumptions. Whether the high or low population assumption is used, the size of the total labour force by 1980 will remain materially the same. The variations in population size under the terms of the different assumptions affect the age groups under 15 in particular, of which only a relatively small number belong to the economically active population. Persons born after 1950 will not reach the 10-14 age group until 1965. Hence the size of the labour force of 10 years of age and over is the same according to all three assumptions up to 1965. In 1965, there is a difference of less than 1 per cent between the total economically active population on the high

assumption and on the medium assumption, a difference which gradually increases to about 5 to 7 per cent by 1980 in all the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico. In the case of Panama, the total labour force by 1980 would be only 5 per cent larger on the high than on the medium population assumption, whereas, in Mexico and Honduras, it would be 7 or 8 per cent more.

12. The population included under the heading of economically active in the 1950 censuses had a different minimum age cut-off point in the several countries in the area. Guatemala applied the definition of economically active to persons of 7 years of age and over. In Honduras, the 1950 census enumerators were instructed to address occupational questions to

persons of 8 years of age and over.⁴ El Salvador and Panama restricted the definition to those aged 10 and over, while the coverage in Nicaragua applied to persons aged 14 and over. Costa Rica and Mexico applied the definition of economically active to those aged 12 and over.

13. The projections of the economically active made in this study for every fifth year from 1950 to 1980 utilized a common cut-off point of 10 years of age and over (as well as the cut-off point used by the respective countries whenever it is higher than 10 years of age). This point was chosen, in the first

⁴ See *Instrucciones para el Levantamiento del Censo de Población* (Department of Statistics, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 1949), p. 12.

place, in order to make the country figures comparable through the elimination of any variations in the size of the labour force and in the proportions of the population engaged in economic activities that might be due to differences in the age groups covered. Another reason was that countries with a higher age minimum obviously have large numbers of children who are at the relevant ages and who perform gainful work as regular and as hard as that undertaken by children of 12 or 13.

14. Two projections of the economically active population were made for Honduras, and differ very substantially as to the number of females included among the economically active. Because the definition of unpaid family labour (mainly in agriculture)

Table 47
GUATEMALA: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent-age of 1950	Percent-age growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
Total	2 802.4	3 145.9	3 542.2	4 001.5	4 525.4	5 111.2	5 759.4	100.0	100.0	206	2.43
Urban	700.6	821.1	963.5	1 140.4	1 353.1	1 615.1	1 923.6	25.0	33.4	275	3.42
Rural	2 101.8	2 324.8	2 578.7	2 861.1	3 172.3	3 496.1	3 835.8	75.0	66.6	183	2.03
<i>Economically active:</i>											
Total	919.5	1 047.9	1 191.4	1 351.1	1 534.5	1 747.9	1 993.2	100.0	100.0	217	2.61
Males	802.6	909.6	1 028.6	1 159.6	1 309.2	1 482.6	1 679.3	87.3	84.3	209	2.49
Females	116.9	138.3	162.8	191.5	225.3	265.3	313.9	12.7	15.7	269	3.35
<i>Agriculture: Total . .</i>											
Males	626.2	700.0	779.2	862.0	952.9	1 048.8	1 152.1	100.0	100.0	184	2.05
Females	609.1	680.9	757.9	838.5	926.9	1 020.2	1 120.6	97.3	97.3	184	2.05
<i>Non-Agricultural activities: Total . . .</i>											
Males	17.1	19.1	21.3	23.5	26.0	28.6	31.5	2.7	2.7	184	2.05
Females	293.3	347.9	412.2	489.1	581.6	699.1	841.1	100.0	100.0	287	3.57
Males	193.5	228.7	270.7	321.1	382.3	462.4	558.7	66.0	66.4	289	3.60
Females	99.8	119.2	141.5	168.0	199.3	236.7	282.4	34.0	33.6	283	3.57

^a Based on medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 48
GUATEMALA: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100	112	126	143	161	182	206
Urban	100	117	138	163	193	231	275
Rural	100	111	123	136	151	166	183
<i>Economically active:</i>							
Total	100	114	130	147	167	190	217
Males	100	113	128	144	163	185	209
Females	100	118	139	164	193	227	269
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
Total	100	112	124	138	152	167	184
Males	100	112	124	138	152	167	184
Females	100	112	125	137	152	167	184
<i>Non-agricultural activities:</i>							
Total	100	119	141	167	198	238	287
Males	100	118	140	166	198	239	289
Females	100	119	142	168	200	237	283

SOURCE: Based on data in table 47.

Table 49
HONDURAS: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent-age of 1950	Percent-age growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
<i>Total</i>	1 428.0	1 566.9	1 726.8	1 906.5	2 105.7	2 328.1	2 576.6	100.0	100.0	180	1.99
Urban	442.7	487.3	557.8	646.3	749.6	891.7	1 059.0	31.0	41.1	239	2.95
Rural	985.3	1 079.6	1 169.0	1 260.2	1 356.1	1 436.4	1 517.6	69.0	58.9	154	1.45
PROJECTION A ^b											
<i>Economically active:</i>											
<i>Total</i>	675.2	738.1	820.0	923.8	1 040.3	1 170.3	1 314.6	100.0	100.0	195	2.25
Males	377.3	413.7	463.4	525.9	596.2	675.1	762.9	55.9	58.0	202	2.37
Females	297.9	324.4	356.6	397.9	444.1	495.2	551.7	44.1	42.0	185	2.07
<i>Agriculture: Total</i> . .	561.1	612.6	670.8	740.9	816.6	887.1	959.7	100.0	100.0	171	1.80
Males	314.2	343.1	375.6	414.9	457.3	496.8	537.4	56.0	56.0	171	1.80
Females	246.9	269.5	295.2	326.0	359.3	390.3	422.3	44.0	44.0	171	1.80
<i>Non-Agricultural activities: Total</i> . . .	114.1	125.5	149.2	182.9	223.7	283.2	354.9	100.0	100.0	311	3.85
Males	63.1	70.6	87.8	111.0	138.9	178.3	225.5	55.3	63.5	357	4.34
Females	51.0	54.9	61.4	71.9	84.8	104.9	129.4	44.7	36.5	254	3.15
PROJECTION B ^b											
<i>Economically active:</i>											
<i>Total</i>	508.6	556.7	620.6	701.3	792.0	893.4	1 006.1	100.0	100.0	198	2.32
Males	377.3	413.7	463.4	525.9	596.3	675.1	762.9	74.2	75.8	202	2.37
Females	131.3	143.0	157.2	175.4	195.7	218.3	243.2	25.8	24.2	185	2.07
<i>Agriculture: Total</i> . .	422.7	462.1	507.6	562.4	621.7	677.2	734.5	100.0	100.0	174	1.86
Males	313.6	342.9	376.6	417.3	461.3	502.5	545.0	74.2	74.2	174	1.86
Females	109.1	119.2	131.0	145.1	160.4	174.7	189.5	25.8	25.8	174	1.86
<i>Non-Agricultural activities: Total</i> . . .	85.9	94.6	113.0	138.9	170.3	216.2	271.6	100.0	100.0	316	3.91
Males	63.7	70.8	86.8	108.6	135.0	172.6	217.9	74.2	80.2	342	4.18
Females	22.2	23.8	26.2	30.3	35.3	43.6	53.7	25.8	19.8	242	2.83

^a Based on medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

^b Projection A accepts the result of the 1950 population census count of unpaid family workers in agriculture. Projection B incorporates a downward adjustment of the 1950 census count in order to exclude an estimated number of unpaid female family workers in agriculture attributable to the fact that Honduras used a broader definition than any of the other Central American countries.

Table 50
HONDURAS: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
<i>Total</i>	100	110	121	134	147	163	180
Urban	100	110	126	146	169	201	239
Rural	100	110	119	128	138	146	154
<i>Economically active:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	109	122	138	156	176	198
Males	100	110	123	139	158	179	202
Females	100	109	120	134	149	166	185
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	109	120	133	147	160	174
Males	100	109	120	133	147	160	174
Females	100	109	120	133	147	160	174
<i>Non-agricultural activities:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	110	132	162	198	252	316
Males	100	111	136	170	212	271	342
Females	100	107	118	136	159	196	242

SOURCE: Based on data in table 49, Projection B.

Table 51
NICARAGUA: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent-age of 1950	Percent-age growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
Total	1 057.0	1 196.5	1 354.0	1 529.1	1 718.9	1 930.8	2 172.1	100.0	100.0	206	2.43
Urban	368.9	436.7	514.5	611.6	721.9	868.9	1 042.6	34.9	48.0	283	3.52
Rural	688.1	759.8	839.5	917.5	997.0	1 061.9	1 129.5	65.1	52.0	164	1.67
Economically active:											
Total	351.3	398.5	451.4	511.9	588.2	673.7	764.8	100.0	100.0	218	2.63
Males	302.1	342.0	386.5	436.5	499.3	568.6	642.0	86.0	83.9	213	2.54
Females	49.2	56.5	64.9	75.4	88.9	105.1	122.8	14.0	16.1	250	3.09
Agriculture: Total ..	237.8	263.8	292.1	321.5	357.6	389.4	418.3	100.0	100.0	176	1.90
Males	232.3	257.7	285.4	314.1	349.3	380.4	408.7	97.7	97.7	176	1.90
Females	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.3	9.0	9.6	2.3	2.3	176	1.87
Non-Agricultural activities: Total ..	113.5	134.7	159.3	190.4	230.6	284.3	346.5	100.0	100.0	305	3.79
Males	69.8	84.3	101.1	122.4	150.0	188.2	233.3	61.5	67.3	334	4.10
Females	43.7	50.4	58.2	68.0	80.6	96.1	113.2	38.5	32.7	259	3.22

^a Based on medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 52
NICARAGUA: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100	113	128	145	163	183	205
Urban	100	118	139	166	196	236	283
Males	100	110	122	133	145	154	164
Economically active:							
Total	100	113	128	146	167	192	218
Males	100	113	128	144	165	188	213
Females	100	115	132	153	181	214	250
Agriculture:							
Total	100	111	123	135	150	164	176
Males	100	111	123	135	150	164	176
Females	100	111	122	135	151	164	175
Non-agricultural activities:							
Total	100	119	140	168	203	250	305
Males	100	121	145	175	215	270	334
Females	100	115	133	156	184	220	259

SOURCE: Based on data in table 51.

Table 53
PANAMA: POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percent-age of 1950	Percent-age growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
Total	749.1	861.2	981.8	1 114.0	1 260.7	1 422.3	1 597.4	100.0	100.0	213	2.56
Urban	269.7	318.6	372.1	438.9	514.4	613.0	725.2	36.0	45.4	269	3.35
Rural	479.4	542.6	609.7	675.1	746.3	809.3	872.2	64.0	54.6	182	2.01
Economically active:											
Total	261.7	297.7	340.8	390.9	447.2	510.4	578.6	100.0	100.0	221	2.68
Males	209.9	238.7	273.1	311.8	355.7	404.0	455.5	80.2	78.7	217	2.62
Females	51.8	59.0	67.7	79.1	91.5	106.4	123.1	19.8	21.3	238	2.93
Agriculture: Total ..	132.4	147.7	165.6	184.5	204.4	221.5	237.8	100.0	100.0	180	1.97
Males	125.0	139.4	156.3	174.2	193.0	209.1	224.5	94.4	94.4	180	1.97
Females	7.4	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.4	13.3	5.6	5.6	180	1.97
Non-Agricultural activities: Total ..	129.3	150.0	175.2	206.4	242.8	288.9	340.8	100.0	100.0	264	3.28
Males	84.9	99.3	116.8	137.6	162.7	194.9	231.0	65.7	67.8	272	3.39
Females	44.4	50.7	58.4	68.8	80.1	94.0	109.8	34.3	32.2	247	3.06

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population. Projections based on the medium population assumption; the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 544
PANAMA INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950=1000)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	1000	1155	1331	1499	1688	1900	2133
Rural	1000	1138	1338	1633	1991	2277	2699
Urban	1000	1113	1227	1411	1556	1699	1822
Economically active:							
Total	1000	1164	1300	1499	1771	1935	2221
Males	1000	1164	1300	1499	1669	1922	2177
Females	1000	1164	1311	1533	1777	2005	2388
Agriculture:							
Total	1000	1122	1225	1399	1554	1677	1830
Males	1000	1122	1225	1399	1554	1677	1830
Females	1000	1122	1226	1399	1554	1658	1830
Non-agricultural activities:							
Total	1000	1166	1385	1600	1888	2223	2664
Males	1000	1177	1388	1662	1922	2229	2772
Females	1000	1144	1322	1555	1800	2022	2477

SOURCE: Based on data in table 533 excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 555
MEXICO POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80^a
(Thousands of persons)

Population	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Percentage distribution		1980 as a percentage of 1950	Percentage growth per year 1950-80
								1950	1980		
Total	257993	290880	327881	368771	417788	472227	533099	1000.0	1000.0	207	2.45
Urban	108888	133199	160853	192225	229778	276288	339522	426.6	650.0	301	3.74
Rural	148805	157681	167028	176546	188010	195939	203577	573.4	350.0	137	1.05
Economically active:											
Total	88799	99133	106799	121788	136666	153666	178225	1000.0	1000.0	218	2.63
Males	70552	79799	90886	100881	116333	131300	147223	803.2	836.6	209	2.99
Females	11227	13334	15913	18907	22333	26366	31002	136.8	163.4	275	3.93
Agriculture Total	47227	50766	54557	58333	66988	65227	63774	1000.0	1000.0	143	1.21
Non-Agricultural activities Total	34522	42367	52222	63455	76668	92229	110551	1000.0	1000.0	320	3.95

^a Based on medium population assumption in the economically active are persons of 10 years of age and over.

Table 56
MEXICO: INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1950-80
(1950 = 100)

<i>Population</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
<i>Total</i>	100	113	127	143	162	183	207
Urban	100	121	146	175	209	251	301
Rural	100	106	113	120	127	132	137
<i>Economically active:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	114	131	149	170	193	218
Males	100	113	129	146	165	186	209
Females	100	118	141	168	198	234	275
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	107	115	123	131	138	143
<i>Non-agricultural activities:</i>							
<i>Total</i>	100	123	151	184	222	268	320

SOURCE: Based on data in table 55.

Table 57
COSTA RICA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX
ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS
(Thousands of persons)

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>Medium assumption</i>						<i>High assumption</i>			
		<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
<i>Both sexes</i>											
10 and over	277.5	316.8	361.7	414.8	477.9	549.7	627.7	416.2	485.0	568.6	665.3
12 and over	273.1	312.2	357.3	410.7	474.7	547.0	625.1	411.9	481.4	565.4	662.1
<i>Males</i>											
10 and over	234.7	267.4	305.1	348.0	398.3	454.3	514.3	349.2	404.0	469.4	543.8
12 and over	231.2	263.7	301.4	344.6	395.5	451.6	511.7	345.6	400.9	466.2	540.7
10-14	18.7	20.2	21.4	23.0	22.0	21.8	20.5	24.2	24.4	25.4	25.2
15-19	37.1	44.6	49.8	55.4	65.5	71.9	77.6	—	69.0	79.6	90.5
20-24	36.6	38.1	46.0	51.8	58.3	69.9	77.7	—	—	73.6	86.1
25-34	52.0	63.3	72.4	82.1	95.9	108.3	126.4	—	—	—	130.0
35-44	40.8	44.4	48.2	59.3	68.3	77.9	91.3	—	—	—	—
45-54	26.0	29.7	36.1	39.7	43.6	54.0	62.5	—	—	—	—
55-64	14.8	17.1	20.6	24.1	29.6	32.8	36.4	—	—	—	—
65 and over	8.7	10.0	10.6	12.6	14.9	17.9	21.9	—	—	—	—
<i>Females</i>											
10 and over	42.8	49.4	56.6	66.8	79.6	95.4	113.4	67.0	80.9	99.2	121.5
12 and over	42.0	48.5	55.9	66.2	79.3	95.4	113.4	66.3	80.5	99.2	121.5
10-14	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.3
15-19	9.9	10.9	12.5	14.5	18.2	21.3	24.6	—	19.1	23.6	28.7
20-24	9.0	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	18.9	22.1	—	—	19.9	24.5
25-34	9.4	11.8	13.9	15.8	18.4	21.7	26.7	—	—	—	27.5
35-44	6.6	7.3	8.2	10.7	13.1	15.1	17.7	—	—	—	—
45-54	3.4	4.1	5.3	6.1	7.0	9.3	11.5	—	—	—	—
55-64	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.7	—	—	—	—
65 and over	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.5	—	—	—	—

Table 58

EL SALVADOR: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS
(Thousands of persons)

Sex and age	1950	Medium assumption						High assumption			
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes											
10 and over	653.7	727.3	810.9	912.5	1 039.8	1 178.9	1 328.8	915.8	1 055.9	1 219.7	1 408.2
Males											
10 and over	545.4	602.9	667.0	744.2	838.3	937.2	1 042.2	746.8	850.9	968.3	1 102.0
10-14	43.3	44.4	44.2	50.6	49.4	45.5	40.5	53.2	54.8	53.0	49.8
15-19	87.9	98.1	105.3	110.7	137.5	147.5	156.7	—	144.7	163.4	182.8
20-24	79.1	90.4	101.7	109.9	116.1	145.7	157.5	—	—	153.3	174.5
25-34	120.0	137.3	159.6	182.5	202.5	216.8	252.4	—	—	—	259.9
35-44	94.8	99.5	106.6	124.2	146.1	168.1	187.3	—	—	—	—
45-54	62.7	71.0	79.6	85.3	93.2	109.4	129.9	—	—	—	—
55-64	35.2	39.5	46.1	53.6	61.5	66.7	74.2	—	—	—	—
65 and over	22.4	22.6	23.9	27.5	32.0	37.6	43.7	—	—	—	—
Females											
10 and over	108.3	124.4	143.9	168.3	201.5	241.7	286.6	168.9	205.0	251.4	306.2
10-14	8.6	9.5	10.0	12.6	13.8	14.8	15.8	13.2	15.3	17.2	19.4
15-19	21.0	22.9	26.8	30.0	39.8	46.1	52.9	—	41.9	51.1	61.7
20-24	19.2	21.3	23.5	27.6	31.0	41.8	48.6	—	—	44.0	53.8
25-34	23.3	28.8	33.8	37.9	43.7	51.1	63.9	—	—	—	65.8
35-44	17.4	19.7	22.9	28.8	34.6	39.7	46.4	—	—	—	—
45-54	10.5	12.7	15.4	17.3	21.0	27.1	33.2	—	—	—	—
55-64	5.2	6.4	7.9	9.7	12.1	14.3	17.5	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.5	5.4	6.8	8.4	—	—	—	—

Table 59

GUATEMALA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS
(Thousands of persons)

Sex and age	1950	Medium assumption						High assumption			
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes											
10 and over	919.5	1 047.9	1 191.4	1 351.1	1 534.5	1 747.9	1 993.2	1 356.2	1 558.8	1 810.7	2 119.0
Males											
10 and over	802.6	909.6	1 028.6	1 159.6	1 309.2	1 482.6	1 679.3	1 163.9	1 329.4	1 534.5	1 783.1
10-14	72.3	76.8	77.7	80.5	82.3	85.8	88.0	84.7	91.2	100.1	108.2
15-19	131.4	160.5	178.3	189.7	213.2	238.8	268.8	—	224.4	264.6	313.5
20-24	112.7	135.6	166.0	185.5	198.2	224.3	252.2	—	—	236.1	279.5
25-34	180.7	201.3	236.1	288.9	338.1	370.8	410.1	—	—	—	421.7
35-44	140.4	149.1	160.8	181.2	214.9	265.1	312.6	—	—	—	—
45-54	86.6	103.5	116.5	125.4	137.4	156.6	187.8	—	—	—	—
55-64	51.9	52.4	61.9	75.2	85.7	93.6	104.1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	26.5	30.4	31.3	33.3	39.5	47.7	55.6	—	—	—	—
Females											
10 and over	116.9	138.3	162.8	191.5	225.3	265.3	314.0	192.3	229.4	276.2	335.9
10-14	10.8	12.6	13.9	15.8	17.9	20.5	23.0	16.7	19.9	23.9	28.3
15-19	22.4	27.1	32.0	36.2	42.3	49.1	57.9	—	44.5	54.4	67.5
20-24	17.3	21.4	26.0	30.8	34.7	40.7	47.7	—	—	42.8	52.8
25-34	24.9	28.3	33.8	41.6	50.2	58.2	67.5	—	—	—	69.3
35-44	19.7	22.7	25.9	29.7	35.9	44.4	54.3	—	—	—	—
45-54	11.7	14.8	17.8	20.7	23.9	27.7	34.2	—	—	—	—
55-64	6.8	7.4	9.0	11.4	14.0	16.5	19.3	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.3	8.1	10.2	—	—	—	—

adopted for the 1950 population census in Honduras was much broader than that applied by any other country in the area, an unusually large proportion of the economically active consists of women - 44 per cent. In the other Central American countries, Panama and Mexico, the proportion varies from 13 to 20 per cent only. Of the projections made for Honduras (see tables 49 and 50), one accepts the 1950 census findings, and the other reduces the number of women in the labour force in 1950 (and in the projected years) so as to make the effective definition of the labour force more nearly comparable with that used by the other countries. The methods

used for the Honduras projections and their *rationale* are described in Appendix C.⁵

15. The proportion of the total population of aged 10 and over projected as being in the labour force by 1980 does not differ greatly from the proportion in 1950 in any of the countries involved. This situation derives from two different and opposing trends affecting males and females. In general, with the increasing degree of urbanization and industrialization, the projections result in a higher proportion of

⁵ That appendix also describes the adaptations made in the labour force projections for Mexico in order to bring them into line with the general method.

economically active females than males. The decrease in economically active males is probably mainly attributable to a sharp prediction in the number of school-age children who are working with a further progressive diminution in future years as educational facilities and economic conditions improve sufficiently to enable much larger proportions of boys and girls to attend school. Likewise, with greater urbanization and a smaller proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, the usual pattern of differences between the urban and rural economically active populations may be expected to manifest itself as a reduction in the proportion of older workers of more than 65-70 years of age. A greater proportion of these older workers will withdraw from the labour force on reaching retirement age. Moreover, the progressive extension and maturing of the social security systems in the years to come will also contribute toward this development.

166. In the intermediate age group of adult male workers (from 20 to 60 or 65 years of age), the economically active proportion is also usually somewhat lower among the urban than among the rural population. This reflects the fact that in the agricultural sector there is a tendency to report males of such ages as being economically active because of the very nature of agricultural activity which always requires some work to be done by members of the family. In the urban labour market, however, where employment for wages predominates, possibilities of gainful work do not always exist. There is a tendency for a certain proportion of the population that may have been unemployed for a sufficient length of time, to withdraw temporarily from the labour force, or not to report themselves as economically active or as actually seeking work at the time of the census enumeration. Hence, in the projections, which has assumed that the proportion of the population living in urban areas would increase the economically active proportion of males in the age group is also progressively lower than in 1950.

177. With respect to females on the other hand, there is evidence that with more non-agricultural employment opportunities an increasing proportion in all age groups is becoming economically active. This increase is reflected in the projections in a gradual rise in the relative number of women who would be economically active. The projected labour force participation rates of males and females by age groups are shown in tables XXXV-XXXI. Rural urban differentials in these rates for 1950 are given in tables XXXII-XXXVIII. In the case of Guatemala the 1950 rates are also presented separately for the *ladino* and indigenous populations within the urban and rural sectors (see table XXXVII).

183. The increase in the size of the economically active population from 1950 to 1980 slightly exceeds the increase in the total population (on the medium assumption). The labour force is projected as doubling by 1980 and in some countries such as Costa Rica and Mexico may be 2 1/2 times as large as in 1950. The projections of the labour force of 10 years of age and over in 1980 (if rounded figures) and of its rate of growth have as follows:

Country	1950 (Thousands)	1980 (Thousands)	1980 as a percent of 1950	Average annual rate of growth (Percent- age)
Costa Rica	2788	6288	2266	2.8
El Salvador	6564	13299	2013	2.4
Guatemala	20	1993	1717	2.1
Honduras	5079	10066	1988	2.3
Nicaragua	3551	7655	2188	2.6
Panama	2652	5799	2221	2.7
Mexico	88799	178255	2188	2.6

a. Geometric rates.

b. Projection B for projection A as table 49.

c. Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

199. The assumptions made with respect to the future distribution of the economically active between agriculture and all other (non-agricultural) occupations result in very different rates of growth for the labour force in these two broad sectors of the economy. The labour force expands annually at a much faster pace in the latter than in the agricultural sector. The 1950 and 1980 comparisons are as follows:

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

Country and economic sector	1950 (Thousands)	1980 (Thousands)	1980 as a percent of 1950	Average annual rate of growth (Percent- age)
Costa Rica				
Agriculture	1552	2566	1669	1.8
Non-agricultural activities	1236	3722	2996	3.7
El Salvador				
Agriculture	412	663	1466	1.3
Non-agricultural activities	2441	7266	3001	3.7
Guatemala				
Agriculture	626	1152	184	2.1
Non-agricultural activities	293	841	287	3.6
Honduras				
Agriculture	423	7385	174	1.9
Non-agricultural activities	866	272	316	3.9
Nicaragua				
Agriculture	2388	418	176	1.9
Non-agricultural activities	114	346	305	3.8
Panama				
Agriculture	132	2388	1830	2.0
Non-agricultural activities	129	341	264	3.3
Mexico				
Agriculture	4727	6774	143	1.2
Non-agricultural activities	3752	11051	220	4.7

a. Geometric rates.

b. Projection B for projection A as table 49.

c. Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

200. According to these projections, the agricultural working force would have increased by 1980 from less than 60 percent in the case of El Salvador and Mexico to nearly 85 percent in that of Guatemala. However in all the countries of the area except Panama, the non-agricultural labour force would become three times as large as in 1950 or even more. Whereas, in 1950, the absolute size of the

agricultural working force exceeded that of the non-agricultural force in each country, by 1980 this is liable to be true of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua only. In the case of the other four countries, and particularly that of Mexico, it is assumed that the non-agricultural working force would substantially exceed the number of economically active persons in agriculture.

21. It should be noted, however, that in the case of each of these countries, the absolute size of the agricultural labour force would increase consistently every 5 years from 1950 to 1980 (see tables 43, 45, 47 and 49 and tables 51, 53 and 55). It is evident, therefore, that the projections of the decreasing proportions of the economically active population that are likely to be engaged in agriculture do not imply a decrease in the absolute size of the agricultural working force. The rate of population growth in these countries is such that the projected decrease in the proportion engaged in agriculture would not be sufficient to result in an absolute decrease in the number to be employed in that sector. In this respect, these countries would, in 1980, still be far from the situation of the United States and other economically highly-developed countries, where agricultural productivity has long since outstripped population growth and thus enabled a steadily declining number of agricultural workers to produce the food required by a growing population. For this to come about in Central America or Mexico, the gains in productivity per agricultural worker or per man hour would have to be even larger than in the United States because of the much higher rate of population growth.

22. Unless agricultural land and production expand much more quickly than the rates assumed in the projections, the bulk of the rapidly-growing labour force will have to be absorbed in non-agricul-

tural activities. The projections postulate the following distribution of the net increase in the labour force between agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

23. Honduras is the only country in which the increase in the non-agricultural labour force would account for no more than 37 per cent of the total labour force increment projected for 1980. In the other countries, the non-agricultural sector would have to absorb from 51 per cent of the net growth of the total labour force (Guatemala) to 79 per cent (Mexico). In El Salvador, it would also have to absorb more than 70 per cent of the net increment. Another way of bringing home this point is to express it in terms of the number of additional non-agricultural jobs that would have to be created by 1980 for every new job in agriculture. The ratio would vary greatly from country to country. In Guatemala, it would be a 1 to 1 relationship, while in Honduras, there would have to be additional worker in non-agricultural activities for every 2 in agriculture. At the other extreme is Mexico where, unless its industrialization programme were to proceed at a much slower pace than is assumed here, for every 2 additional persons in agriculture, 7 persons in non-agricultural activities would require new jobs to be created for them. All this relates to the eventual redistribution of the labour force between agricultural and non-agricultural activities by 1980. In the shorter run, agriculture will have to absorb a larger proportion of the new workers than is indicated by these ratios. Since the process of industrialization and urbanization is progressive, there will have to be a continuous and accelerating migration of substantial volume from rural to urban areas if the growing labour force is to be productively utilized in more diversified economies than these countries have at present.

Table 60

NICARAGUA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS

(Thousands of persons)

Sex and age	1950	Medium assumption						High assumption			
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes											
10 and over	351.3	398.5	451.4	511.9	588.2	673.7	764.8	514.0	597.7	698.2	812.6
14 and over	330.2	376.1	430.5	486.8	562.9	647.1	738.8	487.6	569.7	667.3	782.6
Males											
14 and over	284.4	323.4	369.4	416.5	479.7	548.4	622.9	417.2	485.5	565.4	657.9
10 and over	302.1	342.0	386.5	436.5	499.3	568.5	642.0	438.2	507.2	588.8	681.3
10-14	27.3	29.3	27.4	32.6	32.5	33.1	31.9	34.3	36.0	38.6	39.2
15-19	49.1	59.3	67.0	65.9	85.3	92.6	100.1	—	89.7	102.6	116.8
20-24	45.1	50.9	61.7	70.0	69.3	89.9	98.6	—	—	94.6	109.2
25-34	68.8	79.5	90.8	107.3	126.2	133.7	153.9	—	—	—	158.6
35-44	49.4	54.3	61.4	71.8	83.0	98.8	116.8	—	—	—	—
45-54	32.2	36.1	41.6	46.6	53.6	63.4	73.7	—	—	—	—
55-64	18.5	20.9	24.0	27.7	32.5	36.9	43.2	—	—	—	—
65 and over	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.7	17.0	20.2	23.9	—	—	—	—
Females											
14 and over	45.9	52.7	61.1	70.3	83.2	98.7	115.8	70.4	84.2	101.9	122.7
10 and over	49.2	56.5	64.9	75.4	88.9	105.1	122.8	75.8	90.5	109.4	131.3
10-14	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.7	6.7	7.8	9.3	10.7
15-19	8.7	9.8	11.4	11.9	16.0	18.5	21.0	—	16.9	20.5	24.5
20-24	8.5	9.3	10.5	12.3	12.9	17.5	20.0	—	—	18.5	22.1
25-34	11.1	13.5	15.4	17.3	20.1	22.4	27.2	—	—	—	28.0
35-44	7.8	8.9	10.4	12.8	14.8	16.9	19.7	—	—	—	—
45-54	4.8	5.8	6.9	8.0	9.5	11.8	13.8	—	—	—	—
55-64	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.8	8.3	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.1	—	—	—	—

PART B. CURRENT AND FUTURE PATTERNS OF LABOUR FORCE UTILIZATION

24. The extent to which the various population groups are utilized in the labour force, (by age and sex, and by urban and rural residence) and the distribution of the labour force by industries and occupations combine to form fairly definite patterns of utilization of the labour supply. These patterns are related to the stage of development reached by the country and to the structural aspects of its economy. The demographic composition of the labour force is also influenced by some non-economic or strictly cultural factors that are more or less peculiar to the cultural *milieu* of the country or area in question. Thus, the customary division of labour between the sexes, the nature of economic activities deemed ap-

propriate for women, the age at which working life should begin and end, and even the very concept of what are economic or gainful activities — particularly in relation to women — are often subtly shaped by socio-psychological factors. This last point is particularly important in connexion with the definition of the economically active female population in agriculture and in cottage industries⁶ in under-developed countries.

25. Labour force concepts themselves only

⁶ For an extensive discussion of the cultural and attitudinal factors in labour force measurement, see A. J. Jaffe and Charles D. Stewart, *Manpower Resources and Utilization*, (Wiley & Sons, New York, 1951), chapters 18-21.

Table 61

PANAMA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS

(Thousands of persons)

Sex and age	1950	Medium assumption						High assumption			
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes											
10 and over	261.7	297.7	340.8	390.9	447.2	510.4	578.6	391.6	451.7	523.8	607.4
Males											
10 and over	209.9	238.8	273.1	311.8	355.6	404.0	455.5	312.3	359.0	414.0	477.1
10-14	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.0
15-19	24.5	29.1	35.5	39.3	45.4	48.7	53.1	—	47.7	53.9	61.9
20-24	30.9	33.4	39.9	48.6	54.1	62.8	67.7	—	—	66.6	75.1
25-34	55.7	60.0	64.5	73.5	88.8	103.2	117.7	—	—	—	121.0
35-44	41.2	48.2	53.2	57.2	61.7	70.7	85.6	—	—	—	—
45-54	25.3	30.2	37.3	44.0	48.6	52.8	57.1	—	—	—	—
55-64	16.0	17.4	19.9	23.9	30.0	35.4	39.5	—	—	—	—
65 and over	8.9	11.5	13.4	15.5	17.6	21.2	25.8	—	—	—	—
Females											
10 and over	51.8	59.0	67.7	79.1	91.5	106.4	123.1	79.2	92.7	109.8	130.3
10-14	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3
15-19	8.5	9.7	11.9	13.4	15.4	17.1	19.2	—	16.2	18.9	22.4
20-24	9.8	10.5	12.0	15.0	17.0	19.7	21.9	—	—	20.8	24.3
25-34	13.7	15.2	16.5	18.8	22.8	27.4	31.7	—	—	—	32.6
35-44	9.2	11.0	12.5	14.2	15.8	18.3	22.6	—	—	—	—
45-54	5.0	5.8	7.2	8.8	10.2	11.8	13.4	—	—	—	—
55-64	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.8	6.0	7.1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.8	—	—	—	—

Table 62

MEXICO: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1950 AND PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION ASSUMPTIONS

(Thousands of persons)

Sex and age	1950	Medium assumption						High assumption			
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes											
10 and over	8 179	9 313	10 679	12 178	13 866	15 766	17 825	12 255	14 155	16 435	19 084
12 and over	8 053	9 167	10 534	12 058	13 775	15 688	17 750	12 129	14 055	16 344	18 991
Males											
10 and over	7 052	7 979	9 086	10 281	11 633	13 130	14 723	10 347	11 878	13 693	15 772
12 and over	6 949	7 861	8 966	10 179	11 552	13 052	14 648	10 240	11 789	13 602	15 679
Females											
10 and over	1 127	1 334	1 593	1 897	2 233	2 636	3 102	1 908	2 277	2 742	3 312
12 and over	1 104	1 306	1 568	1 879	2 223	2 636	3 102	1 889	2 266	2 742	3 312

achieve fuller meaning and precision of measurement with the development of the economy and its accompanying commercialization. In economies that are heavily burdened by subsistence farming, the distinctions between economic and non-economic activities are difficult to establish. Likewise, in the case of the economically active population the distinctions between employed and unemployed, on the one hand, and employed and underemployed, on the other, also become ambiguous and somewhat artificial. This is attributable to the fusion or integration of the household and economic activities that exist in the subsistence farming sector of the economy, and to the lack of configuration of a definite labour market.

26. Within the commercialized sectors of agriculture and the industrial-urban communities the role of unpaid family labour shrinks, employment for wages or salaries predominates, the labour market becomes definitive and the whole complex of labour force concepts assumes a greater universality and standardization of meaning and greater precision of measurement.

27. Since the economies of the countries of this area are continuously changing and developing, the dynamic aspects of emerging labour force patterns may be discerned from the existing urban-rural differentials and from the industrial and occupational structure of the labour force. Some of the broad features of current and future labour force patterns have already been suggested by the projections of the urban-rural population and of the labour force in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. It remains to make a rather more detailed examination of labour force participation trends and of the industrial and occupational composition of the current labour force.

1. *Patterns of labour force participation*

28. The size of a country's labour force is a function of the size of its population, the age-sex composition of that population and the proportions of the various age-sex groups that are economically active. The economically active proportions of the age-sex groups (or labour force participation rates) are, in turn, influenced by the structural composition of the economy, particularly with respect to the relative importance of agricultural and non-agricultural activities, and by the urban-rural distribution of the population. Other factors of a sociological nature also affect the labour force participation rates as already indicated. For women their marital status and the number and age of their children are especially important factors affecting the extent of their labour force participation.

29. In under-developed countries, the labour force participation rates of males in all age groups, particularly the young and old age groups, are considerably higher than in the more developed countries. Generally, however, a definite pattern is apparent, even in under-developed countries, where the economically active proportion becomes progressively larger from the young school-age population to the mature adult ages, and stays at a high level includ-

ing nearly everyone who is physically able to work. From about 50 onwards there is a slight decline in this proportion which becomes steadily more marked in the subsequent age groups⁷.

30. The economically active proportions of the female population are, of course, much smaller than those of males, as the great majority of females, particularly in under-developed countries, either do not engage in economic or gainful activities or do not consider themselves to be economically active. Nevertheless, there is also an age pattern for labour force participation among females, the proportion rising from a very low rate for those of under 14 years of age to a much higher proportion for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. The age range at which the maximum percentage of females are economically active will depend on the usual age of marriage and the start of child-bearing. With the beginning of child-bearing, economic activities cease for many women, and the economically active proportion begins to decline as the age groups become progressively older.⁸ The decline may be fairly marked or very gradual.

31. These general observations are applicable to the Central American countries, as is evident from the 1950 data on labour force participation rates among males and females presented in tables XXXII-XXXVII. Comparative data for the United States are given in table XXXVIII. These tables also reveal the marked rural-urban differentials in labour force rates in Central American countries, particularly among females, and among males in the very young and old age groups. The urban-rural differences among males are very small in the adult age groups of about 25-54 years of age. Nevertheless, the economically active proportion of males among the urban population is lower than among the rural population even in these age groups, and strikingly lower for young workers aged 10-14 and 15-19 years, and for older workers aged 65 and over.⁹

32. There are sharp urban-rural differentials among the respective age groups as regards the labour force participation rates for females. In all age groups the economically active proportion of females is three to three and a half times larger in the urban population than in the rural. Thus in Costa Rica, for example, the percentage of economically active females in the 15-19 age group is 37 per cent in urban areas and only 14 per cent in rural areas. In the 20-24 age group, the corresponding percentages are 40 per cent for urban females and slightly less than 12 per cent for rural females. Differences of this order of magnitude are found in all the other

⁷ For a discussion of differences in the labour force participation rates of males in selected countries, classified by degree of industrialization, see John D. Durand, "Population Structure as a Factor in Manpower and Dependency Problems of Under-Developed Countries", *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, No. 3, October 1953, pp. 1-16.

⁸ In economically developed countries, such as the United States, many married women in the 35-54 age groups re-enter the labour force, and the labour force participation rates of these age groups may exceed those of 25-34 years of age, whose children are young enough to require full-time care.

⁹ Similar patterns emerge from the data for various other countries analysed by John D. Durand, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

Central American countries for which data on age, sex and urban or rural residence are available.

33. In the case of Guatemala, the differences in labour force participation rates have also been examined with respect to the ethnic groups—the *ladino* and the indigenous population—by urban-rural residence (see table XXXVI). Both *ladino* and indigenous males show lower over-all labour force participation rates in the urban than in the rural population, which indicates that the predominant element in this case is the urban situation rather than the ethnic factor. The *ladinos* are, however, more "urbanized" in this respect, as their rates are much lower than those of rural male *ladinos*, whereas there is little difference between indigenous urban and rural males. The *ladino* female population in urban areas has much higher labour force participation rates than indigenous females living in the same type of area. Among the rural population there is little difference between the *ladino* and indigenous male labour force participation rates. Here again, the rural setting appears to be more influential in determining such rates than the ethnic factor. Among the rural population there is a somewhat higher proportion of economically active *ladino* females than indigenous females. But less young children are economically active among the *ladino* population than among the indigenous population. A similar pattern is detectable for the old age groups. In the urban sector *ladino* males show a slightly more noticeable tendency to withdraw from the labour force at the usual retirement age than their counterparts in the rural sector, but the difference does not seem to be significant. In general, therefore, it can be said that the characteristic patterns of labour force behaviour for both males and females are far more marked in the urban *ladino* groups than in the urban indigenous population.

34. In the Central American countries other than Guatemala, and in Panama, the proportion of economically active females reaches its peak in the 20-24 age group among the urban population, and in the 15-19 age group among the rural population. In Guatemala, the labour force rate is at its highest in the 15-19 group in both the urban and rural female populations. However, there is a difference in this respect between the indigenous and the *ladino* population, the highest proportion of economically active indigenous females being found in the 15-19 age group, while, in the case of *ladino* females, who are to be found mainly in the towns, the percentage is slightly higher in the 20-24 age group. The disparities between the urban and rural populations of the Central American countries except Guatemala, and between the two broad ethnic groups in the last-named, reflect the fact that marriage, and consequently the onset of child-bearing, take place earlier among rural than among urban females.

35. In over-all terms, the percentages of economically active males in the countries of the area are considerably higher than in the United States or other economically developed countries where the relative importance of agriculture and the rural population is much less. On the other hand, the proportions of economically active females are much lower than in

the more developed countries. Because of differences among the Central American countries with respect to the age groups comprised in the economically active population, the data summarized below have been adjusted for the purposes of comparability between the economically active proportions of males and females, respectively, in the age groups of 10 years and over. These over-all proportions are as follows:

Labour Force Participation Rate for Population of 10 Years of Age and over, 1950

Country	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Costa Rica	49.7	84.8	15.2
El Salvador	49.7	84.5	16.2
Guatemala	48.7	84.4	12.5
Honduras ^a	50.0	74.6	25.7
Nicaragua	47.9	85.1	13.0
Panama	50.1	78.6	20.3
Mexico	46.7	82.9	12.5
United States ^b . . .	53.4	78.9	29.0

^a Based on figures used for projection B (see again table 49). The unadjusted census figures result in the following rates: for both sexes, 66.4; for males, 74.6; and for females, 58.3.

^b Data relate to persons aged 14 and over, and are based on 1950 census returns; *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1956, op. cit., p. 234.*

36. A striking characteristic of the labour force in these countries (excluding Honduras but including Mexico) is the low percentage of females engaged in economic activities. An examination of the data for female workers in agricultural and in non-agricultural activities (see table 63), indicates clearly that the smallness of this proportion is due entirely to the extremely low percentage engaged in agriculture, since the percentage engaged in non-agricultural activities does not compare unfavourably with that in the more economically-advanced countries. Thus in the United States the proportion of females engaged in non-agricultural activities (30 per cent in 1950) does not greatly differ from the proportion so engaged in the Central American countries. However, the proportion engaged in agriculture in the former (8.3 per cent in 1950) is much higher than in the latter (2.3 to 3.2 per cent). This is rather surprising, since the more commercial and mechanized nature of agricultural operations in the United States, in contrast to the widespread prevalence of subsistence farming in the Central American countries, would normally lead one to expect a far greater participation in farming activities by the female members of farmers' households in Central America than in the United States or other economically-developed countries. This situation in Central America probably reflects a combination of factors that influence population census reports on the economically active female population there.

37. The census data are affected, not only by the definition of "economically active" that is adopted, but also (and perhaps more significantly) by the nature of the response that is given to a question of this sort in the context of the agricultural

Table 63

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, BY SEX, 1950^a

Country	All occupations				Agriculture				Non-agricultural activities			
	Total	Males	Females	Per- cent- age of fe- males	Total	Males	Females	Per- cent- age of fe- males	Total	Males	Females	Per- cent- age of fe- males
	(Thousands)				(Thousands)				(Thousands)			
Costa Rica . .	272.0	230.1	41.8	15.4	148.8	144.1	4.7	3.2	123.1	86.0	37.1	30.1
El Salvador . .	653.4	544.9	108.5	16.6	412.6	399.3	13.3	3.2	240.8	145.5	95.2	39.6
Guatemala . . .	967.8	843.6	124.2	12.8	659.6	641.5	18.1	2.7	308.3	202.1	106.2	34.4
Honduras . . .	647.4	361.8	285.6	44.1	538.0	—	—	—	109.4	—	—	—
Nicaragua . . .	330.0	283.8	46.2	14.0	223.4	218.3	5.2	2.3	106.6	65.5	41.0	38.5
Panamá ^b	262.7	211.4	51.3	19.5	133.1	125.6	7.5	5.6	129.6	85.8	43.8	33.8
Mexico	8 345.2	7 207.6	1 137.6	13.6	4 823.9	—	—	—	3 521.3	—	—	—
United States of America . .	60 037.4	43 542.3	16 495.2	27.5	7 331.4	6 720.0	611.4	8.3	52 706.1	36 822.3	15 883.8	30.1

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1955, op. cit.*, table 16. For Guatemala *Sexto Censo de Población (1950)*, table 50, p. 261.

^a In Costa Rica and Mexico, the economically active are persons of 12 years of age and over; in El Salvador and Panama, 10 years and over; in Nicaragua, 14 years and over; in Guatemala, 7 years and over; and in Honduras, 8 years and over.

^b Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

Table 64

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1950

(Percentage)

Country	Total	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas and water	Commerce	Transport and communication	Services	Other
Costa Rica	100.0	54.7	0.2	11.0	4.3	0.6	7.9	3.4	14.8	3.1
El Salvador	100.0	63.1	0.3	11.4	2.8	0.2	5.4	1.6	11.8	3.4
Guatemala	100.0	68.2	0.2	11.5	2.7	0.1	5.4	1.6	9.9	0.4
Honduras	100.0	83.1	0.4	5.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.1	4.5	2.7
Nicaragua	100.0	67.7	0.9	11.4	2.7	0.2	4.6	1.9	10.6	—
Panamá ^a	100.0	50.6	0.2	7.9	3.7	0.6	8.4	2.9	16.3	9.4
Mexico	100.0	57.8	1.1	11.7	2.7	0.3	8.2	2.5	10.5	5.2
United States of America . .	100.0	12.2	1.6	26.8	6.2	1.4	18.4	7.0	23.7	2.7

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 16. For Guatemala, *Sexto Censo de Población 1950*, table 50.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

setting, the role of women in the social hierarchy, patterns of accepted social values, and the traditional division of labour between the sexes. Within the rural environment, this division of labour may greatly influence the respondent's conception of what are economic or gainful activities for the female members of the household. The definitions and instructions given to the 1950 population census enumerators had as their objective the exclusion of unpaid domestic work from the defined categories of economic activities. It is likely that the role of the woman in running the household and taking care of children was frequently merged, in the mind of the respondent, with her duties in connexion with the farm. In the majority of cases the respondent probably did not consider the woman's farm work to be any different from her household work. This may very well have been true of the many small more or less sub-

sistence types of farming units. If this hypothesis is correct, a large proportion of the female population in the rural sector was classified as economically inactive in the 1950 population censuses of the countries in the area even though many of the women would have qualified as economically active under that part of the definition that relates to unpaid family workers.¹⁰

38. There appears to be no other explanation for the fact that the proportion of women working in agriculture in these countries is so small as to account for only 3 per cent or less of the agricultural working force. The whole question of the measurement of the labour force in agriculture, particularly with respect to the participation of females, is very complex and needs to be studied in much more detail.

¹⁰ Except in Honduras, where too many women appear to have been classified as economically active (see Appendix C).

The problem is aggravated by the huge discrepancies that exist in two of the Central American countries, —El Salvador and Guatemala— between the size of the agricultural labour force as reported by the 1950 agricultural census and as reported by the 1950 population census.¹¹ Suspicion even attaches to the unusually close agreement between the agricultural employment count in the agricultural and population censuses, since definite discrepancies are to be expected in view of the different concepts and approaches implicit in the two types of census.¹² The problem is given further consideration in Appendix C, with particular reference to Honduras. At this juncture it is not necessary to mention more than the general qualifications of the data pertaining to economically active females in agriculture.

2. Composition by major branches of activity

39. As the economies of these countries are predominantly rural, most of the economically active are engaged in agricultural activities. In 1950 agriculture accounted for 50 per cent of the economically active in Panama, and as much as 83 per cent in Honduras (see table 64). Manufacturing activities accounted for 11 to 12 per cent of the economically active in all the Central American countries, including Mexico, except in Honduras (slightly less than 6 per cent) and Panama (approximately 8 per cent). The various service industries together accounted for about 10 to 12 per cent of the economically active in Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador, and from 15 to 16 per cent in Costa Rica and Panama. In Honduras the percentage was only 4.5. The economically active in trade ranged from 1 per cent in Honduras to about 8 per cent in Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico. The remaining relatively small fraction of the economically active was distributed among construction, public utilities, transport and communication, and all other industries.

¹¹ In Guatemala the total agricultural labour force shown by the 1950 agricultural census (*Censo Agropecuario 1950*, Vol. III, *Población Agrícola y Otros Aspectos*, Department of Statistics, Guatemala, table 5, p. 31) was 1 079 000, while the 1950 population census (*Sexto Censo de Población 1950*, table 50, p. 261) showed only 655 000 as economically active in the various branches of crop and livestock production. This big difference emerges despite the fact that the agricultural census count covered persons working on the farms on one day only —14 April 1950—, whereas the population census count referred to persons engaged in agricultural activities during a whole month —17 March to 16 April 1950—. The number working on one day should be considerably smaller than the number working at some period during a month, particularly when the specified month and day overlap.

In El Salvador the 1950 agricultural census showed a total of 655 000 persons in comparison with 408 000 in the population census for the same year. Corresponding figures from the two types of census taken in Costa Rica and Mexico in 1950 are also available and show close agreement. In Costa Rica the agricultural and population censuses, indicated that 132 000 and 146 000 persons were engaged in agricultural activities, respectively. In Mexico the respective figures were approximately 4 859 000 and 4 824 000. The 1950 agricultural census in Honduras found that 522 000 persons were working in agriculture, as against 531 000 according to the population census (excluding fisheries, hunting, etc.).

¹² See Appendix by Loring Wood in L. J. Ducoff and M. J. Hagood, *Labor Force Definition and Measurement*, Social Science Research Council Bulletin, No. 56, New York, 1947.

40. The greatest single difference between these countries and the industrialized, economically-developed countries lies in the role of agriculture. Thus in the United States the proportion engaged in agriculture in 1950 was only 12 per cent, having declined over a long period of years. It has, in fact, reached such a low level that the rate of decline is now far slower than in past decades. Nevertheless, the decline continued after 1950 and, according to various projections, the United States may have only about 5 or 6 per cent of its economically active engaged in agriculture by 1975. This small proportion would nevertheless be sufficiently productive to supply the food and fibre requirements of the very much larger population that the United States would have by that year.¹³

41. Other differences between these countries and the United States with respect to the industrial distribution of the economically active in 1950 are to be found in the much larger proportions engaged in manufacturing industry (27 per cent in the United States), commerce, (18.4 per cent) and service industries (23.7 per cent). Of the proportion engaged in services in the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico the distribution among service industries is totally different, the role of domestic workers being relatively much less important in the United States.

Country and year	Percentage of all economically active persons engaged in agriculture ^a	Average intercensal annual rate of decrease ^b (Percentage)
<i>Costa Rica</i>		
1927	61.8	—
1950	54.7	0.53
<i>Guatemala</i>		
1921	72.3*	—
1940	72.2*	—
1950	68.1	0.59
<i>Nicaragua</i>		
1940	70.0*	—
1950	67.7	0.33
<i>Honduras</i>		
1945	85.1*	—
1950	83.1	0.48
<i>Panama</i>		
1940	52.6	—
1950	50.6	0.39
<i>Mexico</i>		
1930	68.1	—
1940	65.0	0.47
1950	57.8	1.22

^a Data from the 1950 population censuses or from various issues of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. Figures marked by an asterisk were estimated in this study on the basis of the 1950 relationship between the percentage of the economically active in agriculture and the rural percentage of the population. Consideration was also given in the estimates to the intercensal urban and rural population trends. See also table 10.

^b Geometric rates.

¹³ See Louis J. Ducoff, "The Farm Population and the Agricultural Labor Force in 1975" in *Applications of Demography. The Population Situation in the United States in 1975*, op. cit., pp. 70-72. The population of the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) has been projected as reaching by 1975 a level of 216 to 244 million under several alternative assumptions, and from 231 to 273 million by 1980. In 1958 the population was 174 million. See M. Zitter and J. S. Siegel, *Illustrative Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex, 1960 to 1980*, United States Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 187, November 1958.

Table 65
SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIVE POPULATION
BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX, 1950
(Percentages)

Industry group	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Nicaragua		Panama		United States of America	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total economically active: number	230 149	41 835	544 862	108 547	843 582	124 232	283 799	46 177	211 408	51 252	43 542 299	16 495 154
Total economically active: percent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	62.6	11.2	73.2	12.2	76.1	14.5	76.9	11.1	59.4	14.5	15.4	3.7
Mining and quarrying	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.2	*	1.1	0.1	0.2	—	2.2	0.1
Manufacturing	10.1	15.7	9.2	22.9	9.1	27.9	9.5	23.3	6.9	11.7	28.0	23.6
Construction	5.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	4.7	0.2	8.4	0.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	*	0.2	—	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.5
Commerce	7.6	9.7	3.4	16.0	4.2	13.7	3.6	11.2	7.6	11.7	17.2	21.7
Transport, storage and communication	3.9	1.2	1.8	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	3.3	1.6	8.1	3.9
Services	6.3	61.4	5.5	43.8	5.0	43.0	3.6	53.8	7.9	50.4	16.6	42.4
Not classifiable elsewhere	3.5	0.6	3.1	4.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	9.4	9.6	2.5	3.4

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955, op. cit.*, table 16, For Guatemala, *Sexto Censo de Población, 1950*, table 50.

* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Table 66

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AND BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

(Percentages)

Country and industry group	Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Costa Rica	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture ^a	10.6	14.3	1.5	79.8	83.8	32.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	—	0.4	0.4	—
Manufacturing	22.9	24.9	18.1	4.2	3.7	10.3
Construction	7.1	10.0	0.2	2.6	2.9	0.1
Electricity, etc. ^b	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	—
Commerce	16.1	17.9	11.7	3.2	3.0	5.5
Transport ^c	6.7	8.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.9
Services	30.4	15.7	66.3	5.9	2.2	50.7
Other	5.2	7.0	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.3
Nicaragua	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture ^a	26.1	34.8	2.4	90.0	94.6	29.1
Mining and quarrying	1.2	1.6	—	0.8	0.9	0.1
Manufacturing	27.6	27.5	28.0	2.8	1.9	13.9
Construction	6.1	8.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1
Electricity, etc. ^b	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—
Commerce	11.8	10.7	15.0	0.8	0.6	3.3
Transport ^c	4.4	5.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	—
Services	22.3	10.7	53.9	4.3	0.6	53.5

SOURCES: For Costa Rica, unpublished data from the 1950 population census, supplied by the Department of Statistics and Censuses. For Nicaragua, the data are from the *Censo de Población de 1950*, Vol. XVII, table 47.

^a Including stock farming, forestry, hunting and fishing.

^b Including gas, water and sanitary services.

^c Including storage and communication.

42. Despite the predominant role of agriculture in the labour force of these countries, the proportions engaged in this sector have shown some decrease with time, as may be seen from the following figures for the various census dates. The extent of the decrease has varied, being considerably more in Mexico than in the Central American countries.

43. Thus, during the 1940-50 decade, the proportion of the labour force engaged in agriculture in Mexico decreased at an average rate of 1.2 per cent yearly. This was two to two and a half times the rate of decrease in the Central American countries and Panama during the same decade, and about two and a half times Mexico's own rate of decrease in 1930-40. The fact that Mexico's industrialization programme proceeded at a much faster pace than those of other countries in the area is clearly indicated by these figures.

3. Rural-urban differences

44. The customary differences between urban and rural populations as regards the industrial composition of the labour force are apparent in the 1950 census statistics for the countries of the area. The data for Costa Rica and Nicaragua are illustrative in this respect (see table 66). In Costa Rica 84 per cent of the economically active rural males and 32 per cent of the rural females were engaged in agriculture. In Nicaragua the percentages were 95 and 29, respectively. In both countries over half the economically active rural females were in service industries.

45. Agriculture still absorbs an important share of the urban labour force. In Costa Rica 14 per cent of the urban male labour force was engaged in agriculture in 1950, while in Nicaragua the proportion was 35 per cent—larger than in any other industrial branch. If a joint estimate is made of males and females, about a fourth of the urban labour force in Nicaragua was engaged in agriculture, approximately the same proportion as in manufacturing.

4. Occupational composition

46. The occupational composition of the labour force in the countries of the area is summarized in tables 67-68. For agriculture the proportion is much the same as the proportion according to the distribution of the labour force by industries (see again table 64 in which agriculture is one of the industry groups). However, for other industries there are differences, because the occupational distribution is a grouping of workers by the nature of their activities rather than by the type of establishment in which they work. Thus the occupational distribution shows professional, technical and related workers regardless of which industrial branch they are connected with, as also managerial, administrative and clerical workers. Because service workers, sales personnel and clerical workers are grouped separately, the figures for the male service workers largely reflect workers engaged in various types of governmental and private services, while for females they chiefly reflect domestic servants.

47. Apart from the group classified under agri-

Table 67

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS, 1950

Percentage

	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Panama	United States of America
Total economically active: (number)	271 984	653 409	967 814	329 976	264 619	60 037 447
Total economically active: (percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers	3.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.7	7.9
Managerial, administrative, clerical and related workers	7.6	5.2	3.2	5.0	6.8	20.7
Sales workers	3.8	2.0	3.3	1.2	3.6	6.7
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	54.3	62.6	67.4	67.7	49.2	11.8
Miners, quarrymen and rela- ted workers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.0
Workers in transport occupa- tions	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.9	4.2
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	16.1	16.2	15.7	14.3	13.8	33.2
Service workers	9.8	8.8	6.3	7.6	10.5	10.5
Armed forces	—	—	0.6	—	—	1.6
Not classifiable elsewhere by occupation	3.0	2.2	0.4	—	9.4	2.4

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956, op. cit.*, table 15. For Nicaragua, *Censo de Población de 1950*, table 44.

cultural occupations (farmers, fishermen, etc.), the next largest occupational grouping is that of "craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified". This group is largely found in the manufacturing and processing industries. From about 14 to 16 per cent of the labour force in Central America and Panama is in this occupational category, compared with 33 per cent in the United States. The professional-technical and the managerial-administrative-clerical groups make up about 30 per cent of the United States labour force, but comprise a very much smaller fraction of the labour force in Central America and Panama (see again table 67).

48. The occupational distribution of women differs markedly from that of men (see again table 68). In the Central American countries and Panama the major difference between the sexes is the heavy concentration of men in agricultural occupations, and of women in the service workers category. From a third to almost a half of the women reported as economically active are classified as service workers. In the United States the largest occupational concentration of men consists of "craftsmen and production process workers", and of women "managerial, administrative and clerical workers". The proportion of service workers among women in the United States is about one half of that in the Central American countries, the proportion of domestic servants among service workers also being much smaller.

5. Future labour force patterns

49. The analysis of the interrelationships between the process of industrialization and the changing composition of labour force participation, together with the analyses of existing urban-rural differentials

in the utilization of the labour supply, give fairly clear indications of the general patterns of change that may be anticipated over the long run. These changes cannot, of course, be predicted exactly. The specific magnitudes indicated by the labour force projections must necessarily rest on the assumptions underlying the population projections and on the broad structural shifts in the economies of the countries of the area as they become more developed and industrialized.

50. The detailed data relating to the projected changes in the participation of the various age-sex population groups are presented in tables XXV-XXIX for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. For Honduras and Mexico, the necessary data on the age-sex composition of the economically active population could not be obtained from the 1950 census, and the projections had to be developed on an over-all basis (see tables XXX and XXXI). For the five countries for which detailed labour force projections were made, the projected proportions of the various age-sex groups of the population that would be economically active in 1980 are summarized in table 69 in comparison with the figures for 1950. In addition, comparative figures are given for the United States for 1955 and, as projected by the United States Bureau of the Census, for 1975.

51. In view of the progressive improvement in levels of living that may be achieved as a concomitant of economic development up to 1980, together with the extension and improvement of educational facilities, the proportion of economically active children aged 10-14 may be expected to decline substantially. For boys of this age, nearly 40 per cent of whom were reported by the various Central Ame-

Table 68
SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY
ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, 1950
(Percentage)

	<i>Costa Rica</i>		<i>El Salvador</i>		<i>Guatemala</i>		<i>Nicaragua</i>		<i>Panama</i>		<i>United States of America</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Total economically active: (number)	230 149	41 835	544 862	108 547	843 582	124 232	283 799	46 177	212 248	52 371	43 542 293	16 495 154
Total economically active: (percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and relat- ed workers	1.8	11.8	1.2	4.5	1.1	5.4	1.4	6.9	2.4	9.4	6.2	12.4
Managerial, administrative, cleri- cal and related workers	7.3	9.4	4.1	11.0	2.7	7.0	4.4	9.0	5.7	11.4	16.8	31.1
Sales workers	3.3	6.3	1.0	7.2	2.7	7.8	0.7	4.0	2.8	6.6	6.1	8.4
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, log- gers and related workers	62.1	11.1	72.9	10.6	75.3	13.3	77.0	10.1	58.0	13.8	14.9	3.6
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.3	—	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.9	*	0.1	—	1.4	*
Workers in transport occupations	2.1	—	1.4	*	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	3.5	—	5.7	*
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	16.2	15.4	14.5	24.4	13.6	29.8	12.8	23.8	14.2	11.9	38.3	19.6
Service workers	3.4	45.4	2.9	38.0	1.9	36.0	1.3	46.1	5.1	32.8	6.2	21.7
Armed forces					0.7	—	—	—			2.2	0.2
Not classifiable elsewhere by oc- cupation	3.5	0.6	1.8	4.2	0.3	0.6	—	—	8.2	14.1	2.2	2.9

SOURCES: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1956, op. cit.*, table 15. For Nicaragua, *Censo de Población de 1950*, table 44.

Table 69

SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES^a, 1950 AND 1980

Sex and age	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Nicaragua		Panama		United States ^b	
	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1955	1975
Both sexes												
10 and over	49.7	48.9	49.7	51.0	48.7	48.9	47.9	48.9	50.1	48.7	58.0 ^c	58.8 ^c
Males												
10 and over	84.8	80.3	84.5	80.2	84.4	81.2	85.1	82.3	78.6	76.1	82.3 ^c	78.9 ^c
10-14	37.4	20.0	37.8	20.0	39.9	25.0	40.0	25.0	17.4	10.0	—	—
15-19	91.1	84.0	88.9	84.0	90.6	87.0	89.6	86.0	68.3	66.0	49.0 ^d	43.4 ^d
20-24	96.7	94.2	95.6	92.9	96.6	94.4	96.9	94.8	94.8	93.4	89.5	88.7
25-34	98.4	95.9	97.1	94.3	97.8	95.5	98.4	96.3	97.8	96.3	96.5	96.6
35-44	98.6	96.1	97.5	94.7	97.9	95.7	98.7	96.5	98.2	96.7	96.9	97.0
45-54	97.6	95.1	97.5	94.7	97.3	95.1	98.5	96.3	97.1	95.6	95.1	95.6
55-64	94.8	92.4	95.4	92.7	94.7	92.7	97.3	95.1	89.6	88.3	86.4	86.0
65 and over	74.0	70.3	82.7	75.1	74.1	74.0	86.3	80.0	70.3	63.0	38.5	31.1
Females												
10 and over	15.2	17.6	16.2	21.9	12.5	15.7	13.0	15.7	20.3	20.9	34.5 ^c	39.8 ^c
10-14	5.0	3.5	7.9	8.0	6.4	7.0	6.4	7.0	5.3	4.0	—	—
15-19	22.5	27.3	20.7	29.1	15.8	19.9	15.0	18.5	23.4	24.8	29.7 ^d	27.9 ^d
20-24	22.6	27.4	20.9	29.4	14.9	18.8	16.3	19.7	29.6	31.3	45.8	52.5
25-34	17.2	20.8	17.4	24.5	13.0	16.4	14.5	17.5	25.2	26.7	34.8	42.7
35-44	15.7	19.0	17.3	24.4	13.9	17.5	14.3	17.2	24.6	26.1	41.4	51.7
45-54	13.3	16.1	15.9	22.4	13.5	17.1	13.7	16.5	20.8	22.0	43.5	53.3
55-64	9.1	11.0	13.5	19.0	12.3	15.6	13.1	15.8	15.0	15.9	32.2	40.8
65 and over	5.6	6.8	10.6	11.8	8.9	11.9	8.9	10.7	8.4	8.6	10.3	11.4

^a The economically active in each age and sex group represented as a percentage of the population in that group.

^b Data from "Projection of the Labour Force in the United States 1955 to 1975" (Projection I), United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 69, October 1956.

^c Persons of 14 years of age and over.

^d Persons of 14-19 years of age.

ican countries to be in the labour force in 1950, the economically active proportion may have declined to about half its former figure by 1980. This means that by then all these countries would have achieved for the total population aged 10-14 the same standards of full-time school attendance as those prevailing in 1950 for the children from urban families.

52. The proportion of girls aged 10-14 reported as economically active in 1950 was very small (generally about 5 or 6 per cent). Their projected level in 1980 does not differ greatly from the 1950 figure. The increase in non-agricultural employment opportunities for 13 and 14-year-old girls as the population becomes more urbanized may offset the possible decline in employment among 10 to 12-year-old girls.

53. The extension of school attendance in future decades is also likely to lower the labour force participation rates for males aged 15-19. For the countries other than Panama, a gradual decline is projected in these rates, from about 90 per cent in 1950 to about 84 to 87 per cent in 1980. For males in all other age groups, the enhanced urbanization and industrialization of these countries by 1980 is reflected in a gradual lowering of their labour force participation rates from the very high levels reached in 1950. This reduction may be more marked for men in the oldest age groups (65 and over) as retirement becomes increasingly common.

54. For females, a gradual increase in labour parti-

cipation rates is projected up to 1980 for every age group except 10-14. This tallies with the tendency observed in these and other countries for women to engage in gainful activities when non-agricultural employment opportunities are more abundant. For example, the rates projected for 1980 for the age groups that are most liable to be in the labour force (15-24 years of age in the countries of the area) are 27 and nearly 30 per cent for Costa Rica and El Salvador in comparison with the rates of 20 and 22 per cent prevailing in 1950. The 1950 labour force rate for women was highest of all in Panama, and the additional increment projected for 1980 is relatively smaller than those projected in the case of the Central American countries.

55. The notable differences between labour force patterns in the United States and in the countries of the Central American area may be observed in table 69. Because the number of children under 14 years of age who are working is negligible, labour force measurements in the United States are restricted to persons aged 14 and over. This affects the over-all comparison with the countries of the Central American area, whose rates are based on the population aged 10 and over. For the corresponding age-sex groups there are notable differences, labour force rates in the United States being higher for women in all age groups from 14 to 64 years and much lower for men in the young and advanced age groups. Those disparities are likely to become more pronounc-

Table 70
SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PANAMA: COMPOSITION OF THE
LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX, 1950 AND 1980^a

(Percentage)

Sex and age	Costa Rica		El Salvador		Guatemala		Nicaragua		Panama	
	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980	1950	1980
Both sexes										
10 and over	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	8	4	8	4	9	6	9	5	4	2
15-19	17	16	17	16	17	16	16	16	13	13
20-44	56	58	54	57	54	58	54	57	61	60
45-64	16	18	17	19	17	17	17	18	18	20
65 and over	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5
Males										
10 and over	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	8	4	8	4	9	5	9	5	4	2
15-19	16	15	16	15	17	16	16	16	12	12
20-44	55	58	54	57	54	58	54	57	61	59
45-64	17	19	18	20	17	18	17	18	19	21
65 and over	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	6
Females										
10 and over	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	6	3	8	6	9	7	8	7	4	3
15-19	23	22	19	18	19	19	18	17	17	15
20-44	59	59	55	55	53	54	56	55	63	62
45-64	11	14	15	18	16	17	15	18	14	17
65 and over	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

^a Projected labour force for 1980 based on medium population assumption.

ed in future, as indicated by the projections to 1975 for the United States.

56. The projected changes in labour force rates for Central America and Panama would lead to some alteration in the age composition of the future labour force (see table 70).

57. By 1980, the proportion of those aged 10-14 in the Central American countries may have declined

to about 4 to 6 per cent of the total labour force, in comparison with 8 or 9 per cent in 1950. In Panama this age group may comprise only 2 per cent of the labour force in 1980 as against 4 per cent in 1950. The proportion of the 15-19 age group would remain about the same in all countries, while the 20-64 age groups would account for a larger share in 1980 than in 1950.

Chapter V

POPULATION AND LABOUR SUPPLY

1. This chapter will deal more specifically with some of the implications of population growth for economic development, by means of measurements of the potential growth of the labour supply inherent in the existing population structure and its dynamic forces of aging and mortality. These measurements are referred to as replacement ratios and replacement rates.¹ Current and future birth rates are not involved, since the analysis is limited to the period 1950-60, and the labour supply concerned consists of all males between the ages of 15 and 69 during this period. The population analysed will therefore be the males who were between the ages of 5 and 59 in 1950, and the survivors in 1960. During these ten years the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups of 1950 will reach or pass their 15th birthday and become a part of what has been defined as the male labour supply. These young men, who will be between the ages of 15 and 24 by 1960, constitute the entries to the labour supply during this period.

2. During this period some of the men who were between the ages of 15 and 59 in 1950 will die, and those who survive will be between 25 and 69 in 1960. These losses by death constitute a part of the departures from the labour supply; the remaining departures are those men who were 60-69 years old in 1950, who will leave the labour force during the decade either through death or through reaching their 70th birthday (assumed to be the age of retirement). The relationship between the number of entries and the number of departures is the replacement ratio. The replacement rate is the number of entrants minus the number of departures expressed as a percentage of the male population in the specified working age range at the beginning of the decade.

3. Any migration of males of working age into or out of a country, or between areas within a country, also represents entries or departures from the labour supply of that country or area. However, replacement ratios and rates have been computed on the assumption that there was no such migration. In fact one purpose of these measurements is to show what the potential growth of the labour supply would be for the existing population if it were not increased or decreased by migration. Hence the analysis can reveal areas where there will have to be either new employment opportunities or net outmigration if more unemployment or underemployment are to be avoided. Conversely, it can be shown what areas will, in the absence of migration, be low replacement areas that may be able to absorb immigrants and thus relieve labour surpluses elsewhere.

4. The delimitation of the working age group is

¹ See Appendix D for an explanation of the concepts, data and methods used in the development of the replacement ratios and rates.

somewhat arbitrary. Age 15 was selected as the lower limit, as roughly approximating the age at which most young men in the Central American countries and Panama are already in the labour market. Since in these countries most men remain in the labour force as long as they are physically able, 69 was chosen as the upper limit of the working age range. However, replacement ratios and rates have been computed for other age ranges (such as 20-69, 25-69, 15-64 and 20-64). These provide alternative measures, and also afford a device for appraising the effects of internal migration on the size of the male labour supply by areas within each country. The replacement measures were calculated only for males, as the active labour force participation of women, although of increasing importance, is still relatively low and is much less predictable than that of males.

5. Tables XXXIX-XLIV give the replacement ratios and rates for Central America and Panama by provinces or departments for the total male population (in the specified working age groups) and except for Honduras, for the urban and rural population separately.² Figures XVII and XVIII show the area variations in the replacement ratios of the rural male labour supply for the 15-69 and 25-69 age ranges. These measures have been worked out in this detail to serve as basic data for various types of analysis, some of which would be beyond the scope or resources available for this study.³

6. The discussion so far may be summarized as follows. Replacement ratios and rates are means of indicating the degree to which a specified population group is replacing itself during a given period. For the male working age population, for instance, a replacement ratio of 100 for the 1950-1960 decade means that in ten years the losses from the labour supply would be exactly replaced by new accessions. For each 100 persons who die or retire from the labour force during the decade there will be 100 new entrants, if there is no net in or outmigration of persons in the working age range.⁴ Replacement

² The 1950 census population of Honduras does not provide any rural-urban breakdown of the population by age and sex.

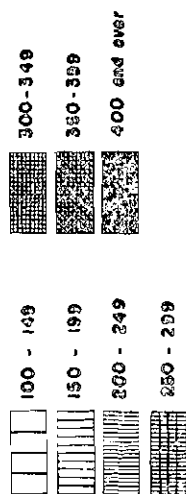
³ In the United States replacement ratios for males in the farm population have been calculated for the two most recent decades for all counties and other geographic groupings. The measures were found useful to those concerned with recruitment and utilization of manpower, location of industries, identification of areas of labour surpluses or deficits, and for various studies on other such subjects. See Gladys K. Bowles and Conrad Taeuber, *Rural-Farm Males Entering and Leaving Working Ages, 1940-50 and 1950-60—Replacement Ratios and Rates* (U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., August 1956).

⁴ It should be kept in mind that the replacement is not of the total labour force but only of the losses occasioned by death or retirement.

Figure 17

CENTRAL AMERICA and PANAMA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS* OF RURAL** MALES AGED 15-69 FOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1950-1960

REPLACEMENT RATIOS



* Number of entrants into age group 15-69 years per 100 departures through death or retirement, on assumption of no migration during the decade.

** For Honduras the ratios include both the urban and rural males.

(See key to map for identification by number of the civil divisions in each country. For data and methods used see the corresponding appendix).

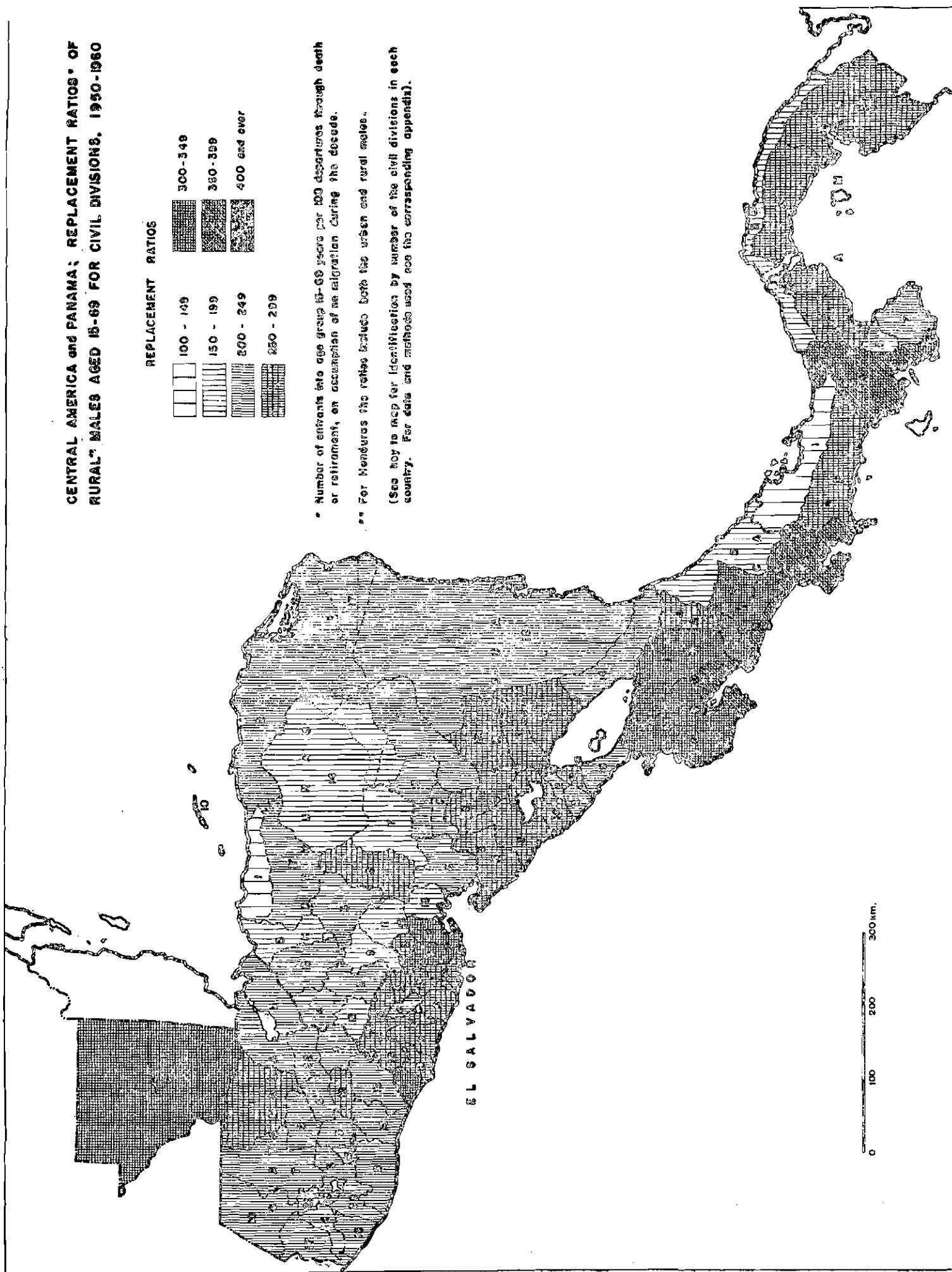
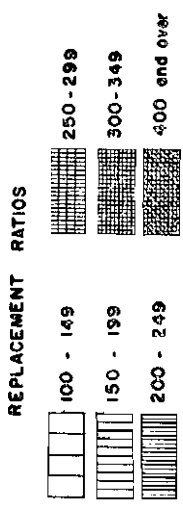


Figure 18

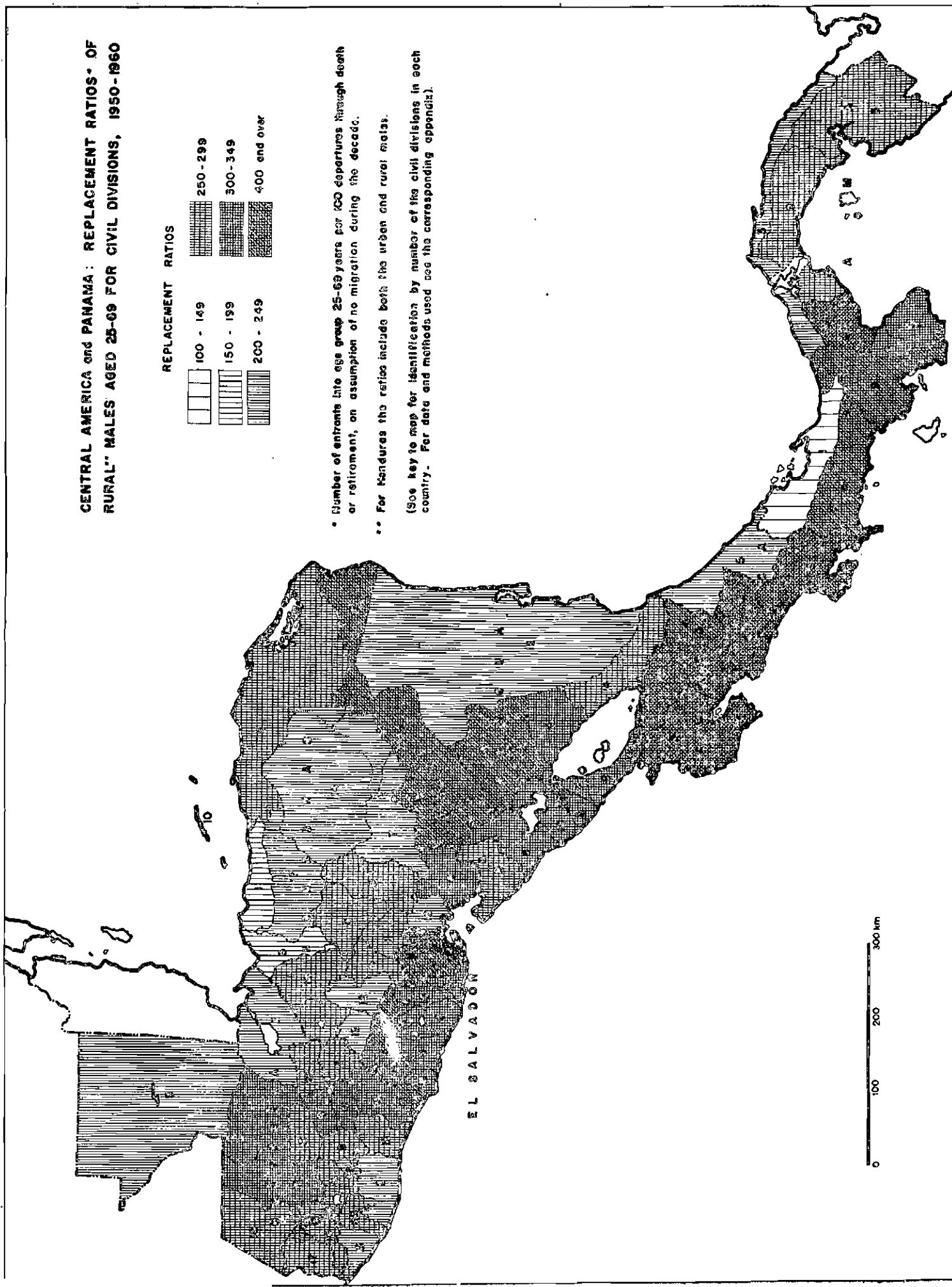
CENTRAL AMERICA and PANAMA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS* OF
RURAL** MALES AGED 25-69 FOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1950-1960



* Number of entrants into age group 25-69 years per 100 departures through death or retirement, on assumption of no migration during the decade.

** For Honduras the ratios include both the urban and rural males.

(See key to map for identification by number of the civil divisions in each country. For date and methods used see the corresponding appendix).



IDENTIFICATION BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES
AND PANAMA SHOWN IN FIGURES XVII AND XVIII

Country	Province or Department		Country	Province or Department	
	Number	Name		Number	Name
Costa Rica	1	Alajuela	Honduras	1	Atlántida
	2	Cartago		2	Colón
	3	Guanacaste		3	Comayagua
	4	Heredia		4	Copán
	5	Limón		5	Cortés
	6	Puntarenas		6	Choluteca
	7	San José		7	El Paraíso
El Salvador	1	Ahuachapán		8	Francisco Morazán
	2	Cabañas		9	Intibucá
	3	Chalatenango		10	Islas de Bahía
	4	Cuscatlán		11	La Paz
	5	La Libertad		12	Lempira
	6	La Paz		13	Ocotepeque
	7	La Unión		14	Olancho
	8	Morazán		15	Santa Bárbara
	9	San Miguel		16	Valle
	10	Santa Ana		17	Yoro
	11	San Salvador	Nicaragua	1	Boaco
	12	Sonsonate		2	Carazo
	13	San Vicente		3	Chinandega
	14	Usulután		4	Chontales
Guatemala	1	Alta Verapaz		5	Esteli
	2	Baja Verapaz		6	Granada
	3	Chimaltenango		7	Jinotega
	4	Chiquimula		8	León
	5	El Petén		9	Madriz
	6	El Progreso		10	Managua
	7	El Quiché		11	Masaya
	8	Escuintla		12	Matagalpa
	9	Guatemala		13	Nueva Segovia
	10	Huehuetenango		14	Río San Juan
	11	Izabal		15	Rivas
	12	Jalapa		16	Zelaya
	13	Jutiapa		17	Comarca del Cabo Gracias a Dios
	14	Quezaltenango	Panama	1	Bocas del Toro
	15	Retalhuleu		2	Coclé
	16	Sacatepéquez		3	Colón
	17	San Marcos		4	Chiriquí
	18	Santa Rosa		5	Darién
	19	Sololá		6	Herrera
	20	Suchitepéquez		7	Los Santos
	21	Totonicapán		8	Panamá
	22	Zacapa		9	Veraquas

ratios of 200 or 300 mean that during the decade there will be 200 or 300 new entries for every 100 departures, in the absence of migration. Replacement rates indicate the percentage by which the specified population at the beginning of the decade would be increased during the subsequent 10 years if no net immigration or outmigration occurred.

7. Obviously the replacement ratios have a different significance when they are for a country as a whole than when they are for geographic areas within a country. There is also some difference in connotation between the ratios for urban and rural populations. For sub-areas of a given country the problem of having many more entrants to the labour force than job vacancies created by death or retirement (high replacement ratios) is potentially solvable, through the creation of new jobs, through internal migration from areas of lesser to areas of greater employment opportunities, or through a combination of both. For a country as a whole, however, in view of the existing barriers to international migration the only adequate solution to the problem of absorbing the new job seekers is the creation of new employment opportunities.

8. When the replacement ratio is considerably above 100 in the total urban or rural populations of a given country, there is also the possibility of the triple approach new jobs, rural-urban (or urban-rural) population shifts, or a combination of both.⁵ In practice, however, the replacement ratios are much higher for the rural than for the urban populations of these countries. While there is always a flow of population in both directions, the net movement is generally from the rural to the urban sectors. The practical implication of this is that in absorbing the excess of new urban entrants to the labour force the main reliance must be on the creation of new non-agricultural employment opportunities. Moreover, the urban areas, in addition to accommodating their own new job seekers, must also be able to absorb a large part of the surplus rural labour supply.

1. *Expected changes in the male labour supply between 1950 and 1960*

9. In 1950, if the population figures can be accepted as approximately correct,⁶ there were approximately 2.4 million men in the 15-69, or productive, age group in the Central American countries (table 71). If relatively moderate death rates prevail during the decade,⁷ over one million Central American boys

⁵ To the extent that the Central American Economic Integration Programme leads to a liberalizing policy with respect to regional international migration it would provide an effective fourth approach.

⁶ The shortcomings of the population census data for these countries are not discussed in detail here, but are pointed out where specially relevant.

⁷ Sources and explanations of the survival ratios used in computing the numbers of men entering and leaving the specified productive age groups are given in Appendix D. It should be remembered that the available life tables for these countries probably understate mortality rates, which would lead to over-estimating the replacement ratios. However, an offsetting factor is the decline in mortality rates since 1950, which would make the replacement ratios for the whole decade less inaccurate than they might otherwise be, and reasonably adequate for comparisons among provinces or departments within and between countries.

will have reached their 15th birthdays within the 10 years following the 1950 census. The potential growth of the working population is made very clear by the further statement that only about one-third of that number will leaving the working age range 15-69 through dying or passing the age of 69. Hence in the absence of immigration or emigration in this age group the labour force in these countries would increase by 25-35 per cent between 1950 and 1960.

10. In Guatemala nearly 346 000 young men will enter the 15-69 group during the decade; El Salvador will have the next largest number, about 234 000. For the other countries the corresponding figures are Honduras 166 000, Nicaragua 142 000, Costa Rica 104 000 and Panama 93 000.

Table 71

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: ESTIMATED ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES OF URBAN AND RURAL MALES FOR THE 15-69 AGE GROUP, 1950-60

Country	Number of males 15-69 in 1950 (Thousands)	Number of entries ^b (Thousands)	Number of departures ^c (Thousands)
Costa Rica			
Total	218.5	104.4	27.3
Urban	72.0	30.0	9.4
Rural	146.5	74.5	17.8
El Salvador			
Total	512.8	233.7	72.8
Urban	183.2	74.2	26.2
Rural	329.6	159.4	46.6
Guatemala			
Total	783.5	345.6	130.2
Urban	199.7	74.0	32.7
Rural	583.8	271.7	97.5
Honduras			
Total	385.4	166.3	68.8
Nicaragua			
Total	277.0	142.0	44.5
Urban	87.5	41.9	14.5
Rural	189.5	100.0	29.9
Panama			
Total	218.7	93.4	33.2
Urban	87.1	28.9	13.8
Rural	131.6	64.5	19.4

NOTE: See Appendix D for the assumptions and methods underlying the estimates of entries and departures.

^a From the 1950 population censuses.

^b Male youths who will reach or pass their 15th birthday during 1950-60 and survive to the end of the decade.

^c Males expected to leave the 15-69 working age range through dying or attaining their 70th birthday during 1950-60.

11. For the five countries for which detailed data by residence was available (all but Honduras) approximately 27 per cent of those who will pass their 15th birthday during the decade were living in urban areas in 1950. The percentage of these young men who were living in urban areas at the time of the 1950 census ranged from 21 in Guatemala to 32 in El Salvador, in the same order as for the percentage of the total population living in urban areas, although in every case this percentage is less than the percentage of the total population living in urban areas.

Table 72

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: MALE REPLACEMENT RATIOS, 1950-60

Country	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	15-69	25-69	15-69	25-69	15-69	25-69
Costa Rica	383	307	317	275	418	325
El Salvador	321	275	283	265	342	280
Guatemala	266	242	226	241	279	242
Honduras	242	206	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	319	250	289	240	334	255
Panama	281	228	209	185	332	262

Table 73

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: DISTRIBUTION OF 1950-60 REPLACEMENT RATIOS FOR THE MALE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS AGED 15-69, BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES

Replacement ratio	For total population of six countries ^a	For total population of five countries ^a	For urban population of five countries ^a	For total population of five countries ^a
100-149	1	1	1	1
150-199	3	1	4	0
200-249	16	10	15	8
250-299	26	18	19	16
300-349	25	24	20	22
350-399	11	11	8	15
400 and over	4	4	1	7
Total provinces	86	69 ^b	68 ^b	69 ^b

^a Excludes Honduras, for which age-sex population data by urban-rural residence were not available.

^b Darien province in Panama is entirely rural; hence the discrepancy in the number of provinces for which ratios were computed.

12. About 377 000 men who were in the 15-69 group in 1950 in the six countries may be expected to leave it during the decade through death or reaching retirement age. Of this total, about 130 000 are in Guatemala, 73 000 in El Salvador, 69 000 in Honduras, 44 000 in Nicaragua, 33 000 in Panama, and 27 000 in Costa Rica. Because the 15-69 age range comprises such a large percentage of the total, it is to be expected that the urban-rural proportions of the departures from the working group will be approximately the same as those proportions for the total population in 1950, except for Panama, where the age structure is such that a somewhat higher

proportion of the departures are from the urban population than might be expected.

2. Replacement ratios

13. The gross totals of men entering and leaving the working age groups during a decade are also of interest, and a particularly useful analytical tool, the replacement ratio, results when they are related one to the other. This ratio expresses in convenient summary form the relationship between the number of entries and the number of departures.

14. For the Central American countries the replacement ratios range from 242 in Honduras (or nearly 5 young men coming into the labour force for every 2 older men who may be expected to leave through death or retirement), to 383 in Costa Rica (nearly 8 young men entering the labour force for every 2 who may be expected to leave) (table 72). The potential labour surplus, the economic development required if all these young people are to be productively employed, or the underemployment which will result if economic development proceeds at a slow pace, are all readily apparent from these figures.

15. Of the 86 provinces or departments in the six countries, only 4 (Bocas del Toro and Colon in Panama, and Atlántida and Cortés in Honduras) have male labour force replacement ratios for the 15-69 year working age group below 200 (table 73). In 16 provinces the ratios are between 200 and 249. In 51 provinces (or departments), which is well over half, the ratios range from 250 to 349. In the remaining 15 the replacement ratios are above 350, and in 4 of these they exceed 400. The number of provinces or departments in each country at each of the several replacement levels is shown in table 74.

Table 74

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: DISTRIBUTION OF 1950-60 REPLACEMENT RATIOS FOR THE MALE POPULATION AGED 15-69, BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES FOR EACH COUNTRY

Replacement ratio	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Guatemala	Honduras	Panama	Total
100-149	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
150-199	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
200-249	1	—	1	7	1	6	16
250-299	—	3	3	11	1	8	26
300-349	1	8	8	4	3	1	25
350-399	2	2	5	—	2	—	11
400-449	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
450 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total provinces	7	14	17	22	9	17	86

16. Comparison of the tallies for the 69 provinces in the five countries for which separate urban and rural replacement ratios are available⁸ is a quick method of assessing the difference between the replacement levels of the urban and rural populations. In nearly every case the rural ratios are higher. In nearly a third of the provinces, replacement ratios for the rural population are 350 and over, indicating that 7 or more males enter the working group for every 2 leaving through death or retirement (figures 17 and 18 and table 73).

17. There is, however, a high degree of association between the rural and urban replacement ratios within given provinces or countries. Correlation coefficients ranging from .65 to .90 all of which were significantly different from zero at least at the 5 per cent level, were obtained between the urban and rural ratios for the 15-69 group in each of the five countries for which separate urban and rural ratios are available. A correlation coefficient of .88 (significant at the .001 level) was obtained between the rural and urban ratios of the five countries combined.

3. Replacement rates

18. Another useful indicator, which can be derived from the estimates already obtained in the computation of the replacement ratios, is the net change in the number expected in a productive age group in the decade. This is the replacement rate, and is the difference between the number of men entering and leaving a working age group expressed as a percent-

⁸ Excludes Honduras.

age of the number in that age group at the beginning of the period, it being assumed that there is no migration. While the replacement ratio measures the extent to which losses from the labour supply are made up (or more than made up) by new accessions, the replacement rate indicates the percentage by which the total labour supply at the beginning of the period will be increased by the end of the period.

19. In ten years the 1950 male labour supply in the 15-69 age groups would show a net increase of 35 per cent in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with the mortality and absence of migration assumed in this study. The corresponding net increases were 31 per cent in El Salvador and between 25 and 28 per cent in Honduras, Guatemala and Panama. In the absence of migration between rural and urban areas, the range of net increases in the working rural population would be nearly 30-40 per cent in these countries, while increase in the urban productive age population would be 17-30 per cent (table 75).

20. Of the 86 provinces and departments, over half will have increases of 30 per cent or more during the decade (table 76). As with replacement ratios, rural replacement rates are higher in nearly every case than the urban rates for the same province or country. In the absence of migration to urban areas the 15-69 age groups of the rural population will be increased by more than 30 per cent in two-thirds of the provinces.

4. Factors associated with the level of replacement ratios

21. This section explores some of the factors as-

Table 75
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: MALE REPLACEMENT RATES, 1950-60
(Percentage)

Country	Total population		Urban population		Rural population	
	15-69	25-69	15-69	25-69	15-69	25-69
Costa Rica	35.3	36.2	28.5	31.5	38.7	38.6
El Salvador	31.4	32.6	26.2	30.8	34.2	33.6
Guatemala	27.5	31.1	20.6	30.2	29.8	31.4
Honduras	25.3	24.6	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	35.2	31.5	31.4	30.6	37.0	31.9
Panama	27.5	24.5	17.4	17.2	34.2	29.8

Table 76
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: DISTRIBUTION OF 1950-60 REPLACEMENT RATES FOR THE MALE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS AGED 15-69, BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES

Replacement rate (Percentage)	For total population of six countries	For total population of five countries ^a	For urban population of five countries ^a	For urban population of five countries ^a
0-9	1	1	1	1
10-16	9	6	9	4
20-29	25	19	24	17
30-39	40	32	27	33
40 and over	11	11	7	14
Total provinces	86	69 ^b	68 ^b	69 ^b

^a Excluding Honduras, for which age-sex population data by urban-rural residence were not available.

^b Darien province in Panama is entirely rural; hence the discrepancy in the number of provinces for which rates were computed.

sociated with the level of the replacement ratios for the 1950-60 decade. Various demographic variables, industrialization and urbanization indexes, social factors and agricultural factors were quantified for each of the provinces or departments from data provided by the 1950 censuses and other sources, and correlations were run between these items and replacement ratios for the provinces or departments. These correlations permit some analyses of the degree of relationship of the replacement level to selected socio-economic factors. However, in many cases the limitations of the population and mortality data on which the ratios are based and the limitations of the data from which other measures were calculated appear to influence the results. Certain items which might be expected to show high correlations in a certain direction appear to do so for one country, whereas in another the correlation is either insignificant or wholly lacking, or else is in the opposite direction. There appears to be no reason why in these latter countries correlations should not be in the same direction and of the same relative magnitude, other than that the basic data contain non-comparabilities, misreporting, and other errors that are not readily apparent.⁹ In some cases correlations were run between selected variables, on the one hand, and the replacement ratios for the provinces or departments for the rural, urban, and total populations separately, on the other, even though in many cases data for the selected variables were available only for the province as a whole. Moreover for some items, data for a time period not directly related to the replacement ratios were used, when more closely associated data were not available. Consequently the data presented here and in table XLV should be regarded as exploratory rather than definitive.

22. For all six countries combined, significant¹⁰ positive correlations appeared between the replacement ratios and fertility ratios for the provinces and departments, and with cultivated land per agricultural worker; significant inverse relationships existed with respect to the urban proportion of the population and the general mortality rate.¹¹ For Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua com-

⁹ The variables selected, and the apparent problems in their use, are as follows:

Demographic variables

Fertility ratio 1950
Birth rate 1950
Infant mortality rate 1950
Infant mortality rate 1955
Lifetime migration rate 1950
Population density 1950
Death rate 1950

Data for earlier period would have been preferable; data probably have a relatively high degree of under-reporting.

Industrial variables

Percentage employed in non-agricultural occupations, 1950
Percentage living in urban areas, 1950

Social variables

Illiteracy rate 1950

Agricultural variables

Land per agricultural worker, 1950
Cultivated land per agricultural worker, 1950
Percentage of farms with no animal or mechanical power, 1950.

¹⁰ "Significant" throughout the text relates to correlations significantly different from zero at least at the 5 per cent level. Levels of significance are indicated in table XLV.

bined, there is a significant negative correlation between infant mortality rates and the replacement ratios for the total, rural and urban populations. A significant negative correlation was found between lifetime migration rates and the total population replacement ratios for the provinces of the three countries for which this correlation was tried — Guatemala, Honduras and Panama (combined).

23. In *Costa Rica* no statistically significant correlations were found between replacement ratios for the total male working-age population and other variables, principally because of the small number of provinces.¹²

24. In the following comments on the other individual countries only the statistically significant correlations obtained will be noted. The direction of the correlation was generally positive with respect to fertility ratios and illiteracy rates, and negative with respect to infant and general mortality rates, lifetime migration rates, population density, the urban proportion of the population, and the percentage of the labour force engaged in non-agricultural occupations.¹³

25. In *El Salvador* significant positive correlations were found between the total male replacement ratios and fertility ratios, and also between these replacement ratios and illiteracy rates; negative correlations appeared between the replacement ratios and each of the following: infant mortality rates, general mortality rates, population density, percentage of the labour force engaged in non-agricultural occupations, and percentage of the population living in urban areas.

26. In *Guatemala* there was a positive correlation between total replacement ratios and fertility ratios, and between the replacement ratios and illiteracy rates; there were negative correlations be-

¹¹ A word of caution is required here regarding interpretation of the direction of the correlations between the general and infant mortality rates and the replacement ratios. Part of the explanation, in terms of the effects of the general mortality rate on the replacement ratio, is an arithmetic one. High general mortality rates may connote a larger denominator for the entries-departures ratio and consequently a lower replacement ratio. Or, high infant and child mortality may determine relatively small numbers of entrants to a working-age group that begins at 15 years. In these areas, the lower replacement ratios may in themselves be cause for concern. Future reductions in mortality will raise the replacement ratios regardless of what happens to birth rates.

Another factor that may influence the direction of the correlations with general and infant mortality is under-reporting or misreporting of vital statistics. How serious it is and where it is most apt to occur can only be guessed at, but it is likely to be most substantial in the more rural areas.

The infant mortality rates used in these correlations do not apply directly to any of the age groups in the replacement ratios. Use was made of the 1950 or 1955 infant rates as they were available for provinces and departments. Although there is probably some correlation between infant mortality rates from one period to another, the use of infant rates for an earlier period might give a different correlation, particularly if there are a substantial number of subdivisions where infant rates have changed radically.

¹² A number of relatively high correlation coefficients were obtained for Costa Rica, but for such a small number of cases such a high level is required for statistical significance that none were so designated.

¹³ See table XLV for the correlation coefficients and their levels of significance for the total, rural, and urban replacement ratios.

tween the replacement ratios and each of the following: infant mortality rates, lifetime migration rates, percentage of the population employed in non-agricultural occupations, and percentage of the population living in urban areas.

27. In *Honduras* total male replacement ratios showed a significant correlation only with the birth rate, but this was a negative correlation, no doubt due partly to the fact that the 1950 birth rate was used when one for an earlier date would have been preferable. It may also be concluded that under-reporting of births is a particular problem in some areas that reported large numbers of children in the 1950 census.

28. In *Nicaragua* total replacement ratios showed negative correlations with the percentage of the population employed in non-agricultural occupations, and also with the percentage living in urban areas.

29. In *Panama* there was a negative correlation between total replacement ratios and the percentage of population employed in non-agricultural occupations, and a positive correlation between illiteracy rates and the replacement ratios.

30. When correlations were run between the selected variables and replacement ratios for the urban and rural populations separately, many of those variables that were significant for the ratios for the total population were again significant.

31. Rural ratios and infant and general mortality rates were negatively correlated in El Salvador and Guatemala, and in five countries combined (all except Honduras). In four countries combined (all except Honduras and Panama), the correlation between the rural ratios and infant mortality rates was negative. There were significant negative correlations between rural replacement ratios and lifetime migration rates in Guatemala, and in Nicaragua between rural ratios and the industrialization and urbanization percentages. In three countries, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama, there were high positive correlations between the rural replacement ratios and illiteracy rate. In El Salvador, there was a positive correlation between rural replacement ratios and fertility ratios.

32. There were negative correlations between urban replacement ratios and infant and general mortality rates in El Salvador and in five countries combined (all except Honduras). There were also negative correlations between the lifetime migration rate and urban replacement ratios in Guatemala, and between population density and urban ratios in El Salvador. The degree of industrialization and or urbanization showed negative correlations with the urban replacement ratios in the five countries combined and in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama individually. Urban ratios and fertility ratios showed positive correlations in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama, as did urban ratios and the birth rate in Panama. There were also positive correlations between illiteracy rates and the urban ratios in El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama.

33. For additional exploration of factors related to level of replacement, the 86 provinces were classified into three groups —high, medium, and low— according to the percentage of the economically active population employed in non-agricultural oc-

cupations; correlations similar to those discussed above were then run for each of these groups separately.

34. In the high group, there was significant and positive correlation between birth rates and replacement ratios; in the medium group there was negative correlation with infant and general mortality and illiteracy, and positive correlation with land per agricultural worker; in the low group there were negative correlations with birth rates, infant and general mortality rates, population density, and illiteracy rates.

5. *Effect of migration on replacement ratios and rates*

35. For a country with little or no net change due to international migration, and where the number of births had been fairly consistent, the number of entries during a decade into the working age group 25-69 would be lower than the number of entries into the working age group 15-69, since the entries into the former group would have been exposed to the risk of mortality for an additional 10 years. Furthermore, the number of departures from the 25-69 year group would naturally be lower than from the 15-69 year group by the number of persons aged 15-24 who died during the decade, departures which are excluded by defining the working age range as 25-69 years. Because the number of entries drops more than the number of departures, the replacement ratios for the 25-69 group are lower than for the 15-69 year group for a country as a whole.

36. Within a country, however, as for example in urban or rural areas, or provinces or departments, an additional factor that helps to determine the number of entries and departures is the internal migration which occurred prior to 1950 and altered the age (and sex) composition which would otherwise have prevailed.

37. An examination of the number of entries by successive 5-year age groups shows large rural-urban differences, only a part of which are due to differences in birth and mortality rates prevailing prior to 1950. A large part of these rural-urban differences is due to migration from rural to urban areas, particularly of the age groups most prone to migrate. Thus, for example, in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama the number of urban male entries into the 20-24 year age group equals or exceeds the number who will enter the 15-19 year age group. In the rural population of those countries, on the other hand, the male entrants into the 20-24 year group are from 10 to 14 per cent smaller than in the 15-19 year group. In El Salvador and Nicaragua the entries into the 20-24 year group are also a smaller percentage of the 15-19 year entries in the rural than in the urban populations. These relative deficits of entries in the rural population, and the relative surpluses in the urban population, largely reflect the losses through migration from rural to urban areas, between 1940 and 1950, of young men between the ages of 15 and 25.

38. The same picture is conveyed by comparing the replacement ratios of the 25-69 year age group with the 15-69 year group for both the urban and rural populations (table 72). The rural replacement ratios for the 25-69 year group ranged from 76 per

cent of the ratio for the 15-69 year group, in Nicaragua, to 87 per cent in Guatemala. The urban ratio for the 25-69 year group ranged from 87 per cent of the replacement ratio for the 15-69 year group, in Costa Rica, to 107 per cent in Guatemala.

39. The 1950 population censuses for various countries of this region provided data on the place of birth and place of residence in 1950. The published data make it possible to measure the inter-province migration during the lifetime of the enumerated population, and to identify the provinces or departments which gained or lost population through internal migration. Tables XLVI-L show the percentage gains or losses by provinces or departments for each of the Central American countries which have published data on lifetime internal migration.¹⁴

40. A correlation analysis was made, for Guatemala and Honduras, between the net migration rates by provinces obtained from the 1950 census data, and the difference in the total replacement ratio between the 15-69 year group and the 25-69 year group.¹⁵ The correlation coefficients obtained were positive and highly significant.¹⁶

41. In four of the provinces of Guatemala that had net immigration, the replacement ratios for the total population aged 25-69 were higher than the replacement ratios for the 15-69 group. In two provinces which did not show this relationship (Suchitepequez and Retalhuleu) the difference between the two ratios was not very great. There were also significant positive correlations between lifetime migration rates and the difference between the replacement ratios of the two age groups, in the urban and rural populations separately.

42. In Honduras this relationship is not as clear-cut as in Guatemala, but in four of the six departments with net immigration by 1950 the 25-69 ratios approximately equal or exceed the 15-69 ratios; the two exceptions are Copan and Valle.

6. Summary and some implications

43. An analysis of the population structure of the Central American countries and Panama from the stand point of the male labour supply reveals the following.

(1) There will be a heavy piling up of young men entering the labour supply during the 1950-60 decade, greatly in excess of the job vacancies created by death or retirement from the labour force. The replacement ratios are between two and four times the replacement needs in the 1950 employment conditions and in the absence of internal or external population redistribution.

(2) The high replacement potentials also represent very rapid rates of expansion of the total male

¹⁴ An extensive analysis of the data for Costa Rica was made by Wilberg Jiménez Castro, in his *Migraciones internas en Costa Rica* (Panamerican Unión, Washington, D. C., 1956); see also his *Algunas características demográficas del área metropolitana de San José* (Department of Statistics and Censuses, San José, Costa Rica, 1957).

¹⁵ More specifically the correlation was between the ratio of the 25-69 to the 15-69 replacement ratios, on the net lifetime migration rate.

¹⁶ $r = .78$ for Guatemala, and $r = .73$ for Honduras, both significant at the .001 level.

labour supply in each of these countries during the decade, with increases of 25 to 35 per cent (replacement rates).

(3) The actual or potential accumulation of young male manpower is proceeding much faster in the rural than in the urban population. Although the accumulation is partly relieved by migration of young men from the rural to the urban areas, the urban areas themselves have high net accessions to the labour supply—much in excess of replacement needs—and to absorb them must continuously expand employment opportunities. These additional job seekers in the urban areas represent both the natural increase in the urban population and the immigrants from the rural population.

(4) These countries face a continuing challenge to expand their agricultural and non-agricultural employment opportunities in order to absorb the rapidly increasing labour supply, and prevent both extension of the existing serious underemployment and increases in the number of the wholly unemployed. Measures to encourage and guide labour to move from areas where employment opportunities are few to other economically more promising areas are urgently required.

The relative magnitude of the problem in Central America and Panama can be appreciated if we consider that in the 1950-60 decade in the United States the replacement ratio in the rural-farm population of the 20-64 age range was 168, compared with rural ratios of 245 to 349 in the former group of countries. The highest ratios for the most rural states in the southern region of the United States were between 219 (Louisiana) and 267 (Mississippi).

(5) Unless economic development in these countries accelerates continuously, the labour supply situation in the next decade may present even more serious problems. Improved health conditions and the probable further decline in mortality rates would mean relatively fewer departures from the labour supply, and unless birth rates decline, this would mean higher replacement ratios and rates in the next decade. Measures for extending school facilities and prolonging the school attendance of those in their teens would also help to relieve the pressure on the labour market, in addition to yielding many other economic and social benefits.

(6) The replacement ratios and rates for the individual provinces and departments of the six countries provide a measure of area differences within and between countries with respect to the labour supply and its underlying demographic pattern. Exploratory correlations suggest, however, that the replacement ratios are correlated with various economic, social and other demographic characteristics. Areas within these countries with similar replacement ratios are also likely to be similar with respect to other socio-economic characteristics. Thus, for example, areas with high replacement ratios are likely to have high illiteracy rates, a small proportion of urban population and few non-agricultural employment opportunities. Although small differences in the replacement ratios or rates between provinces are not significant because of the approximate nature of the measurement, the larger differences probably imply significant differences between the areas.

Chapter VI

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE GROWTH IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. It is not possible within the scope of one study to develop systematically and comprehensively all the interrelations between population growth and economic development for all the countries of the region; that would require further studies, both broad in scope and of a specialized nature. The major purpose of this study is to make a broad comparative survey of current and future trends in population, labour force and related socio-economic conditions, as an aid to the programming of economic development in the countries of the region, and to the implementation of Central American economic integration policy.

2. This is the first study undertaken under the Central American Economic Integration Programme that attempts to inventory the present and future human resources of these countries and of the region. In the last analysis economic development policies must be evaluated in terms of their contribution to the development and improvement of the human resources.

3. The general implications for economic development of population and labour force growth over the next two to three decades are outlined below, particularly in relation to the trends in total real gross national product, and are considered separately for the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Some attention is given to the implications with respect to the future agricultural labour force and to the size of the future population of school age. Other aspects of basic importance to both social and economic development have been dealt with in the previous chapters.

4. Estimates of gross national product in real terms provide a quick method of assessing the performance of a given economy, and depict its course and rate of growth. These estimates represent the value in real terms of the total annual output of all goods and services produced or rendered within the territorial limits of a country, and of the value added by services on imported raw materials. To the extent that these estimates of real gross national product are available by major branches of economic activity, they not only show the changing industrial structure of the country, but also provide a measurement of the development and performance of the different sectors of the economy in question. By interrelating the data on real gross national product with the growth observed in the population and the labour force, it is possible to see whether the growth of the economy has kept pace with the population growth, and what change has taken place in average productivity per worker. Given certain projected levels of population and labour force, it becomes possible to visualize more clearly the future levels of real gross national product needed to maintain or improve upon

present and past levels of economic growth — both in total and in *per capita* and per worker terms.

5. An analysis of this type has been made on the basis of the data on real gross national product recently provided for Costa Rica by the University of Costa Rica, and for El Salvador and Panama by their Ministries of Economy, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). For Honduras and Guatemala the data on gross national product are from the estimates made by the Central Bank of Honduras and by the Bank of Guatemala. The estimates for Mexico are those made by ECLA in its studies of the Mexican economy.¹

6. The analysis interrelating the trends in economic growth or development with the population and labour force growth is summarized in tables 77-80, which give data for Panama and all the Central American countries except Nicaragua, for which a previous series on gross national product is not available.

1. *Comparative trends in real gross national product*

7. During the 10 years 1946-56 total real gross national product grew at the relatively annual high rates of 5.3 per cent in El Salvador, 6.3 per cent in Mexico and 7.1 per cent in Costa Rica (table 77).² For Panama, Honduras and Guatemala the corresponding annual average rates were 2.5, 3.2 and 4.4 per cent, respectively. In the first three countries, real gross national product grew much faster than the population, which resulted in annual *per capita* gains of between 2.8 and 3.8 per cent (table 77, column 7). In Guatemala and Honduras the annual *per capita* gains were at the much more modest level of 1.4 and 0.4 per cent respectively. In Panama real gross national product either barely kept pace with population growth, or may have fallen slightly short of doing so.³

8. In the three Central American countries for which national product data are available by industrial sectors, the non-agricultural sector was the more dynamic, with the highest rates of growth during the past decade.⁴ In Costa Rica, for example, the

¹ See footnote a to table 77.

² These are geometric rates computed from a least squares trend line fitted to the 1946-56 data on total real gross national product. In some cases the data cover 1945-55, or 1945-56.

³ These *per capita* figures are based on the population figures in the annual estimates made by the countries themselves. To the extent that these population estimates have an upward bias, the *per capita* rates of income growth are understated.

⁴ As before, the term "agriculture" included the production of crops, livestock and livestock products, and such relatively minor industries grouped with agriculture as fishing, hunting, etc.

Table 77

SPECIFIED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PANAMA AND MEXICO: COMPARATIVE TRENDS IN REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND IN POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE GROWTH, FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, 1946-56

Country		Total real gross national product ^a		Average annual percentage growth 1946-56			Average percentage change in real gross product 1946-56	
		1946-48 average (mil-lions)	1954-56 average (mil-lions)	Real gross national product ^b	Popu-lation ^c	Labour force ^d	Per capita (Column 4 minus column 5)	Per worker (Column 4 minus column 6)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Costa Rica								
Total	(1950 colones)	1 132.1	1 897.5	7.12	3.33	3.20	+ 3.79	+ 3.92
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	442.6	623.7	4.48	—	3.01	—	+ 1.47
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	689.5	1 273.8	8.86	—	3.43	—	+ 5.43
El Salvador								
Total	(1950 colones)	610.3 ^e	1 075.9	5.27	2.43	2.45	+ 2.84	+ 2.82
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	285.8 ^e	397.0	1.99	—	2.19	—	— 0.20
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	324.4 ^e	679.0	7.79	—	3.16	—	+ 4.63
Honduras								
Total	(1948 lempiras)	349.4 ^e	450.3 ^f	3.20 ^g	2.79 ^g	2.95 ^g	+ 0.41 ^g	+ 0.25 ^g
Agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	183.1 ^e	197.7 ^f	0.90 ^g	—	2.95 ^g	—	— 2.05 ^g
Non-agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	166.4 ^e	252.6 ^f	5.48 ^g	—	2.92 ^g	—	+ 2.56 ^g
Panama								
Total	(1950 balboas)	218.2 ^e	275.3	2.54	2.62 ^h	2.33 ^h	— 0.08 ^h	+ 0.21 ^h
Agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	53.4 ^e	73.9	2.76	—	2.03 ^h	—	+ 0.73 ^h
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	164.8 ^e	201.3	2.46	—	2.86 ^h	—	— 0.40 ^h
Guatemala								
Total	(1946 quetzales)	304.9	417.4	4.39	—	—	+ 1.42	+ 1.59
Agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	2.97	2.80	—	—
Non-agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico								
Total	(1950 pesos)	35 686.7	57 590.7	6.27	2.80	2.80	+ 3.47	+ 3.47
Agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	6 749.2	11 847.3	6.79	—	1.57	—	+ 5.22
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	28 937.5	45 743.4	5.83	—	4.45	—	+ 1.38

^a For Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama the figures are the preliminary estimates for 1946-56 prepared by the University of Costa Rica project on the investigation of economic development, the Ministry of Economy of El Salvador, and the Department of Statistics of Panama; in the last two cases the estimates were prepared in co-operation with the Mexico City office of ECLA. For Honduras the figures are from the Central Bank of Honduras, *Cuentas Nacionales 1925-1955* (Tegucigalpa, D.C., 1957), table 2b. For Guatemala the figures are estimates prepared by the Bank of Guatemala, with revisions for the years 1950-56. For Mexico the figures are from United Nations, *El desequilibrio externo en el desarrollo económico latinoamericano —el caso de México* (E/CN.12/428, 1957), Vol. I, pp. 41 and 112.

^b Geometric rates computed from least squares trend line for the specified years.

^c Geometric rates based on the population estimates published by these countries. See also *Demographic Yearbook*, 1955 and 1956, *op. cit.*, table 3.

^d Economically active population aged 10 and over. This was obtained by applying the 1950 percentage of the total population that was aged 10 and over, and the 1950 percentage of that group that was economically active, to the country estimates of the total population for the successive years 1945-56. For the years 1950-56 interpolations were made for the projected trends in the labour force participation rates and for the estimated distribution of the labour force between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. For Honduras the level of the labour force for 1945-55 is comparable with the level according to projection B in table 49.

^e Average 1945-47.

^f Average 1953-55.

^g For 1945-55.

^h For 1945-56.

real gross product originating in non-agricultural activities increased at an annual rate of 8.9 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent for agriculture (table 77, column 4). In El Salvador the non-agricultural sector grew at an annual rate of 7.8 per cent, or nearly four times the annual rate of growth (2.0 per cent) of the real gross product originating in agriculture. In Honduras the corresponding rates were 5.5 and 0.9 per cent, respectively.

9. In Mexico and Panama the situation was similar in that the rates of growth in real gross product were somewhat higher in the agricultural than in the non-agricultural sectors, but in Mexico

the rates of increase in both sectors were much higher than in Panama.

10. Since there is not even a generally agreed definition of the agricultural and non-agricultural population, far less any way of quantifying these concepts, it is difficult to appraise the functioning of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors on a *per capita* basis.⁵ However, this can be done on a *per worker* basis, which has the further advantage

⁵ For a study in which an effort was made to define and measure the agricultural population of Latin America, see "Changes in employment structure in Latin America, 1945-1955", *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*, Vol. II, No. 11,

Table 78

SPECIFIED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PANAMA AND MEXICO: REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, REQUIRED BY 1980 TO MAINTAIN 1954-56 AVERAGE GROSS PRODUCT PER CAPITA AND PER WORKER FOR THE PROJECTED POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

Country		Gross real product required by 1980 to provide same per capita product as in 1954-56 ^a			Gross real product required by 1960 to provide, same per worker product as in 1954-56 ^b		
		Amount (Millions)	Percentage of 1954-56 Product	Annual per- centage growth 1955-80	Amount (Millions)	Percentage of 1954-56 Product	Annual per- centage growth 1955-80
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Costa Rica							
Total	(1950 colones)	3 632	191	2.63	4 182	220	2.77
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	934	150	1.63
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	3 248	255	3.81
El Salvador							
Total	(1950 colones)	1 843	171	2.17	2 284	212	2.44
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	538	136	1.22
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	1 746	257	3.85
Honduras							
Total	(1948 lempiras)	574	164 ^a	2.01	1 039	231 ^a	2.39
Agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	—	—	—	314	159	1.87
Non-agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	—	—	—	725	287	4.31
Panama							
Total	(1950 balboas)	517	186	2.50	576	209	2.69
Agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	—	—	—	119	161	1.92
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	—	—	—	457	227	3.34
Guatemala							
Total	(1946 quetzales)	764	183	2.45	—	—	—
Agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico							
Total	(1950 pesos)	105 564	183	2.45	135 064	234	3.47
Agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	—	—	—	15 816	134	1.16
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	—	—	—	119 248	261	3.91

^a The projections are based on the medium population assumption projected for 1980 in relation to the projected population for 1955. The data on gross real national product for 1954 are from table 68.

^b The projections are based on the 1980 projected labour force aged 10 and over (medium population assumption) in relation to the labour force in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors projected for 1955. The data on gross real national product in the two sectors for 1954-56 are from table 68. For Honduras the labour force projection is in accordance with projection B in table 49.

of providing a measurement of the trend in average productivity per worker.⁶

11. As stated above, in many of these countries real gross product has increased at a smaller annual rate in the agriculture than in the non-agriculture sector during the past decade. However, as nearly as can be determined, the rate of expansion in the agricultural labour force was not much lower than in the non-agricultural labour force in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama, and the rate was about

the same for both in Honduras. Consequently real gross product per worker either increased only slightly, or even decreased, in agriculture, while in the non-agricultural sector it increased considerably. This was true for Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras.

12. In Mexico a different situation seems to have prevailed. Much of its agricultural expansion occurred in new lands brought under irrigation, where mechanized agriculture was introduced. As a result, the agricultural labour force in Mexico increased at the relatively low rate of 1.6 per cent a year during the period 1946-56. Simultaneously the industrialization programme, together with the expansion of population it stimulated in urban areas, resulted in an annual growth of the non-agricultural labour force of about 4.5 per cent. The average productivity per worker rose sharply in the agricultural sector, and only moderately in the non-agricultural. During 1946-56 real gross product in agriculture per worker rose at an annual rate of about 5 per cent in Mexico, while in the non-agricultural sector the real product per worker rose annually by about 1.4 per cent.⁷

⁷ It should not be overlooked that during this decade a much greater contribution to the total real product in Mexico

pp. 15-42. For an application of the concept of the agriculturally dependent population to the United States, see Louis J. Ducoff, "Measurement of the population dependent on agriculture in the United States", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954*, op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 565-577, and by the same author, "Classification of the agricultural population in the United States", *Journal of Farm Economics*, August 1955, pp. 511-523. For a discussion of problems of defining and measuring population dependent on particular branches of economic activity, see James W. Nixon, "Census statistics of the population dependent on various types of economic activities", *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, No. 3, October 1953 (Sales No.: 1953.XIII.8), pp. 17-29.

⁶ Since the ratio of non-workers to workers has probably changed little, if at all, during the decade in question, the percentage changes per worker also give a rough measure of the per capita changes in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Table 79

SPECIFIED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PANAMA AND MEXICO: GROSS REAL NATIONAL PRODUCT, PER CAPITA AND PER WORKER, IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, REQUIRED BY 1980 TO DOUBLE THE CORRESPONDING AVERAGES FOR 1954-56

(National currency and dollar equivalents)

Country		Ex- change rate per dollar ^a	Gross real national product per capita				Gross real national product per worker ^b			
			National currency		Dollars		1954-56		1980	
			1954-56	1980	1954-56	1980	1954-56	1980	1954-56	1980
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Costa Rica										
Total	(1950 colones)	5.60	1 993	3 986	356	712	5 811	12 917	1 038	2 306
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	—	—	3 548	7 096	634	1 268
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	—	—	8 464	16 928	1 511	3 022
El Salvador										
Total	(1950 colones)	2.50	490	980	196	392	1 418	3 293	567	1 317
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	—	—	856	1 712	342	684
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	—	—	—	—	—	2 304	4 608	921	1 842
Honduras ^c										
Total	(1948 lempiras)	2.00	280 ^d	560	140 ^d	280	787 ^d	2 015	394 ^d	1 008
Agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	—	—	—	—	—	416 ^d	832	208 ^d	416
Non-agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	—	—	—	—	—	2 605 ^d	5 210	1 302 ^d	—
Panama										
Total	(1950 balboas)	1.00	302	604	302	604	876	1 887	876	1 887
Agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	—	—	—	—	—	474	948	474	948
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	—	—	—	—	—	1 271	2 542	1 271	2 542
Guatemala										
Total	(1946 quetzales)	1.0075	128	256	127	254	—	—	—	—
Agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-agricultural sector	(1946 quetzales)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico										
Total	(1950 pesos)	8.64	1 938	3 876	224	448	6 113	14 978	707	1 734
Agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	—	—	—	—	—	2 309	4 618	267	534
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	—	—	—	—	—	10 664	21 328	1 234	2 468

^a Rate for the year specified in column (1).

^b The average for all workers in 1980 is more than twice the 1954-56 per worker average because the 1980 labour force is assumed to have a higher proportion of non-agricultural workers than in 1954-56.

^c The worker averages relate to a labour force consistent with projection B in table 49.

^d 1953-55 average.

13. The analysis in table 77 may be summarized as follows. The record of the ten years preceding 1956 shows that Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico, and to a lesser extent Guatemala, have succeeded through a strong effort of economic development in raising their real national income and product at a rate that more than kept pace with the rapid growth of their population and labour force. Honduras and Panama, however, barely managed to maintain a balance between the two. Consequently there was a substantial improvement in the former group of countries in the average level of living of the population considered as a whole. However, there were important rural-urban (or agricultural-non-agricultural) differences in economic progress. In El Salvador and Honduras the growth of the rural labour force (and population) in relation to agricultural production gains left the average agricultural worker worse off, or no better off, at the end of the ten-year period than at the beginning. For the non-

was made by the non-agricultural than by the agricultural expansion, as can be seen from columns (2) and (3) of table 77; also it should be remembered that the average gross product per worker is much higher in the non-agricultural sector than in the agricultural, both in Mexico and in the other countries examined. Hence even very small percentage gains in the non-agricultural sector may mean larger absolute increases than in agriculture.

agricultural population and labour force in those two countries, and in Costa Rica, significant and even striking gains were recorded. In Panama, on the contrary, it was apparently the agricultural sector that gained somewhat on a per worker basis. In Mexico there was substantial progress on a per worker basis in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

2. Economic growth required by 1980

14. The recent period 1954-56 being taken as the point of departure, the two main questions to consider are, what levels and rates of economic growth will be required, firstly, merely to ensure that in the long run there will be no deterioration in the average level of living for the population and labour force projected for 1980 on the conservative (medium assumption) basis, and secondly, to double the average levels of living of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors by 1980.

15. According to the medium assumption projections, the populations of the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico may increase between 1955 and 1980 by percentages ranging from 64 in Honduras to 91 in Costa Rica. For Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Mexico the projected increases

Table 80

SPECIFIED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PANAMA AND MEXICO: TOTAL REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT REQUIRED, IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, TO DOUBLE 1954-56 AVERAGES FOR REAL GROSS PRODUCT PER WORKER

Country		Real product per worker 1980 ^a	Number of workers 1980 ^b (Thousands)	Total real product re- quired by 1980 ^c (Millions)	Total real product 1954-56 ^d (Millions)	1980 real product as percentage of 1954-56 (Percent- age)	Average annual percentage growth needed to reach requir- ed 1980 total product ^e (Percentage)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Costa Rica							
Total	(1950 colones)	12 917	627.7	8 108.0	1 897.5	427.3	5.98
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	7 096	256.1	1 817.3	623.7	291.4	4.37
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	16 928	371.6	6 290.4	1 273.8	493.8	6.60
El Salvador							
Total	(1950 colones)	3 293	1 328.8	4 375.7	1 075.9	406.7	5.77
Agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	1 712	603.3	1 032.8	397.0	260.2	3.90
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 colones)	4 608	725.5	3 343.1	679.0	492.4	6.58
Honduras ^f							
Total	(1948 lempiras)	2 015	1 006.1	2 027.3	450.3 ^g	450.2 ^g	5.96
Agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	832	734.5	611.1	197.7	309.1	4.44
Non-agricultural sector	(1948 lempiras)	5 210	271.6	1 415.0	252.6	560.2	6.85
Panama							
Total	(1950 balboas)	1 887	578.6	1 091.8	275.3	396.6	5.66
Agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	948	237.8	225.4	73.9	305.0	4.56
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 balboas)	2 542	340.8	886.3	201.3	430.4	6.01
Mexico							
Total	(1950 pesos)	14 978	17 825.0	266 982.8	57 590.7	463.6	6.33
Agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	4 618	6 774.0	31 282.3	11 847.3	264.0	3.96
Non-agricultural sector	(1950 pesos)	21 328	11 051.0	235 695.7	45 743.4	515.3	6.78

^a Represents twice the 1954-56 average; from table 79, column 8.

^b Projection based on medium population assumption.

^c Column 2 multiplied by column 3.

^d From table 77, column 3.

^e Geometric rates computed for 1955-80, except for Honduras, where they relate to 1954-80.

^f 1980 computations for Honduras based on labour force projection B in table 49.

^g Average 1953-55.

are between 82 and 86 per cent.⁸ Hence to maintain the same *per capita* real gross product levels in 1980 as in 1954-56 would require increases in the total real gross national product of each country of the same percentages as those cited above for the projected population gains.

16. For Costa Rica, for example, the total gross product would have to increase from 1 900 million colones (in terms of 1950 prices), which was the average for 1954-56, to 3 600 million by 1980. This would be equivalent to an annual average growth of 2.63 per cent between 1955 and 1980 (table 78). For El Salvador the gross national product would have to rise from the 1954-56 average of approximately 1 100 million colones to about 1 800 million by 1980 (1950 prices) —an annual growth rate of 2.17 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1980 for Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Mexico are given in the first four columns of table 78. The real gross national product of Mexico would have to reach nearly 10 600 million 1950 pesos by 1980, compared with the 1954-56 average of nearly 5 800 million, in order merely to keep pace with the projected population growth.

17. The higher growth rates that would have to

⁸ These percentages relate to the United Nations 1955-80 population projections, and do not mean that the 1955 population as estimated in each country will increase by that amount.

be maintained up to 1980 in total gross national product to ensure that there would be no decrease in average *per capita* income are well under the average growth rates in 1946-56 for Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico. Even in these countries, however, the maintenance of the required growth rates throughout a 25-year period will not be easy. For the other countries, the growth rates required to keep pace with population growth over the next quarter of a century are closer to those prevailing in the generally favourable post-war period of 1946-56, and to maintain a steady increase in economic growth that will at least keep pace with population expansion is likely to be more difficult. As stated above, Panama and Honduras achieved no more than this in 1946-56.

18. The size of a country's future population for any given period that can be supported at current or better levels of living will depend on the levels of productivity achieved in the utilization of human and material resources. What at first sight appears a staggering and almost hopeless task for such small countries as those of Central America, with their limited resources —namely, to build up their economies to meet a doubling of their populations within 25-30 years— appears much less formidable when some other aspects of the problem are examined.

19. The first negative factor is the general poverty of these countries, which can be judged from the fact that even after ten years of fairly rapid economic growth, the 1954-56 average real gross product *per capita* was equivalent to only 196 dollars in El Salvador, 302 dollar in Panama and 356 dollars in Costa Rica (in terms of their 1950 price levels —see table 79). The 1954-56 *per capita* average for Guatemala and the 1953-55 average for Honduras were only 127 dollars (at 1946 prices) and 140 dollars respectively. In Mexico the real gross product *per capita* in 1954-56 was still only 224 dollars (at 1950 prices). The net national income and the disposable *per capita* income would, of course, be less than these gross product figures because capital depreciation, taxes and other charges are included in the gross product figures.

20. On the other hand, there is a tremendous difference between the average annual real gross product per worker in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, as can be seen from the following figures, based on table 79:

PER-WORKER AVERAGE REAL GROSS PRODUCT
1954-56

(in dollars)

Country	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Ratio of non-agricultural to agricultural
Costa Rica	634	1 511	2.4
El Salvador . . .	342	921	2.7
Honduras ^a	208	1 302	6.3
Panama	474	1 271	2.7
Mexico	267	1 234	4.6

^a Average for 1953-55.

21. Thus the average gross product per worker in the non-agricultural sector is from 2.4 to 6.3 times as much as in the agricultural. These differences imply that even relatively small shifts of manpower from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector could have a considerable effect in raising the overall average gross product per worker, and the total national gross product.

22. The effect of such shifts is illustrated by the figures in the last three columns of table 78. Here the projections made in chapter IV of the size of the labour force in 1980 and its distribution between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors have been used. On the extreme assumption that average productivity per worker in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors remains at the 1954-56 levels up to 1980 (or in other words that there is no technical progress during this period), and that the only change is the projected redistribution of the labour force between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, then by 1980 the total real gross national product of each country will increase by a greater percentage than the projected increase in total population. In Costa Rica, for example, the 1980 real gross product would be 120 per cent greater than in 1954-56, compared with a population increase of 91 per cent. Thus average *per capita* product and income would actually increase (com-

pare columns 6 and 3 in table 78). The greater the current difference in productivity per worker between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the larger will be the excess of the 1980 gain in total national real gross product over the gain required to keep pace with population growth. In Honduras, for example, the 1980 real gross product derived from the per-worker projections would be 131 per cent greater than in 1953-55, compared with a 64 per cent increase in population. In each of the other countries including Panama and Mexico, the projected redistribution of the labour force between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors would mean substantially greater gains in 1980 real gross national product than the gains required to keep pace with the population increase.

23. It is, of course, unrealistic to assume that all technical progress in both the agricultural and in non-agricultural sectors will stop and that the average productivity per worker will remain the same as in 1954-56. Whatever progress is made in per-worker productivity in either of the two sectors will mean further gains in average real income per worker and *per capita*, if the projected distribution of the labour force in the two sectors is assumed. It should also be recognized that if productivity increases more rapidly in agriculture than in the non-agricultural sector and the differences in gross product per worker between these two sectors are reduced, then a lower level of industrialization, and hence a smaller shift of manpower from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector, could have the same effect in raising total real national product as the projected labour force redistribution. However, even with the projected population redistribution, the rural population would increase steadily up to 1980. This increase in the rural population and in the absolute size of the agricultural labour force is likely to act as a depressant on technological and productivity advances in agriculture, particularly in those areas of the Central American countries which already have a high density of rural population.

24. Table 79 provides a hypothetical illustration of what the *per capita* and per worker real gross product would have to be by 1980 in order to double levels by that date. The calculation has been made both in national currency and in dollar equivalents. Here again, it can be seen that doubling the per worker gross product in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors would result in an over-all average real product per worker which would be more than double the 1954-56 average. This reflects the projected larger proportion of non-agricultural workers in the 1980 labour force. To double the gross product per worker by 1980 in each of the two sectors would require annual rates of gain in per worker output of virtually 3 per cent throughout the entire period.⁹ To double the average per-worker gross product by 1980 in each of the two sectors

⁹ Moreover, the interaction between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is such that shifts of resources from one sector to another would modify existing per-worker productivity differences and make it quite improbable that identical annual rates of growth per worker would be maintained over a period of years in the two sectors, as is implied in the hypothetical illustration of doubling the per-worker product

would require that the total real gross product originating in each sector reach the levels indicated in table 80. The growth rates required for the aggregate real product of each sector to reach these levels are shown in the last column of this table.

25. In the non-agricultural sectors of some of these countries average annual increases in per-worker gross product approached or exceeded 3 per cent in 1946-56 (see table 77, column 8). But this was not true of the agricultural sector in the countries for which the data are available, except Mexico.

26. The doubling of the over-all *per capita* of per worker real gross product by 1980 would be a very substantial achievement in the light of the probable population growth. In some of these countries it may be achieved sooner than 1980, and in some perhaps not as soon as that. But even if it is achieved, the average standard of living would still be very low by comparison with the economically advanced countries, as can be seen from columns 4 and 6 of table 79. For El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico this doubling would still mean an average *per capita* gross product of less than 500 dollars per year, while for Panama and Costa Rica it would mean *per capita* values of about 600 and 700 dollars respectively. In the United States the 1955 gross national product *per capita* was about 1 930 dollars in terms of 1947 prices, and about 2 060 dollars in terms of 1950 prices.¹⁰

3. The future agricultural labour force

27. The additional land that will need to be farmed in order to meet the projected increase in the agricultural labour force can be estimated on the as-

sumption that the intensity of land use and the pattern of agricultural production will remain unchanged between 1950 and 1980. In El Salvador, for example, farm land totalled 1 530 000 hectares according to the 1950 agricultural census. A slight adjustment of the 1950 population census figure gives the number of persons engaged in agriculture as approximately 412 000, thus on the average there were 3.71 hectares in 1950 to each agricultural worker. Some of this was forest land, and some, although included under farm land, was not usable for agriculture. If by 1980 El Salvador's labour force increased by about 191 000 workers (in accordance with the medium population assumption), and if there were 3.71 hectares of farm land for each of them, an additional 708 000 hectares would be required—a physical impossibility, since this is 123 000 hectares more than the total area of the country (table 81). Obviously, a much more intensive and productive agriculture would be required in order both to meet the increase in the agricultural labour force and to supply food for the still larger increase in the non-agricultural labour force and their dependants. The same is true of Mexico, where the average amount of farm land per worker in 1950 was nearly 31 hectares. It would be physically impossible to maintain this average by 1980 if by then the agricultural labour force reached the projected level of 6 774 000 (see last column of table 81). Table 82 shows a similar computation with respect to the increase in arable farm land (as opposed to all farm land) that would be required to absorb the 1980 agricultural labour force, on the assumption that 1950 intensity of land utilization and patterns of agricultural production remained unchanged.

28. In the other Central American countries and Panama there would also have to be great increases in the land farmed, with or without more intensive and productive systems of farming. If 1950 man/land ratios in agriculture were maintained, the increase in arable land would have to be proportional to the

Table 81

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: LAND THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE FARMED BY 1980 IF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LAND PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER WERE TO REMAIN THE SAME AS IN 1950

Country	Average land farmed per worker, 1950 ^a (Hectares)	Agricultural workers, 1980 ^b (Thousands)	Total farmed land "required" by 1980 ^c (Thousand hectares)	Land farmed, 1950 ^d (Thousand hectares)	Increase in farmed land "required" by 1980 ^e (Percentage)	Total area of country ^d (Thousand hectares)	Column 3 as a percentage of column 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Costa Rica	11.9	256	3 055	1 812	69	5 090	60
El Salvador	3.7	603	2 238	1 530	46	2 115	106
Guatemala	5.9	1 152	6 832	3 714	84	10 889	63
Nicaragua	9.9	418	4 163	2 368	76	14 800	28
Panama	8.7	238	2 081	1 159	80	7 447	28
Honduras ^e							
Projection A	4.4	960	4 289	2 507	71	11 209	38
Projection B	5.9	735	4 355	2 507	74	11 209	39
Mexico	30.7	6 774	208 503	145 516	43	196 937	106

^a Column 4 divided by the 1950 number of agricultural workers shown in tables 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55.

^b Projection based on medium population assumption.

^c These are purely hypothetical figures as they assume the same intensity and pattern of land utilization in 1980 as in 1950.

^d Data from table 3, chapter II.

^e Projections A and B relate to the alternative projections of the labour force; see chapter IV and Appendix C.

Table 82

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: ARABLE LAND THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1980 IF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ARABLE LAND PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER WERE TO REMAIN THE SAME AS IN 1950

Country	Arable land per worker 1950 ^a (Hectares)	Agricultural workers, 1980 ^b (Thousands)	Total arable land "required" by 1980 ^c (Thousand hectares)	Arable land, 1950 ^d (Thousand hectares)	Increase in arable land "required" by 1980 ^e (Percentage)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Costa Rica	6.46	256	1 654	980	69
El Salvador	3.03	603	1 828	1 248	46
Guatemala	3.28	1 152	3 779	2 055	84
Nicaragua	6.28	418	2 627	1 493	76
Panama	7.57	238	1 800	1 002	80
Honduras ^e					
Projection A	3.06	960	2 937	1 718	71
Projection B	4.06	735	2 982	1 718	74
Mexico	18.47	6 774	125 116	87 307	43

^a Column 4 divided by the 1950 number of agricultural workers shown in tables 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55 in chapter IV. Arable land represents the sum of cultivated land and land in pasture.

^b Projection based on medium population assumption.

^c These are purely hypothetical figures as they assume the same intensity and pattern of land utilization in 1980 as in 1950.

^d Data from table 3, chapter II.

^e Projections A and B relate to the alternative projections of the labour force; see chapter IV and Appendix C.

Table 83

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO:
DENSITY OF RURAL POPULATION, 1950
AND PROJECTION TO 1980^a

Country	Rural persons per square kilometre of total area	
	1950	1980
Costa Rica	10.5	18.3
El Salvador	55.8	77.0
Guatemala	19.3	35.2
Honduras	8.8	13.5
Nicaragua	4.6	7.6
Panama	6.4	11.7
Mexico	7.5	10.3

^a Projection based on medium population assumption, using the same rural and urban definitions as in the 1950 census of the country concerned.

projected increases in the size of the agricultural labour force. The projected percentages for 1980 are shown in table 82, and range from 46 to 84 per cent.

29. If the projected size of the rural population is approximately correct, then in 1980 the average density of the rural population per square kilometre of total area of each country would be as shown in table 83: in El Salvador this would be 77 per square kilometre in 1980 compared with 56 in 1950; in Costa Rica, 18 compared with 10 in 1950; and in Guatemala, 35 compared with 19 in 1950. Further fragmentation of the tiny, more or less subsistence, farming units of large sectors of the agricultural population of these and the other Central American countries will be a serious problem in the future unless modified by major agrarian reforms. The very askewed distribution of land in these countries, and the extremely high concentration of much of the land in a small percentage of all landholdings, can be seen in figure 19 and the data in table 85.

Table 84

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO:
NUMBER OF PERSONS "SUPPORTED" PER
AGRICULTURAL WORKER,^a 1950 AND
PROJECTIONS^b TO 1980

Country	Persons per agricultural worker				Percent- age increase 1950-80
	1950	1960	1970	1980	
Costa Rica	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	30
El Salvador	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.9	31
Guatemala	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	11
Honduras					
Projection A	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	8
Projection B	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3
Nicaragua	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	18
Panama	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.7	18
Mexico	5.5	6.0	6.7	7.9	44

^a Figures obtained by dividing the total population by the number of agricultural workers. The term "supported" is thus used in the special sense of the number of persons (including himself) that the average agricultural worker supplies with domestically produced food and or fibre, in addition to contributing to the exported agricultural production.

^b Projections based on medium population assumption.

30. Among the Central American countries and Panama the greatest concentration of land in a relatively small percentage of farms was found in Guatemala, according to its last agricultural census, in 1950, and the least such concentration in Panama. In Guatemala approximately 85 per cent of the land was concentrated in 10 per cent of the farms, and approximately 90 per cent of the land in 20 per cent of the farms. In Panama approximately 63 and 77 per cent of the land was concentrated in 10 and 20 per cent of the farms, respectively. The land distribution among farms in Panama is only slightly more concentrated than in the United States.

Table 85

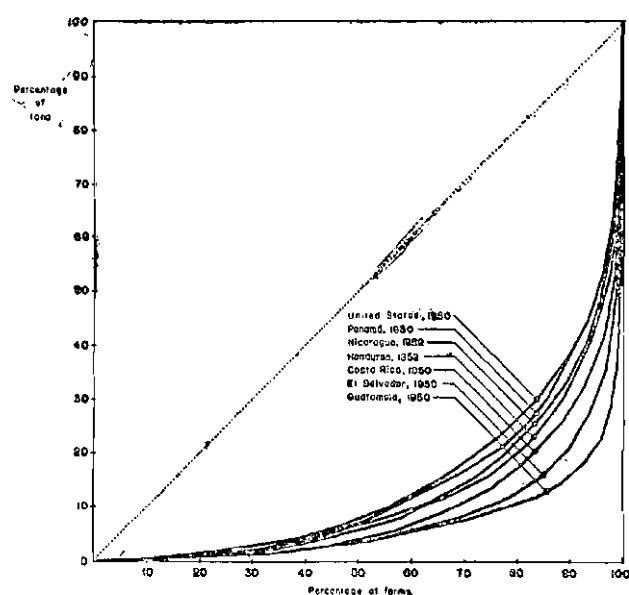
CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES: DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND AMONG ALL FARMS, 1950^a

Percentage of farms	Percentage of farm land						
	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	United States
Top 10 per cent	72.4	79.1	84.5	67.8	66.6	62.5	62.0
Top 20 per cent	82.8	87.7	89.6	80.6	78.2	76.5	73.7
Top 30 per cent	89.4	92.0	92.5	86.7	86.1	83.5	81.9
Top 40 per cent	93.5	94.5	94.6	90.9	91.0	88.3	87.7
Top 50 per cent	96.2	96.5	96.6	93.5	94.8	92.3	92.4
Lowest 50 per cent	3.8	3.5	3.4	6.5	5.2	7.7	7.6

SOURCE: Based on data from the agricultural census of each country for 1950, or other year as noted below. The decile distributions were read from Lorenz curves which are reproduced in figure 15.

^a Data for Honduras relate to 1952; data for Nicaragua are from the agricultural survey for the 1951/52 crop year.

Figure XIX

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES: CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS AND FARM LAND, 1950^a

^a Data from 1950 agricultural censuses, except that for Honduras the data relate to 1952, and for Nicaragua the data are from the agricultural sample survey for the 1951-52 crop year.

31. Generally speaking the countries shown in figure 15 have the following order of concentration of farm land, from highest to lowest: Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States. However, below the top 30 per cent of the farms the differences in degree of concentration between Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica begin to disappear. In each of these three countries half of the farms contain only between 3 and 4 per cent of the total farm land in the country (table 85). In Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama and the United States, the lowest half of the farms contain from 5 per cent to nearly 8 per cent of the land.

32. In general terms, the projections made in this study of the future size of the agricultural and non-agricultural labour force imply gradual increases in the average productivity per agricultural worker

in the various countries of the region. This is indicated by the data in table 84, in which the size of the agricultural labour force is related to the total population of the country. In Costa Rica in 1950, for example, each agricultural worker supported an average of 5.3 persons (including himself) in addition to contributing to the production of the export crops. (The term "supported" is used in the sense of producing the food and fibre products that are consumed domestically). By 1980 each agricultural worker will be supporting an average of 6.9 persons—an increase of 30 per cent. Actually the productivity gains would have to be larger than this if the average consumption *per capita* in 1980 of domestically produced food is greater than in 1950, and exports of agricultural products increase. In Mexico the gain in average productivity may have to be larger, on this basis, since the projections imply a greater shift of manpower from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector than in the other countries of this region.¹¹

4. The future school-age population

33. In social and economic planning, the importance of planning for the development of future human resources can hardly be over estimated. Of fundamental importance in this connexion are the multiple needs of the future pre-school and school-age population in the way of nutrition, recreation, housing, and health and educational facilities; these are the things that will shape the heritage endowed to the future generations who will have the responsibility for guiding the course of the social and economic progress to which their countries aspire.

34. These important problems deserve and indeed require special detailed studies; all that is possible here is to give some indication of the future size of the population groups involved, as an aid

¹¹ For recent comprehensive studies of Mexican agriculture see Armando González Santos, *La Agricultura: Estructura y Utilización de los Recursos* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico-Buenos Aires, 1957) and Luis Yáñez-Pérez y Edmundo Mayo Porras, *Mecanización de la Agricultura Mexicana* (Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Económicas, México, D.F., 1957). See also chapter on "Productividad de la mano de obra y de la tierra en la agricultura Latinoamericana" in United Nations, *Economic Survey of Latin America*, (Sales No.: 57.II.G.1), pp. 194-217.

in programme planning. Thus, reference to the 5-14 age group as the school-age population, for example, is intended only to underline future needs for primary school buildings and related facilities, and for teachers. Table 86 gives the projections of this age group to 1980. The data for older youths—of secondary school or college age—can be found in the tables giving the population projections by age and sex.

35. The future size of the 5-14 age group depends closely on which of the three fertility assumptions is used in the projections. In mid-1950

Table 86

CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO: 5-14 AGE GROUP, 1950 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980 ACCORDING TO THREE ASSUMPTIONS OF FUTURE BIRTH RATES
(Thousands)

Country	Mid-1950	Mid-1980		
		High assumption	Medium assumption	Low assumption
México	6 648	16 652	13 092	10 173
Costa Rica	212	545	429	333
El Salvador	474	1 070	841	653
Guatemala	754	1 836	1 444	1 122
Honduras	357	767	603	469
Nicaragua	288	677	532	414
Panama ^a	204	505	397	308

^a Excluding the Canal Zone, but including the tribal Indian population aged 5-14.

Guatemala had 0.75 million children in this group. By 1980 it may have between 1.1 and 1.8 million, the medium assumption being nearly 1.5 million. In El Salvador the corresponding figure was 474 000 in 1950, which may rise to 840 000 by 1980 on the medium assumption, and to about 1.1 million on the high assumption.

36. In terms of absolute numbers the provision of primary school facilities for future generations in Mexico will constitute a serious problem. Even on the low assumption the 5-14 population will exceed 10 million in 1980, compared with 6.6 million in 1950. The 1980 figure will probably be closer to the medium or high assumption levels, namely 13.1 million and 16.7 million.

37. There are now greater deficiencies in school facilities and in school attendance in the rural than in the urban areas of the countries of the region. The rural population contains a proportionally higher share of children of this age because of the higher rural birth rates and because migration of youths to urban areas generally does not begin until they are in their late teens or older. Although by 1980 the rural proportion of the 5-14 age group will be lower than in 1950, it will still constitute a majority (table 87). In El Salvador this age group may be about equally divided between rural and urban children by 1980, but Guatemala may still have more than twice as many rural children as urban.¹²

¹² The rural-urban projections relate only to the medium population assumption. These projections could not be made for Honduras and Mexico because the 1950 census data were not broken down by age and sex and by rural and urban residence.

Table 87

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: 5-14 AGE GROUP, BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980

Country	1950				1980 (Thousands)			
	Total	Urbana	Rural	Rural percentage	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural percentage
Costa Rica	210 445	61 641	148 804	70.7	428.5	180.5	248.0	57.9
El Salvador	474 347	155 453	318 894	67.2	840.8	421.3	419.5	49.9
Guatemala	709 835	155 493	554 342	78.1	1 443.9	427.5	1 016.4	70.4
Nicaragua	288 568	90 633	197 935	68.6	532.3	234.6	297.7	55.9
Panama ^a	191 908	61 320	130 588	68.0	371.6	142.2	229.4	61.7

^a Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indians.

APPENDICES*

* The tables bearing roman numerals mentioned in the following text will be found in the Statistical Appendix.

Appendix A

NOTE ON REVISED UNITED NATIONS POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

1. A detailed discussion of the methods used in the original projections of the population of these countries is contained in the United Nations study *The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980*, published in 1954 (Population Studies, No. 16, Sales No.: 54.XIII.3). This note is concerned primarily with the assumptions underlying the revised projections. Revisions were made by the United Nations for each of the countries in the area except Guatemala and Panama, for which they were not yet deemed necessary.

2. *Effect of Revisions.* The revised population projections made allowance for the underestimation of current and projected death rates, one consequence of which was the underestimation of the current and projected levels of birth rates.¹ Since the revision affected death rates to a greater degree than birth rates, the revised population projections show slightly lower levels than the original projections.

3. The percentage differences between the revised and original projections are gradual and cumulative, the maximum difference being reached in 1980—the terminal point of the projections. In the case of the medium projections, the revised figures for 1980 are lower than the original estimates by percentages varying from 3.9 in Mexico to 9.6 in Nicaragua. The differences are shown below for each country and for each of the three levels of population projected, although the relative effect of the revision was nearly the same on each level.

Country	Percentage difference between original and revised projections		
	High assumption	Medium assumption	Low assumption
Costa Rica	4.4	4.5	4.6
El Salvador	6.5	6.9	7.4
Honduras	9.1	9.3	9.4
Nicaragua	9.5	9.6	9.7
Mexico	4.1	3.9	3.7

4. *General method used in projections.* The starting point chosen for the projections was the 1950 population census count for each country, adjusted to a mid-year point in order to correspond with the mid-year levels used in the projections for every fifth year between 1950 and 1980. For this reason the 1950 population levels given in tables I-VII and elsewhere in this report differ slightly from the figures shown by the respective 1950 censuses.

5. The United Nations generally used the "component method" in both the original and the revised population projections for the countries of the area. This consists in carrying forward the number of persons in each age-sex group to a date five years ahead (when they would be 5 years older) through the use of projected survival ratios consistent with the mortality assumptions. Every fifth year a new group aged 0.4 is added, which represents the survivors of babies born to women of 15-44 years of age in the preceding quinquennium. The size of each of these new age groups is determined

in the individual countries by the assumed or projected levels of fertility and child mortality prevailing on the specified future dates. No assumption or allowance was made in the original or revised projections with respect to the possible effects of international migration on the population level of each country.

6. In the original projections, data on fertility and mortality were derived, whenever possible, from the official statistics of the countries concerned, although these statistics are recognized to be inaccurate in some instances.

7. In the revised projections, mortality was estimated according to an empirical formula based on the age distribution of the reported number of deaths. After experiment it was found that the number of deaths among persons aged 30-54 years in relation to the total number of deaths among persons aged 5 and over was a sensitive indicator of the general level of mortality. Model life tables were therefore selected according to the level of mortality estimated by this method.² On the assumption of normal rates of decline in general mortality, the future mortality trend was projected on the basis of the appropriate model life tables.

8. The mortality implied in the revised projections is summarized in the following United Nations estimates and projections of average expectation of life at birth:

Country	Expectation of life at birth (years)			
	1950-55		1975-80	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Costa Rica	48.7	51.3	61.5	64.9
El Salvador	39.2	40.7	51.2	53.9
Guatemala ³	39.1	40.2	50.7	50.8
Honduras	39.2	40.7	51.2	53.9
Nicaragua	39.2	40.7	51.2	53.9
Panama ³	61.0	63.7	69.1	72.8
Mexico	44.0	46.1	56.1	59.2

9. Current fertility (pre-1950) was estimated in the revised projections by the method of "reverse survival" with respect to children aged 5-9 and women of childbearing age (at the time the children were born), in order to obtain an estimate of the sex-age adjusted birth rate⁴ 5 to 10 years earlier.

10. The future fertility trend was then projected in accordance with each of the three fertility assumptions—high, medium and low. The high assumption postulated a continuation to 1980 of the birth rates prevailing in the period immediately preceding 1950; the medium assumption allowed for a 5-yearly decline in the birth rates of 5 per cent with respect to the previous 5-year levels; and the low assumption assumed a decline twice as great as that postulated under the terms of the medium assumption.

² The analyses underlying the model life tables and the methods used to develop them are presented in *United Nations, Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (Sales No.: 1956.XIII.3).

³ *The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980*, op. cit. The data for Panama exclude the tribal Indian population.

⁴ This measure uses a method which automatically allows for the effect on the crude birth rate of differences in the age-sex composition of the respective countries.

¹ Since a reverse survival ratio was used in the projections to establish fertility trends, the higher mortality rates used in the revisions mean that there were fewer survivors among women of child-bearing age, and that a higher level of fertility was therefore required in order to produce the observed intercensal increase in population.

11. The birth rate levels implied in the revised projections are as follows:

Country	Prior to 1950	Age-sex adjusted birth rate ⁵ 1975-1980 According to assumptions		
		High	Medium	Low
Costa Rica	46.3	46.3	34.0	24.6
El Salvador ⁶	48.0	48.0	35.3	25.5
Guatemala ⁷	53.7	53.7	39.5	28.5
Honduras	46.7	46.7	34.3	24.8
Nicaragua	51.3	51.3	37.7	27.2
Panama ⁷	40.7	40.7	29.9	21.6
Mexico	48.0	48.0	35.3	25.5

⁵ Per mil.

⁶ Crude birth rate.

⁷ *The Population of Central America (including Mexico) 1950-1980*, op. cit. Data for Panama exclude the tribal Indian population.

Appendix B

NOTE ON METHOD USED IN PROJECTING THE AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PANAMA¹

1. The way in which the rural and urban population distribution was projected for the period 1950 to 1980 is described in chapter III. In order to break down the projections of the total size of the rural and urban populations, respectively, by their age and sex components, an age-class ratio method was used.² In this instance class refers to specific age intervals for each sex group. The method was applied only to the medium population projections of the United Nations.

2. The age-class ratio rests on the following premises: (1) that the projections of the total population of each country by age and sex groups for the period in questions are relatively adequate; (2) that the break-down of the total future population of each country into two sub-totals for urban and rural sectors is also reasonably adequate; and (3) that the relationship observed in the past between the proportion in a given age-class group of the rural (or urban) population and the same age-class group of the total population provides a basis for estimating the age-sex composition of the projected rural and urban populations.

3. In the absence of evidence that the specific age-sex ratios of the rural or urban population to the same age-sex group of the total population are tending either to decrease or increase, the only practicable assumption that can be made is that the same ratios will hold good in future. In the case of the Central American countries, the paucity of information by which to gauge part trends in the differential composition of the rural and urban population made it necessary to rely on the differentials shown by the 1950 population censuses.

4. The basic 1950 population censuses data by urban and rural residence for the age-groups used in this method are given in tables VIII, X, XII, XIV and XVI, together with the projections for 1955-80. The computational procedures

¹ The urban and rural definitions are those used by the respective countries in their 1950 population censuses (see table 8).

² See Frank Lorimer, *Suggested Procedures for Population Studies by State Planning Boards* (Rev. ed., Washington, D. C., National Resources Committee, 1938). See also Margaret Jarman Hagood and Jacob S. Siegel, "Projections of the Regional Distribution of the Population of the United States to 1975", *Agricultural Economics Research*, Vol. III, No. 2, April 1951.

used in applying the age-class ratio method involved the following steps:

(1) Percentage distribution of age-sex classes for the total population of a country and for its urban and rural sectors, separately, were computed from 1950 data (see first column of tables IX, XI, XIII, XV and XVII).

(2) Ratios of the percentage of each age-sex class in the two residence sectors separately to the percentage of the same classes in the total population were computed on the basis of the percentages obtained in step 1.

(3) Percentage distribution of age-sex classes for the total population of a country in 1955 were computed with the aid of the United Nations projections.

(4) Percentage distribution of age-sex classes in 1955 for urban and rural populations, separately, were computed by multiplying the residence ratios for 1950 (obtained in step 2) by appropriate percentages for 1955 (step 3), and thereafter adjusting each set to 100.00 per cent.

(5) Numbers of persons in each age-sex class in 1955 were computed for the urban and rural sectors separately by applying the percentages in step 4 to the total number of urban and rural persons, respectively, in 1955. The sum of the rural and urban estimates for each age-sex class was then adjusted to the United Nations projected grand total for 1955 for that class in the country as a whole.

(6) The above steps were repeated every quinquennium from 1960-80, age-sex-residence percentage distributions for the latest quinquennial year being used to replace the 1950 ratios, and the projection year's age-sex percentage distribution being used to replace the 1955 percentage distribution.

5. This method was adopted to make projections of the age-sex composition of the rural and urban populations for all the Central American countries (except Honduras and Panama). No projections could be made for Honduras and Mexico as there were no 1950 census data available by age-sex and rural-urban residence.

6. *Limitations of the projections.*³ The limitations of and sources of error in the projections of the age-sex distribution

³ Adapted in part, by permission of Hagood and Siegel, from the methodological discussion in their article, "Projections of the Regional Distribution of the Population of the United States to 1975", op. cit.

of the rural and urban populations are threefold in origin. Firstly, there are the limitations of the basic projections for the country as a whole, including a degree of error which may come from the choice of the medium set of projections as the basis for assumptions. Secondly, there are the limitations of the projections of total numbers of urban and rural residents. Lastly, there are the limitations inherent in the method used to make the age-sex projections for the residence groups.

7. The accuracy of the base-date population is of primary concern in making projections for a country as a whole. When its inaccuracies have been corrected as far as possible, the two crucial components of change to be estimated for the future are births and deaths, provided that the country is not passing through a period of intensive foreign immigration or emigration. If international migration is a factor of importance it, too, must be estimated.

8. In projecting the population of a subdivision (be it geographic or a residence group) in a country that has few impediments to internal population shifts, the component of internal migration also has to be projected either implicitly or explicitly. Projections of fertility and mortality present difficult problems; nevertheless, these components occur with more statistical regularity than migration, and to that extent are more predictable. Hence, it seems reasonable to suppose that the projections of the total population of the different countries are more accurate than the projections for the

residence subdivisions.

9. When the question arises of how to project the population of age-sex classes in residence areas within a country, there are, generally speaking, two alternative methods or combinations thereof. The first involves the projection of components of population change for the area in question through the use of available current population, fertility, mortality, and migration data. This method was not feasible in the present case as the basic data by residence were not available.

10. The second alternative consists in projecting the total population of age-sex groups rather than the above-mentioned components, and is illustrated by the method used in these projections. This alternative assumes that the total effect of all the components of population changes in an area is predictable from the record of the past (in this case, 1950), and from more elaborately developed projections for a country as a whole. In general, the measure of error arising from acceptance of this basic assumption is the primary limitation of the resulting projections.

11. It is not suggested that the method used for making these projections is preferable to other, more elaborate, methods. Its chief advantage is its relative simplicity. Moreover, it can be applied in cases when the detailed data required for other methods are not available, as, for example, the formulation of projections for age-sex-residence groups in the Central American countries.

Appendix C

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON METHODS USED TO PROJECT THE LABOUR FORCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND MEXICO, 1950-80

1. The general method used to make quinquennial projections from 1950 to 1980 of the labour force, its composition, and its distribution between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is described in paragraphs 1-10 of chapter IV.

2. The labour force estimates and projections assume a common minimum cut-off age of 10 for the economically active population. For the countries that used a higher cut-off point (12 or 14) in the 1950 census, the estimated labour force participation rates for the 10-14 group were based on the experience of the countries that included this age group in their counts of the economically active population. However, projections were also made based on the country's own minimum age designation where it was higher than 10.

3. The labour force figures used for 1950 differ slightly from the 1950 census figures for the economically active, because the former incorporate an adjustment to the mid-year 1950 population as estimated by the United Nations.

4. The correlations analyses and the derived regression equations described in paragraphs 1-10 of chapter IV were used to obtain first approximations to the average labour force participation rates for males and for females separately, of all ages combined, specified levels of industrialization being assumed for the years between 1950 and 1980. The 1950 ratios, for males, between the labour force participation rate of each age group to the over-all rate for all ages was then used to obtain a first approximation to the projected labour force rates for males in each of the various age groups. The same method was used to obtain first approximations of the projected labour force rates by age groups for females.

5. These first approximations were modified by adjustments that provided a greater decrease, graduated to 1980, in the labour force participation rates of males aged 10-14

and 15-19 than in the first approximations described above. The downward adjustment was quite substantial by 1980 for the 10-14 group, and relatively slight for the 15-19 group. In El Salvador, for example, the first approximation for the males aged 10-14 gave a labour force participation rate by 1980 of approximately 37 per cent (that is, 37 per cent of this age group would be in the labour force in 1980, compared with 38 per cent in 1950), whereas the adjustment lowered the rate for the 10-14 group to 20 per cent. For the males aged 15-19 the first approximation for El Salvador for 1980 was a rate of 86 per cent, which was adjusted to 84 per cent. Adjustments of this order of magnitude were made for the same two age groups of males in the other countries (except Honduras and Mexico, for which the labour force data on the economically active by age and sex are not available).

6. The general guide followed in making the downward adjustment for the 10-14 males was that by 1980 child labour for the country as a whole would be no greater (as a percentage of the population in this age group) than that prevailing in 1950 in the urban population (according to the 1950 census data on the economically active by urban and rural residence). In other words, it was assumed that with the level of economic development that might be reached by 1980, the standards of school facilities and school attendance for the 10-14 boys for the whole country would equal those for the urban children in 1950. For the males age 15-19 the adjustment made some allowance for prolongation of their school attendance, but not nearly enough to abolish the urban-rural difference in the 1950 labour force participation rates for this age group.

7. For girls aged 10-14 the 1950 labour participation rates are very low. Although the projections made according to

the first approximations gave gradual slight increases up to 1980, these rates were adjusted downward to give rates approximately as low as those of 1950, since more employment opportunities for girls aged 13 and 14, resulting from greater urbanization, might be offset by increased school attendance by girls aged 10-12. In El Salvador, for example, the first approximation gave a rate of 11 per cent for girls of 10-14 by 1980, which was adjusted to 8 per cent, the level for 1950.

8. For males in the various age groups from 20 to 64 and for females in the age groups from 15 to 64 no adjustments were considered necessary in the results obtained in the first approximations, which were considered final for purpose of the projections. The gradual slight decreases in the labour force rates obtained for males in these age groups, and the gradual rise for females, appeared quite plausible for the projected stages of industrialization and urbanization to be reached by 1980.

9. For males aged 65 and over, the labour force rates resulting from the first approximation were slightly decreased to allow for a somewhat greater frequency of retirement as general standards of living in these countries rise with economic development and with a gradual elaboration of social security systems. For women aged 65 and over, in some cases it appeared reasonable to make a slight downward adjustment, whereas in others the first approximation results were left unadjusted. Since the labour force participation rates for this group are very low, the advisability of making an adjustment hinged on the reasonableness of the generally small increases in the labour force rates by 1980 suggested by the first approximations for this group.

10. The adjustments in the projected labour force rates by age and sex groups described above had to be a matter of judgement rather than of a rigid mathematical formula. They were nevertheless based on careful study of the labour force patterns of each country separately, as revealed by the 1950 census data, including the differences for age and sex groups, urban and rural populations and, in Guatemala, ethnic groups. The trends in the projected labour force participation rates for the component age-sex groups were also appraised in the light of the experience of other countries at similar or more advanced stages of industrialization and urbanization.

11. Accurate assessment of the labour force in agriculture is difficult, particularly with respect to female unpaid family workers. This is true in all countries, developed or under-developed,¹ but because of the predominant role of agriculture in the latter countries this problem assumes greater importance there. This problem was discussed in paragraphs 36-38 of chapter IV, where attention was called to the unduly low proportion of female workers in agriculture (except in Honduras).

12. It was considered that in this study it would be far more useful to project the total labour force than to limit the projections to males only, which would have meant ignoring the dynamic effects of industrialization in expanding employment opportunities for women in various non-agricultural occupations. There was no basis for estimating the under-enumeration or misclassification of women in relation to the labour force in the 1950 population censuses. Moreover these censuses, which were the first in the Central American countries to incorporate modern census methods (as part of the co-ordinated Inter-American 1950 Census Programme), gave consistently similar results with respect to the proportion of female workers in agriculture (see table 63)². It was provisionally concluded that the limitations of the 1950 population census data on female

workers in agriculture are partly due to the labour force concepts and techniques used. Consequently it was considered that future decennial population censuses would show similar results for this segment of the labour force unless there were major changes in the census labour force measurement techniques as applied to the rural population of these countries.³

13. The above-described method of projecting the labour force, a combination of correlation analysis and projections of the labour force participation rates by age and sex groups, was applied to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. For Honduras another method had to be used because 1950 census labour force data by age and sex were not available and because the correlation analysis did not give satisfactory results. For Mexico the method was essentially the same as in the Central American countries (excluding Honduras) and Panama, except that the projections could not be made by age and sex groups, because the 1950 population census of Mexico did not tabulate or publish the data in the economically active by age and sex groups. The method used for Mexico, being less complex than that for Honduras, will be described first.

14. *Projections for Mexico.* The correlation analysis of the level of industrialization of each of the States with the average male labour force participation gave a highly significant correlation coefficient, and the same was true of the correlation coefficient obtained for the average female labour force participation rate; the former was strongly negative, and the latter highly positive. The higher the level of industrialization of any given State in Mexico, the greater was the proportion of its female population aged 12 and over that was reported as economically active in the 1950 population census. In the case of males there was the expected inverse relationship.

15. The regression equation obtained in the correlation analysis for Mexico was then used to project the male and female labour force participation rates for the levels of industrialization assumed for the various years up to 1980. (For the projection based on an age 10 minimum, an allowance was made for the estimated labour force participation rates of the children aged 10 and 11). These projected labour force rates were treated as first approximations. An adjustment was then made for the downward trends among the school-age children and youths, and among persons aged 65 and over, that are expected to take place in future years as economic development and industrialization programmes accelerate. As this adjustment could not be made for the separate age and sex group involved, it was made instead on an over-all basis, by assuming that the relative effect of such adjustments would be the same in Mexico as in Costa Rica. To obtain the adjusted rates, the ratios of the first approximation results for the Costa Rican average labour force rates, by sex, to the final rates were applied to the Mexican first approximations.

16. The adjusted labour force participation rates for the years 1950 to 1980 were then applied to the United Nations revised population projections for the population aged 10 and over, by sex, to obtain the projected size of the Mexican labour force. This was done for both the medium-assumption and high-assumption population projections to obtain labour force projections at both levels. An interpolation was made for the population aged 12 and over to permit projections of the Mexican labour force based on this minimum cut-off age.

17. *Projections for Honduras.* The Honduras data on the economically active population from the 1950 population census diverge considerably from the results obtained in the 1950 censuses of the other Central American countries, Panama and Mexico. The Honduras data showed that 44 per cent of the total economically active population were females, compared with percentages of between 13 and 20 in all the other

¹ For an analysis of this problem in the United States see Louis J. Ducoff and Gertrude Bancroft, "Experiment in the Measurement of Unpaid Family Labour in Agriculture", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, June 1945.

² Except for Honduras, where the 1950 Inter-American Census programme appears to have had relatively little influence; modern census methods appear to have been used for the first time in the 1952 census of agriculture.

³ "Measurement techniques" include the whole range of concepts, definitions, question wording on the schedules, instructions to enumerators, quality of field supervision and training of enumerators.

countries (see table 63). Since 83 per cent of the economically active were in agriculture, it is reasonable to suppose that the great majority of these economically active females were also in agriculture and were classified as unpaid family workers, although the census data provide no breakdown by sex of the economically active in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. While class-of-worker data (self-employed, wage or salary workers, and unpaid family workers) are shown in the census data for the various branches of economic activity, no breakdown by sex is given.

18. The same difference between the Honduras data and the data of the other countries of this region is found in the labour force participation rates of males and of females. If the Honduras data on the economically active are treated as applying to the population aged 10 and over, the males reported as economically active made up 75 per cent of the male population in that age group, and the economically active females represented 58 per cent of the female population in that age group⁴. These percentages are substantially lower for males and very much higher for females than in any of the other countries of this region, as shown below.

Country	The economically active as a percentage of the total population 10 years of age and over, 1950		
	Total	Male	Female
Honduras	66.5	74.6	58.3
Costa Rica	49.7	84.8	15.2
El Salvador	49.7	84.5	16.2
Guatemala	48.7	84.4	12.5
Nicaragua	47.9	85.1	13.0
Panama	50.1	78.6	20.3
Mexico	46.7	82.9	12.5

19. The number of males returned as economically active is probably too low, but the major problem was the very large number of women reported as economically active. This is probably a result of the very broad instructions given to the enumerators, which tended to bring in as unpaid family workers (in agricultural or other activities) all persons who made some unpaid contribution to the family enterprise. The relevant instruction reads:

"The category of family workers includes persons who work during a definite part of the day, week, month or year without receiving pay of any kind; the house and meals given to members of the family who work should not be considered as pay in kind. *All types of work which contribute to the operation of an agricultural family enterprise, or to a family business, should be considered as unpaid family work*".⁵

20. This broad definition of unpaid family labour presumably resulted in a much higher count of the total economically active in agriculture. However, an examination of the 1952 census of agriculture data on the agricultural labour force agrees remarkably closely with the total number of economically active in agriculture as reported in the 1950 population census. This agreement also extends to each of the three class-of-worker categories. The comparative figures for the agricultural labour force from these two sources are as follows:

⁴ The published data of the 1950 population census of Honduras gives no indication as to the minimum age limit of the economically active. The instructions to enumerators indicated that the occupational questions need not be asked of those under 8, but this instruction was probably ignored by many enumerators and respondents.

⁵ Honduras Department of Statistics (*Dirección General de Estadística*), *Instrucciones para el Levantamiento del Censo de Población* (Tegucigalpa, D.C., 1949) p. 12. The italics are the present author's.

	1950 population census	1952 population census
Total in agriculture	530 763 ^a	521 941
Employers and self-employed	159 578	156 135 ^b
Wage and salary workers	130 366	115 805
Unpaid family workers	240 819	250 001

^a Excluding fishermen, hunters, lumber-men, etc.

^b Estimated as equal to the number of farms.

21. The differences between the two sets of figures are within the range of differences due to the different years and periods of the year when these censuses were taken, and the different definitions used.

22. The definition used in the 1952 agricultural census was much more specific than that used in the 1950 population census. The former defined as agricultural workers only those persons who had worked at least three days (of the equivalent number of hours) on the enumerated farm in the week preceding the census enumeration, and this requirement applied to paid workers, to the operator of the farm and to unpaid family workers. Those whose work on the farm was not strictly agricultural were excluded; that is, domestic servants, construction workers, workers in dairy plants or sugar mills, etc.⁶ The census took place at end of the agricultural year (enumeration began 24 March 1952 and ended 19 April). The census report states that one advantage of taking the agricultural census at that time was that it avoided the problem of enumerating seasonal or temporary agricultural workers, although it recognizes that the census consequently failed to provide data on these workers.⁷

23. The 1950 population census and the 1952 agricultural census do not agree, however, as to the number and proportion of women in agriculture. The agriculture census gave a total of 153 281 female workers, only 29 per cent of the total employed in agriculture; all but 11 141 of these female workers were reported as unpaid family workers.⁸

24. These diverse results are difficult to interpret, yet although one set of considerations would seem to indicate that the 1950 population census count was too high, the 1952 agricultural census does not, particularly if account is taken of persons whose principal occupation is that of seasonal agricultural workers, who were largely excluded from the agricultural census count by the timing of the census enumeration. It is also quite clear, however, that the 1950 population census count of the economically active female population is not in line with the effective concepts and definitions used in the other Central American countries, Panama and Mexico.

25. In view of these considerations, the labour force projections from 1950 to 1980 for Honduras were made on two levels —referred to as projection A and projection B. Projection A accepts the findings of the 1950 population census as to the economically active proportion of the population, both for the total population and by sex. These proportions were applied to the official 1950 figures of the population aged 10 and over.⁹ For males the proportion was approximately 75 per cent, and for females, 58 per cent. For the years up to 1980 the male proportion was graduated upward in projection A to reach 80 per cent by 1980, approximately the same proportion as was projected for 1980 in the other Central American countries. For females the proportion economically

⁶ *Primer Censo Agropecuario 1952*, (Honduras) p. XVIII.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. XIII.

⁸ The 1950 population census gave the total number of economically active females in all occupations as 285 561.

⁹ The official population total for 1950 is 4.3 per cent higher than the 1950 census count. This correction was made in the study by M. Tosco and R. Mondragón, *Aspectos Demográficos y económico-sociales de la población de Honduras* Central Bank of Honduras and National Development Bank, (Tegucigalpa, 1952).

active in 1950 was kept unchanged to 1980 in projection A. These proportions were applied to the revised United Nations projections for the population aged 10 and over in order to obtain the projections of the size of the labour force in the years up to 1980.

26. Projection B modifies the 1950 figures only for the economically active females, and projects these modified figures to 1980. The 1950 and projected figures for the economically active males are the same as for projection A. It was assumed that the 1950 data, with their very high proportion of economically active females, are not in line with the definitions applied in the other countries of this region. For purposes of certain inter-country comparisons, particularly those involving per-worker averages of gross real product, farm land per worker, etc., a downward adjustment in the number of female workers was considered necessary.

27. This adjustment for 1950 and the projections made involved the following steps.

(1) The proportion of the population aged 10 and over of both sexes combined was reduced from the 1950 population census level of 66 per cent to 50 per cent, which is ap-

proximately the percentage for 1950 in the other Central American countries and Panama.

(2) 50 per cent of the Honduras population aged 10 and over in 1950 (as officially corrected) was taken to represent the 1950 economically active of both sexes combined.

(3) Subtracting the number of males in 1950 (estimated according to projection A) gave the adjusted number of economically active females —131 000, or 167,000 lower than the level of 298 000 according to projection A.

(4) The adjusted number of economically active females (in step 3) was then expressed as a percentage of the 1950 corrected figure for the female population aged 10 and over. This percentage (approximately 26 per cent) was maintained unchanged to 1980, and when applied to the number of females aged 10 and over in the United Nations revised population projections to 1980, gave the projected absolute figures for the economically active females in Honduras.

(5) The sum of the female workers in step 4 and of the males as given in projection A. gave the projected total labour force according to projection B.

Appendix D

METHOD OF CALCULATING REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES¹

1. This Appendix provides further information on the method of computing the replacement ratios and rates discussed in chapter V, including statements on the basic population data and survival ratios used.

2. Male replacement ratios or rates during a given period are based on three numbers: firstly, the number of males in given working age groups; secondly, the number of young men in the population who can be expected to reach the entrance age of a given working age group and survive to the end of the decade (the entries), and thirdly, the number of men in the working age group who are expected to die or reach retirement age (the departures). If the first number is known, the other two are relatively easy to estimate. If the number of persons at a given age is known, the approximate number expected to die during the succeeding decade and the number who can be expected to survive to the end of the decade can be computed by applying appropriate survival or death ratios. Migration to or from the population is not taken into account in making these computations.

3. When the entries and the departures have been computed, the replacement measures are a matter of the relationship of specific numerators to specific denominators. The replacement ratio is the ratio of the expected number of entries in the specified working age group during the decade to the expected number of departures due to death or reaching retirement age during the decade. The replacement rate is the number of entries minus the number of departures, expressed as a percentage of the number in the specified working ages at the beginning of the decade.

4. In each case the number of entries is the number of persons who reach the lowest age of the working age group at some time during the decade and survive to the end of the decade. For working age 15-69, for example, the entries are the males who were 5-14 at the beginning of the decade and who are expected to survive to the end of the decade. The

departures are the persons leaving the working age by dying or reaching retirement age. For the working age group 15-69, the departures consist of the males aged 15-59 at the beginning of the decade who are expected to die during the decade, and the males aged 60-69 at the beginning of the decade. All males aged 60-69 will leave either by dying or by reaching their 70th birthday and thus ceasing to be in the working age group. Since the comparison is in terms of individuals in certain age groups, the fact that some persons do not cease active participation in gainful employment or reaching retirement age has no effect on the ratio, and nor does the fact that some persons of working age do not engage in any gainful activity.

5. The measures and their component parts may be defined thus:

Entries. Persons entering the working age group; for the working age 15-69, for example, the entries are the males aged 5-14 in 1950 who are expected to survive to 1960.

Departures. Persons leaving the working age through death or reaching retirement age. For the working age 15-69, departures include the males aged 15-59 in 1950 who are expected to die before 1960, and the males aged 60-69 in 1950, who would, by definition of the working age, leave by 1960 either by dying or by reaching retirement age.

6. *Net change in number in selected working age.* Difference between the number of entries and departures in a given working age group.

7. *Replacement ratio.* Ratio of the expected number of entries into given working age groups during a decade per 100 expected departures from these ages during the decade through death or reaching retirement age. This ratio is an index of the potential male labour supply replacement during the decade if there is no net migration. For the rural or urban male populations of a given area or country, the ratios are measures of replacement potentials if there is no rural-urban population shifts within the area or net migration out of the area.

8. *Replacement rate.* The rate of potential net change in number in given working ages for the decade.

9. The population data utilized in calculating replacement ratios and rates in chapter V were obtained from published

¹ Adapted in part, with permission, from Gladys K. Bowles and Conrad Taeuber, "Rural-Farm Males Entering and Leaving Working Ages, 1940-50 and 1950-60 Replacement Ratios and Rates", Series Census-AMS (P-27) No. 22, August 1956, (U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.).

reports of the 1950 population censuses for the Central American countries, or from as yet unpublished census data. The data required are the population figures by age and sex and by urban and rural residence for the provinces or departments of each country. The data for Guatemala have not as yet been published, but were made available by courtesy of the Guatemala Department of Statistics (*Dirección General de Estadística de Guatemala*). For Honduras, data for the urban and rural populations cross-classified by age and sex are not available.

10. Ratios used in computing number of deaths or survivals for given age groups of the population for the Central American countries were computed from life tables available from various sources. Life tables for 1949-51 were available for several countries, and were used to calculate the required survival and death ratios. The countries and publications concerned are:

Costa Rica: *Tablas de vida de Costa Rica, 1949-1951*, Department of Statistics and Census, Ministry of Economics and Finance, (*Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos*) (San José, 1957), pp. 11-13.

El Salvador: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1954*, (Sales No.: 54.XIII.5), table 37, p. 626.

Guatemala: Department of Statistics, *Boletín No. 54*, March-April 1955, p. 15.

11. As no life tables are available for Honduras and Nicaragua, it was necessary to determine which of various other life tables would be most applicable to these countries. The United Nations has worked out model life tables designed to represent typical combinations of age-specific functions of mortality or survival corresponding to a given general level of mortality (*Methods for population projections by sex and age*, Population Studies No. 25, Manual III, Sales No.: 56.XIII.3). The general level of mortality in the model life tables are expressed inversely in terms of the expectation of life at birth. For Honduras and Nicaragua, the model life table for a life expectancy of 45 years was chosen as the one most nearly approximating conditions in these countries.

12. For Panama the available 1941-43 life tables were used without being brought up to date, since they were considered roughly applicable to the existing situation in view of the probable underestimation of the levels of mortality on which the Panamanian life table was based. The life table data were obtained from the United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1953* (Sales No.: 53.XIII.9), table 18, p. 304.

13. Survival ratios were then computed from the life table data by relating the 1_x values (i.e., survivors to specified exact age) for a given age group to the corresponding values for $1_x + 10$. These survival ratios (table LI) were applied to both urban and rural populations without adjustment for differences in mortality between the two groups, as no adequate data are available on the differences in mortality rates between the urban and rural population in these countries. This gave the estimated number of the 1950 male population in the relevant age groups who survived to 1960.

14. The numbers of entries and departures during 1950-60 and the replacement ratios and rates were then computed as follows. (The working age group 15-69 is taken here as an example, but this procedure can be modified to apply to any other age group by substituting it for the 15-69 group at each step.)

(1) *Estimates of expected number of entries.* Survival ratios over a 10-year period for each 5-year age group (except for Panama, where 10-year age groups were used) were applied to males aged 5-9 and 10-14 in 1950, to obtain an estimate of the number who would survive to 1960 and thus be in the working group as persons aged 15-24 in 1960. The sum of the survivors in these two age groups will constitute the entries, all of them having reached or passed their 15th birthday during the decade.

(2) *Estimates of expected number of departures.* (a) Death ratios (complements of survival ratios) over a 10-year period for each 5-year age group (except for Panama) were applied to the males in each of the 5-year age groups from 15-19 through 55-59 in 1950, to obtain estimates of the number of males who were expected to die within the decade. The sum of the deaths in these age groups constitutes one section of the departures. (b) All males in the age groups 60-64 and 65-69 in 1950 would leave the working age group between 1950 and 1960 either through death or through reaching the defined retirement age. The total of these persons constitutes the remainder of the departures. (c) The sum of 2 (a) and 2 (b) constitutes the total departures.

(3) *Replacement ratio.* As indicated above, the ratio of entries to departures is the replacement ratio. The estimate obtained in step (1) above was accordingly divided by the estimates obtained in step (2) and the result was expressed as the number of entries for each 100 departures.

(4) *Replacement rate.* This is the expected number of male entrants minus the number of departures during the decade, expressed as a percentage of the working age population at the beginning of the decade. Thus, to obtain the replacement rate the net change in the number of persons in the working age 15-69 was divided by the total number of males who were 15-69 in 1950.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table I
COSTA RICA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	345 000	396 100	451 400	510 300	561 800	618 900	686 500
15-29	221 800	254 700	284 400	322 300	373 400	429 400	489 400
30-44	131 500	149 000	173 300	203 300	236 300	266 600	305 000
45-59	68 300	83 500	100 400	114 300	131 300	155 300	184 300
60-74	30 700	33 300	41 000	47 800	59 600	73 900	85 100
75 and over	7 500	7 300	7 900	10 100	11 300	14 600	18 000
Total	804 800	923 900	1 058 400	1 208 100	1 373 700	1 558 700	1 768 300
Males							
0-14	175 000	200 900	228 900	258 500	284 800	314 100	348 700
15-29	107 400	125 500	141 800	163 400	189 200	217 400	247 500
30-44	65 400	73 100	85 000	98 300	116 100	132 700	154 200
45-59	34 500	41 800	49 400	56 100	63 600	75 200	88 100
60-74	15 800	16 700	20 200	23 200	28 700	34 900	40 100
75 and over	3 700	3 500	3 900	4 800	5 200	6 700	8 000
Total	401 800	461 500	529 200	604 300	687 600	781 000	886 600
Females							
0-14	170 000	195 200	222 500	251 800	277 000	304 800	337 800
15-29	114 400	129 200	142 600	158 900	184 200	212 000	241 900
30-44	66 100	75 900	88 300	105 000	120 200	133 900	150 800
45-59	33 800	41 700	51 000	58 200	67 700	80 100	96 200
60-74	14 900	16 600	20 800	24 600	30 900	39 000	45 000
75 and over	3 800	3 800	4 000	5 300	6 100	7 900	10 000
Total	403 000	462 400	529 200	603 800	686 100	777 700	881 700
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	404 400	478 600	568 600	658 800	768 100	910 700
15-29	—	—	—	—	381 100	454 900	544 900
Total	804 800	932 200	1 085 600	1 266 400	1 478 400	1 733 400	2 048 000
LOW ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	387 700	425 600	456 500	476 000	494 300	511 800
15-29	—	—	—	—	365 500	404 800	437 700
Total	804 800	915 500	1 032 600	1 154 300	1 280 000	1 409 500	1 541 900
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	133 400	159 100	175 600	192 100	209 500	231 300	258 000
5-9	112 800	126 100	151 500	168 500	185 600	203 600	226 300
10-14	98 800	110 900	124 300	149 700	166 700	184 000	202 200
15-19	84 800	97 100	109 200	122 600	148 000	165 200	182 500
20-24	77 500	82 500	94 900	107 000	120 500	145 800	163 200
25-29	59 500	75 100	80 300	92 700	104 900	118 400	143 700
30-34	47 800	57 600	73 000	78 300	90 700	103 000	116 700
35-39	47 100	46 100	55 800	71 000	76 500	88 900	101 200
40-44	36 600	45 300	44 500	54 000	69 100	74 700	87 100
45-49	28 200	34 800	43 200	42 800	52 200	67 000	72 700
50-54	24 300	26 500	32 800	41 000	40 800	50 000	64 400
55-59	15 800	22 200	24 400	30 500	38 300	38 300	47 200
60-64	15 000	13 900	19 800	21 900	27 600	35 000	35 200
65-69	9 100	12 500	11 700	16 800	18 800	23 900	30 600
70-74	6 600	6 900	9 500	9 100	13 200	15 000	19 300
75-79	3 700	4 300	4 600	6 500	6 300	9 300	10 700
80-84	2 300	1 900	2 300	2 500	3 700	3 600	5 400
85 and over	1 500	1 100	1 000	1 100	1 300	1 700	1 900
Total	804 800	923 900	1 058 400	1 208 100	1 373 700	1 558 700	1 768 300

(Continued)

Table I (Continuation)
COSTA RICA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

<i>Ages</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes	(Continuation)						
0-4	—	167 400	194 700	224 200	257 600	303 100	365 800
5-9	—	—	159 600	186 800	216 500	250 400	296 400
10-14	—	—	—	157 600	184 700	214 600	248 500
15-19	—	—	—	—	155 700	183 000	212 800
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	153 500	180 800
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	151 300
<i>Total</i>	804 800	932 200	1 085 600	1 266 400	1 478 400	1 733 400	2 048 000
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	150 700	157 700	163 400	168 400	174 100	178 900
5-9	—	—	143 600	151 300	157 900	163 800	170 300
10-14	—	—	—	141 800	149 700	156 400	162 600
15-19	—	—	—	—	140 100	148 200	155 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	138 200	146 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 200
<i>Total</i>	804 800	915 500	1 032 600	1 154 300	1 280 000	1 409 500	1 541 900
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	67 900	80 600	89 000	97 400	106 400	117 600	131 300
5-9	57 100	64 100	76 700	85 300	94 000	103 300	114 900
10-14	50 000	56 200	63 200	75 800	84 400	93 200	102 500
15-19	40 700	49 200	55 300	62 300	74 900	83 600	92 400
20-24	37 900	39 600	48 000	54 200	61 200	73 700	82 500
25-29	28 800	36 700	38 500	46 900	53 100	60 100	72 600
30-34	24 000	27 900	35 700	37 500	45 800	52 100	59 200
35-39	23 000	23 100	27 000	34 700	36 600	44 900	51 100
40-44	18 400	22 100	22 300	26 100	33 700	35 700	43 900
45-49	14 200	17 400	21 000	21 300	25 100	32 500	34 600
50-54	12 400	13 200	16 300	19 800	20 200	23 900	31 100
55-59	7 900	11 200	12 200	15 000	18 300	18 800	22 400
60-64	7 700	6 900	9 800	10 700	13 400	16 500	17 000
65-69	4 700	6 300	5 700	8 200	9 000	11 400	14 100
70-74	3 400	3 500	4 700	4 300	6 300	7 000	9 000
75-79	1 900	2 100	2 300	3 100	2 900	4 300	4 800
80-84	1 100	900	1 100	1 200	1 700	1 600	2 400
85 and over	700	500	500	500	600	800	800
<i>Total</i>	401 800	461 500	529 200	604 300	687 600	781 000	886 600
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	84 800	98 700	113 700	130 800	154 100	186 200
5-9	—	—	80 800	94 600	109 700	127 000	150 500
10-14	—	—	—	79 800	93 500	108 700	126 000
15-19	—	—	—	—	78 800	92 600	107 700
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	77 600	91 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 400
<i>Total</i>	401 800	465 700	543 000	633 900	740 700	869 600	1 028 600
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	76 400	80 000	82 900	85 500	88 500	91 100
5-9	—	—	72 700	76 600	80 000	83 100	86 500
10-14	—	—	—	71 800	75 800	79 200	82 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	70 900	75 000	78 500
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	69 900	74 000
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 800
<i>Total</i>	401 800	457 300	516 200	577 100	640 100	705 300	771 700

(Continued)

Table I (Continuation)
COSTA RICA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

<i>Ages</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	65 500	78 500	86 600	94 700	103 100	113 700	126 700
5-9	55 700	62 000	74 800	83 200	91 600	100 300	111 400
10-14	48 800	54 700	61 100	73 900	82 300	90 800	99 700
15-19	44 100	47 900	53 900	60 300	73 100	81 600	90 100
20-24	39 600	42 900	46 900	52 800	59 300	72 100	80 700
25-29	30 700	38 400	41 800	45 800	51 800	58 300	71 100
30-34	23 800	29 700	37 300	40 800	44 900	50 900	57 500
35-39	24 100	23 000	28 800	36 300	39 900	44 000	50 100
40-44	18 200	23 200	22 200	27 900	35 400	39 000	43 200
45-49	14 000	17 400	22 200	21 500	27 100	34 500	38 100
50-54	11 900	13 300	16 500	21 200	20 600	26 100	33 300
55-59	7 900	11 000	12 300	15 500	20 000	19 500	24 800
60-64	7 300	7 000	10 000	11 200	14 200	18 500	18 200
65-69	4 400	6 200	6 000	8 600	9 800	12 500	16 500
70-74	3 200	3 400	4 800	4 800	6 900	8 000	10 300
75-79	1 800	2 200	2 300	3 400	3 400	5 000	5 900
80-84	1 200	1 000	1 200	1 300	2 000	2 000	3 000
85 and over	800	600	500	600	700	900	1 100
<i>Total</i>	<i>403 000</i>	<i>462 400</i>	<i>529 200</i>	<i>603 800</i>	<i>686 100</i>	<i>777 700</i>	<i>881 700</i>
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	82 600	96 000	110 500	126 800	149 000	179 600
5-9	—	—	78 800	92 200	106 800	123 400	145 900
10-14	—	—	—	77 800	91 200	105 900	122 500
15-19	—	—	—	—	76 900	90 400	105 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	75 900	89 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 900
<i>Total</i>	<i>403 000</i>	<i>466 500</i>	<i>542 600</i>	<i>632 500</i>	<i>737 700</i>	<i>863 800</i>	<i>1 019 400</i>
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	74 300	77 700	80 500	82 900	85 600	87 800
5-9	—	—	70 900	74 700	77 900	80 700	83 800
10-14	—	—	—	70 000	73 900	77 200	80 200
15-19	—	—	—	—	69 200	73 200	76 600
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	68 300	72 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 400
<i>Total</i>	<i>403 000</i>	<i>458 200</i>	<i>516 400</i>	<i>577 200</i>	<i>639 900</i>	<i>704 200</i>	<i>770 200</i>

^a The projections are revisions made by the Population Branch, Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations, of the projections published in *The population of Central America (including Mexico) 1950-1980*, United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1954. XIII, 3, New York.

Table II

EL SALVADOR: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	763 400	864 500	968 500	1 083 400	1 158 100	1 242 700	1 349 700
15-29	515 800	575 700	630 500	681 700	780 700	886 100	1 002 200
30-44	314 600	344 000	388 800	448 000	507 500	563 800	617 500
45-59	172 600	199 900	228 200	252 700	282 800	327 000	383 500
60-74	69 500	77 300	90 000	106 000	127 100	150 000	170 200
75 and over	20 000	14 900	15 300	17 800	20 800	26 200	32 700
Total	1 855 900	2 076 300	2 321 300	2 589 600	2 877 000	3 195 800	3 555 800
Males							
0-14	387 900	437 700	490 300	548 600	586 400	629 300	683 600
15-29	248 500	285 400	318 800	347 100	395 800	449 000	507 600
30-44	153 900	166 100	185 900	216 400	251 900	285 100	314 000
45-59	84 900	97 800	110 800	121 700	134 500	154 000	182 800
60-74	34 400	37 300	42 500	49 700	59 400	69 600	78 300
75 and over	9 000	6 900	7 100	8 200	9 200	11 400	14 300
Total	918 600	1 031 200	1 155 400	1 291 700	1 437 200	1 598 400	1 780 600
Females							
0-14	375 500	426 800	478 200	534 800	571 700	613 400	666 100
15-29	267 300	290 300	311 700	334 600	384 900	437 100	494 600
30-44	160 700	177 900	202 900	231 600	255 600	278 700	303 500
45-59	87 700	102 100	117 400	131 000	148 300	173 000	200 700
60-74	35 100	40 000	47 500	56 300	67 700	80 400	91 900
75 and over	11 000	8 000	8 200	9 600	11 600	14 800	18 400
Total	937 300	1 045 100	1 165 900	1 297 900	1 439 800	1 597 400	1 775 200
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	883 300	1 027 200	1 206 200	1 357 700	1 541 900	1 791 400
15-29	—	—	—	—	797 300	939 200	1 115 400
Total	1 855 900	2 095 100	2 380 000	2 712 400	3 093 200	3 548 100	4 110 700
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-14	—	845 600	912 100	969 200	981 500	992 900	1 006 200
15-29	—	—	—	—	764 100	834 800	896 900
Total	1 855 900	2 057 400	2 264 900	2 475 400	2 683 800	2 894 700	3 107 000
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	289 400	357 700	382 500	405 900	429 000	463 000	508 900
5-9	250 500	263 400	329 200	355 500	380 500	405 600	441 200
10-14	223 500	243 400	256 800	322 000	348 600	374 100	399 600
15-19	200 400	217 200	237 200	251 000	315 500	342 500	368 400
20-24	174 600	192 400	209 300	229 500	243 700	307 400	334 700
25-29	140 800	166 100	184 000	201 200	221 500	236 200	299 100
30-34	116 800	133 400	158 400	176 400	193 700	214 200	229 400
35-39	107 500	110 100	126 600	151 300	169 300	187 000	207 700
40-44	90 300	100 500	103 800	120 300	144 500	162 600	180 400
45-49	72 300	83 500	93 700	97 500	113 700	137 400	155 600
50-54	58 000	65 500	76 300	86 500	90 700	106 600	129 600
55-59	42 300	50 900	58 200	68 700	78 400	83 000	98 300
60-64	32 900	35 500	43 400	50 300	59 900	69 200	73 900
65-69	23 100	25 700	28 200	35 100	41 200	49 700	58 200
70-74	13 500	16 100	18 400	20 600	26 000	31 100	38 100
75-79	8 600	8 000	9 700	11 400	13 100	17 000	20 700
80-84	6 300	3 900	3 700	4 800	5 800	6 800	9 100
85 and over	5 100	3 000	1 900	1 600	1 900	2 400	2 900
Total	1 855 900	2 076 300	2 321 300	2 589 600	2 877 000	3 195 800	3 555 800

(Continued)

Table II (Continuation)

EL SALVADOR: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (Continuation)							
0-4	—	376 500	423 900	473 400	527 500	606 900	721 800
5-9	—	—	346 500	394 000	443 900	498 700	578 100
10-14	—	—	—	338 800	386 300	436 300	491 500
15-19	—	—	—	—	332 100	379 400	429 700
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	323 600	370 900
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	314 800
Total	1 855 900	2 095 100	2 380 000	2 712 400	3 093 200	3 548 100	4 110 700
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	338 800	343 400	345 100	345 000	348 500	352 900
5-9	—	—	311 900	319 100	323 600	326 200	331 900
10-14	—	—	—	305 000	312 900	318 200	321 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	298 900	307 400	313 200
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	291 200	300 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	283 300
Total	1 855 900	2 057 400	2 264 900	2 475 400	2 683 800	2 894 700	3 107 000
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	146 500	181 200	193 700	205 600	217 300	234 600	258 000
5-9	126 800	133 200	166 600	179 900	192 600	205 300	223 300
10-14	114 600	123 300	130 000	163 100	176 500	189 400	202 300
15-19	98 900	111 500	120 300	127 200	159 900	173 500	186 600
20-24	82 700	95 100	107 500	116 500	123 500	155 800	169 500
25-29	66 900	78 800	91 000	103 400	112 400	119 700	151 500
30-34	56 700	63 500	75 300	87 300	99 600	108 700	116 200
35-39	52 600	53 500	60 300	71 900	83 800	96 100	105 300
40-44	44 600	49 100	50 300	57 200	68 500	80 300	92 500
45-49	35 900	41 000	45 500	47 000	53 800	64 800	76 500
50-54	28 400	32 200	37 100	41 700	43 400	50 000	60 700
55-59	20 600	24 600	28 200	33 000	37 300	39 200	45 600
60-64	16 300	17 000	20 600	24 000	28 300	32 400	34 400
65-69	11 500	12 500	13 200	16 300	19 300	23 000	26 700
70-74	6 600	7 800	8 700	9 400	11 800	14 200	17 200
75-79	4 300	3 800	4 600	5 300	5 800	7 500	9 200
80-84	2 700	1 900	1 700	2 200	2 600	2 900	3 900
85 and over	2 000	1 200	800	700	800	1 000	1 200
Total	918 600	1 031 200	1 155 400	1 291 700	1 437 200	1 598 400	1 780 600
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	190 700	214 700	239 800	267 200	307 500	365 900
5-9	—	—	175 400	199 400	224 700	252 400	292 600
10-14	—	—	—	171 600	195 600	220 900	248 800
15-19	—	—	—	—	168 300	192 200	217 600
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	164 000	187 800
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	159 400
Total	918 600	1 040 700	1 185 200	1 353 900	1 546 700	1 776 800	2 061 500
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	171 600	173 900	174 800	174 800	176 600	178 900
5-9	—	—	157 900	161 500	163 800	165 100	168 000
10-14	—	—	—	154 500	158 400	161 100	162 700
15-19	—	—	—	—	151 500	155 700	158 600
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	147 600	152 100
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 500
Total	918 600	1 021 600	1 126 900	1 233 900	1 339 400	1 445 900	1 553 200

(Continued)

Table II (Continuation)

EL SALVADOR: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	142 900	176 500	188 800	200 300	211 700	228 400	250 900
5-9	123 700	130 200	162 600	175 600	187 900	200 300	217 900
10-14	108 900	120 100	126 800	158 900	172 100	184 700	197 300
15-19	101 500	105 700	116 900	123 800	155 600	169 000	181 800
20-24	91 900	97 300	101 800	113 000	120 200	151 600	165 200
25-29	73 900	87 300	93 000	97 800	109 100	116 500	147 600
30-34	60 100	69 900	83 100	89 100	94 100	105 500	113 200
35-39	54 900	56 600	66 300	79 400	85 500	90 900	102 400
40-44	45 700	51 400	53 500	63 100	76 000	82 300	87 900
45-49	36 400	42 500	48 200	50 500	59 900	72 600	79 100
50-54	29 600	33 300	39 200	44 800	47 300	56 600	68 900
55-59	21 700	26 300	30 000	35 700	41 100	43 800	52 700
60-64	16 600	18 500	22 800	26 300	31 600	36 800	39 500
65-69	11 600	13 200	15 000	18 800	21 900	26 700	31 500
70-74	6 900	8 300	9 700	11 200	14 200	16 900	20 900
75-79	4 300	4 200	5 100	6 100	7 300	9 500	11 500
80-84	3 600	2 000	2 000	2 600	3 200	3 900	5 200
85 and over	3 100	1 800	1 100	900	1 100	1 400	1 700
Total	937 300	1 045 100	1 165 900	1 297 900	1 439 800	1 597 400	1 775 200
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	185 800	209 200	233 600	260 300	299 400	355 900
5-9	—	—	171 100	194 600	219 200	246 300	285 500
10-14	—	—	—	167 200	190 700	215 400	242 700
15-19	—	—	—	—	163 800	187 200	212 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	159 600	183 100
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	155 400
Total	937 300	1 054 400	1 194 800	1 358 500	1 546 500	1 771 300	2 049 200
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	167 200	169 500	170 300	170 200	171 900	174 000
5-9	—	—	154 000	157 600	159 800	161 100	163 900
10-14	—	—	—	150 500	154 500	157 100	158 700
15-19	—	—	—	—	147 400	151 700	154 600
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	143 600	148 300
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	139 800
Total	937 300	1 035 800	1 138 000	1 241 500	1 344 400	1 448 800	1 553 800

^a See table I, footnote ^a.

Table III
GUATEMALA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	1 262 900	1 391 400	1 533 500	1 716 900	1 921 200	2 141 100	2 365 500
15-29	720 600	846 400	991 600	1 120 800	1 248 700	1 390 800	1 573 200
30-44	460 100	502 100	553 900	638 300	759 200	899 000	1 025 700
45-59	234 700	276 000	322 800	363 800	404 100	453 600	532 100
60-74	99 100	109 900	118 000	134 600	162 700	193 700	222 400
75 and over	25 200	20 100	22 300	27 000	29 500	33 000	40 600
Total	2 802 400	3 145 900	3 542 200	4 001 500	4 525 400	5 111 200	5 759 400
Males							
0-14	647 900	711 100	783 700	880 000	987 400	1 103 400	1 222 000
15-29	360 800	431 300	508 700	575 500	638 800	711 700	807 700
30-44	229 200	247 700	273 700	318 800	385 600	459 600	524 600
45-59	118 200	138 900	160 900	178 100	196 100	220 800	262 000
60-74	50 100	54 300	57 200	65 200	78 600	92 500	104 200
75 and over	11 300	9 400	10 900	13 000	13 800	15 300	18 800
Total	1 417 500	1 592 600	1 795 200	2 030 700	2 300 400	2 603 200	2 939 400
Females							
0-14	615 000	680 300	749 800	836 900	933 800	1 037 700	1 143 400
15-29	359 700	415 100	482 900	545 300	609 900	679 100	765 400
30-44	230 900	254 400	280 200	319 500	373 600	439 500	501 100
45-59	116 500	137 100	161 900	185 700	207 900	232 800	270 100
60-74	48 900	55 600	60 800	69 400	84 100	101 200	118 200
75 and over	13 900	10 700	11 500	13 900	15 600	17 700	21 800
Total	1 384 900	1 553 300	1 747 100	1 970 800	2 225 000	2 508 000	2 820 000
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	1 421 100	1 626 600	1 916 700	2 258 500	2 662 000	3 141 400
15-29	—	—	—	—	1 273 500	1 472 200	1 753 000
Total	2 802 400	3 175 600	3 635 300	4 201 300	4 887 500	5 713 600	6 715 200
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-14	—	1 361 600	1 443 900	1 531 800	1 623 300	1 706 600	1 762 200
15-29	—	—	—	—	1 224 000	1 312 200	1 406 200
Total	2 802 400	3 116 100	3 452 700	3 816 400	4 202 700	4 598 200	4 989 200
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	509 000	565 100	624 700	697 400	773 300	847 300	921 600
5-9	404 100	432 500	485 700	542 900	613 600	688 500	763 200
10-14	349 800	393 700	423 100	476 600	534 300	605 300	680 600
15-19	286 800	343 200	387 300	417 200	470 800	528 700	599 700
20-24	233 100	279 000	334 900	379 100	409 300	462 900	520 800
25-29	200 700	224 200	269 400	324 600	368 600	399 200	452 700
30-34	174 800	191 600	215 000	259 400	313 700	357 400	388 300
35-39	154 400	165 800	182 600	205 800	249 400	302 800	346 300
40-44	130 900	144 800	156 300	173 100	196 100	238 800	291 100
45-49	101 500	120 600	134 300	145 800	162 400	185 000	226 400
50-54	74 000	91 200	109 900	122 200	133 500	149 600	171 400
55-59	59 200	64 200	79 500	95 900	108 100	119 100	134 300
60-64	50 700	48 800	53 300	66 600	80 900	92 100	102 200
65-69	32 400	38 800	37 700	41 500	52 300	64 100	73 600
70-74	16 000	22 300	27 000	26 500	29 500	37 600	46 600
75-79	9 400	9 500	13 500	16 600	16 600	18 800	24 300
80-84	9 100	4 500	4 700	6 800	8 600	8 800	10 100
85 and over	6 700	6 000	4 100	3 500	4 300	5 400	6 200
Total	2 802 400	3 145 900	3 542 200	4 001 500	4 525 400	5 111 200	5 759 400

(Continued)

Table III (Continuation)

GUATEMALA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (Continuation)							
0-4	—	594 800	692 200	813 400	950 800	1 109 400	1 305 300
5-9	—	—	511 300	601 600	715 700	846 500	999 300
10-14	—	—	—	501 700	592 100	706 000	836 800
15-19	—	—	—	—	495 600	585 800	699 500
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	487 300	577 000
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	476 500
Total	2 802 400	3 175 600	3 635 300	4 201 300	4 887 500	5 713 600	6 715 200
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	535 400	560 700	593 000	622 000	638 100	640 000
5-9	—	—	460 100	487 300	521 700	553 800	574 800
10-14	—	—	—	451 500	479 600	514 700	547 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	446 100	474 500	509 900
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	438 600	467 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	428 800
Total	2 802 400	3 116 100	3 452 700	3 816 400	4 202 700	4 598 200	4 989 200
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	259 000	288 100	319 100	356 800	396 300	434 800	473 700
5-9	207 600	220 800	248 900	279 200	316 700	356 500	396 400
10-14	181 300	202 200	215 800	244 000	274 400	312 000	352 000
15-19	145 000	177 900	198 800	212 700	240 900	271 400	309 000
20-24	116 700	141 100	173 600	194 600	208 600	236 800	267 200
25-29	99 100	112 300	136 300	168 300	189 200	203 500	231 500
30-34	85 700	94 600	107 600	131 100	162 500	183 400	197 700
35-39	77 100	81 100	89 900	102 700	125 700	156 400	177 100
40-44	66 400	72 000	76 100	84 900	97 500	119 800	149 700
45-49	51 900	60 800	66 400	70 700	79 300	91 600	113 200
50-54	37 100	46 200	54 600	60 000	64 300	72 600	84 300
55-59	29 200	31 800	39 900	47 400	52 500	56 700	64 500
60-64	25 600	23 700	26 000	32 900	39 400	44 000	47 900
65-69	16 700	19 300	18 000	19 900	25 300	30 600	34 500
70-74	7 800	11 300	13 200	12 400	13 900	17 900	21 800
75-79	4 600	4 600	6 800	8 000	7 700	8 700	11 400
80-84	3 700	2 200	2 300	3 400	4 100	4 000	4 600
85 and over	3 000	2 600	1 800	1 600	2 000	2 600	2 800
Total	1 417 500	1 592 600	1 795 200	2 030 700	2 300 400	2 603 200	2 939 400
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	303 300	353 600	416 200	487 200	569 400	670 800
5-9	—	—	262 000	309 300	369 400	438 300	519 000
10-14	—	—	—	256 800	304 100	363 900	432 700
15-19	—	—	—	—	253 600	300 700	360 400
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	249 300	296 100
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	243 700
Total	1 417 500	1 607 800	1 842 800	2 133 000	2 486 400	2 913 300	3 432 400
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	273 000	286 400	303 400	318 700	327 500	328 900
5-9	—	—	235 800	250 600	269 300	286 800	298 600
10-14	—	—	—	231 100	246 300	265 300	283 100
15-19	—	—	—	—	228 300	243 600	262 700
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	224 300	239 900
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	219 300
Total	1 417 500	1 577 400	1 749 400	1 935 800	2 134 600	2 339 100	2 542 000

(Continued)

Table III (Continuation)

GUATEMALA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	249 900	276 900	305 600	340 600	377 000	412 400	448 000
5-9	196 500	211 800	236 800	263 700	296 900	332 000	366 800
10-14	168 500	191 600	207 300	232 600	259 900	293 300	328 700
15-19	141 800	165 300	188 500	204 500	229 900	257 200	290 800
20-24	116 400	137 900	161 300	184 500	200 700	226 100	253 500
25-29	101 500	111 900	133 100	156 300	179 300	195 700	221 200
30-34	89 100	97 000	107 400	128 200	151 200	174 000	190 500
35-39	77 300	84 700	92 600	103 100	123 700	146 500	169 200
40-44	64 500	72 800	80 200	88 200	98 700	119 000	141 400
45-49	49 600	59 800	67 800	75 100	83 100	93 400	113 200
50-54	36 900	44 900	54 500	62 100	69 200	77 000	87 000
55-59	30 000	32 400	39 700	48 400	55 600	62 400	69 800
60-64	25 100	25 100	27 300	33 700	41 500	48 000	54 300
65-69	15 700	19 500	19 700	21 600	26 900	33 500	39 100
70-74	8 100	11 000	13 800	14 100	15 600	19 700	24 800
75-79	4 900	4 900	6 800	8 600	8 900	10 100	12 900
80-84	5 400	2 400	2 400	3 400	4 500	4 800	5 500
85 and over	3 600	3 400	2 300	1 900	2 200	2 900	3 400
Total	1 384 900	1 553 300	1 747 100	1 970 800	2 225 000	2 508 000	2 820 000
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	291 500	338 600	397 200	463 600	540 000	634 400
5-9	—	—	249 300	292 200	346 300	408 200	480 300
10-14	—	—	—	244 900	288 000	342 100	404 100
15-19	—	—	—	—	242 000	285 000	339 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	238 000	280 900
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 800
Total	1 384 900	1 567 900	1 792 500	2 068 200	2 401 100	2 800 300	3 282 800
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	262 400	274 300	289 600	303 300	310 600	311 100
5-9	—	—	224 400	236 700	252 400	267 000	276 300
10-14	—	—	—	220 400	233 300	249 400	264 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	217 800	230 900	247 200
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	214 200	227 500
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	209 500
Total	1 384 900	1 538 700	1 703 300	1 880 600	2 068 000	2 259 100	2 447 100

^a See table I, footnote ^a.

Table IV
HONDURAS: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
	MEDIUM ASSUMPTION						
Both sexes							
0-14	579 800	638 700	700 300	765 800	823 300	888 400	963 300
15-29	379 900	422 800	468 500	517 600	577 200	640 700	708 500
30-44	235 100	261 400	294 100	329 800	372 900	418 900	468 800
45-59	143 400	154 400	168 800	188 800	215 100	246 900	281 900
60-74	68 300	73 600	79 300	87 200	97 600	110 500	127 600
75 and over	21 500	16 000	15 800	17 300	19 600	22 700	26 500
Total	1 428 000	1 566 900	1 726 800	1 906 500	2 105 700	2 328 100	2 576 600
Males							
0-14	297 300	324 900	355 400	387 800	416 900	449 800	487 800
15-29	187 600	214 100	239 700	266 100	294 000	325 300	358 800
30-44	117 100	128 900	144 800	163 200	189 000	214 300	240 700
45-59	70 200	75 900	83 100	92 600	104 500	119 900	137 600
60-74	33 200	35 100	37 000	40 700	45 900	52 000	59 900
75 and over	10 100	7 300	7 200	7 800	8 600	9 800	11 500
Total	715 500	786 200	867 200	958 200	1 058 900	1 171 100	1 296 300
Females							
0-14	282 500	313 800	344 900	378 000	406 400	438 600	475 500
15-29	192 300	208 700	228 800	251 500	283 200	315 400	349 700
30-44	118 000	132 500	149 300	166 600	183 900	204 600	228 100
45-59	73 200	78 500	85 700	96 200	110 600	127 000	144 300
60-74	35 100	38 500	42 300	46 500	51 700	58 500	67 700
75 and over	11 400	8 700	8 600	9 500	11 000	12 900	15 000
Total	712 500	780 700	859 600	948 300	1 046 800	1 157 000	1 280 300
	HIGH ASSUMPTION						
Both sexes							
0-14	—	652 000	741 700	852 800	965 500	1 102 200	1 277 100
15-29	—	—	—	—	589 000	678 200	788 500
Total	1 428 000	1 580 200	1 768 200	1 993 500	2 259 700	2 579 400	2 970 400
	LOW ASSUMPTION						
0-14	—	625 300	660 500	685 100	697 600	709 700	718 900
15-29	—	—	—	—	565 500	604 600	634 100
Total	1 428 000	1 553 500	1 687 000	1 825 800	1 968 300	2 113 300	2 257 800
Detailed Table							
	MEDIUM ASSUMPTION						
Both sexes							
0-4	223 200	252 700	269 700	287 800	307 700	332 200	360 100
5-9	188 100	203 200	232 500	250 600	269 900	290 900	316 500
10-14	168 500	182 800	198 100	227 400	245 700	265 300	286 700
15-19	144 200	163 800	178 100	193 600	222 800	241 400	261 200
20-24	126 900	138 400	157 900	172 300	188 000	217 100	236 000
25-29	108 800	120 600	132 500	151 700	166 400	182 200	211 300
30-34	91 400	103 100	115 000	127 000	146 100	160 900	176 900
35-39	77 200	86 100	97 900	109 900	121 900	141 000	156 000
40-44	66 500	72 200	81 200	92 900	104 900	117 000	135 900
45-49	56 300	61 400	67 300	76 200	87 900	99 800	111 900
50-54	47 800	51 000	56 200	62 100	70 900	82 300	94 100
55-59	39 300	42 000	45 300	50 500	56 300	64 800	75 900
60-64	31 000	33 000	35 800	39 200	44 000	49 700	57 800
65-69	23 200	24 300	26 200	28 900	32 100	36 600	41 700
70-74	14 100	16 300	17 300	19 100	21 500	24 200	28 100
75-79	10 000	8 300	9 800	10 800	12 200	14 000	16 100
80-84	7 700	4 600	3 900	4 800	5 500	6 400	7 600
85 and over	3 800	3 100	2 100	1 700	1 900	2 300	2 800
Total	1 428 000	1 566 900	1 726 800	1 906 500	2 105 700	2 328 100	2 576 600

(Continued)

Table IV (Continuation)

HONDURAS: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (Continuation)							
0-4	—	266 000	298 800	335 800	378 400	435 000	510 100
5-9	—	—	244 800	277 700	314 800	357 700	414 500
10-14	—	—	—	239 300	272 300	309 500	352 500
15-19	—	—	—	—	234 600	267 500	304 700
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	228 500	261 500
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	222 300
Total	1 428 000	1 580 200	1 768 200	1 993 500	2 259 700	2 579 400	2 970 400
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	239 300	242 100	244 800	247 500	250 100	250 000
5-9	—	—	220 300	224 900	229 500	234 000	238 300
10-14	—	—	—	215 400	220 600	225 600	230 600
15-19	—	—	—	—	211 100	216 700	222 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	205 700	211 800
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 200
Total	1 428 000	1 553 500	1 687 000	1 825 800	1 968 300	2 113 300	2 257 800
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	113 800	128 000	136 600	145 800	155 900	168 300	182 500
5-9	95 900	103 600	117 700	126 800	136 600	147 200	160 200
10-14	87 600	93 300	101 100	115 200	124 400	134 300	145 100
15-19	72 100	85 300	91 000	98 900	112 900	122 300	132 300
20-24	62 500	69 300	82 300	88 100	96 000	110 000	119 500
25-29	53 000	59 500	66 400	79 100	85 100	93 000	107 000
30-34	45 300	50 300	56 800	63 700	76 200	82 300	90 300
35-39	38 500	42 700	47 800	54 300	61 100	73 500	79 700
40-44	33 300	35 900	40 200	45 200	51 700	58 500	70 700
45-49	28 100	30 600	33 300	37 500	42 600	49 000	55 700
50-54	23 200	25 200	27 700	30 500	34 600	39 600	45 800
55-59	18 900	20 100	22 100	24 600	27 300	31 300	36 100
60-64	15 200	15 600	16 800	18 800	21 100	23 700	27 500
65-69	11 400	11 700	12 100	13 300	15 100	17 200	19 500
70-74	6 600	7 800	8 100	8 600	9 700	11 100	12 900
75-79	4 700	3 800	4 600	4 900	5 400	6 100	7 200
80-84	3 600	2 100	1 700	2 200	2 400	2 700	3 200
85 and over	1 800	1 400	900	700	800	1 000	1 100
Total	715 500	786 200	867 200	958 200	1 058 900	1 171 100	1 296 300
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	134 700	151 300	170 100	191 700	220 400	258 600
5-9	—	—	123 900	140 500	159 300	181 000	209 800
10-14	—	—	—	121 200	137 900	156 700	178 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	118 900	135 500	154 300
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	115 800	132 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 600
Total	715 500	792 900	888 100	1 002 200	1 136 900	1 298 400	1 495 800
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	121 200	122 600	124 000	125 400	126 700	126 700
5-9	—	—	111 500	113 800	116 200	118 400	120 600
10-14	—	—	—	109 100	111 700	114 200	116 700
15-19	—	—	—	—	107 000	109 800	112 500
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	104 200	107 300
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 400
Total	715 500	779 400	847 000	917 300	989 400	1 062 300	1 134 900

(Continued)

Table IV (Continuation)

HONDURAS: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	109 400	124 700	133 100	142 000	151 800	163 900	177 600
5-9	92 200	99 600	114 800	123 800	133 300	143 700	156 300
10-14	80 900	89 500	97 000	112 200	121 300	131 000	141 600
15-19	72 100	78 500	87 100	94 700	109 900	119 100	128 900
20-24	64 400	69 100	75 600	84 200	92 000	107 100	116 500
25-29	55 800	61 100	66 100	72 600	81 300	89 200	104 300
30-34	46 100	52 800	58 200	63 300	69 900	78 600	86 600
35-39	38 700	43 400	50 100	55 600	60 800	67 500	76 300
40-44	33 200	36 300	41 000	47 700	53 200	58 500	65 200
45-49	28 200	30 800	34 000	38 700	45 300	50 800	56 200
50-54	24 600	25 800	28 500	31 600	36 300	42 700	48 300
55-59	20 400	21 900	23 200	25 900	29 000	33 500	39 800
60-64	15 800	17 400	19 000	20 400	22 900	26 000	30 300
65-69	11 800	12 600	14 100	15 600	17 000	19 400	22 200
70-74	7 500	8 500	9 200	10 500	11 800	13 100	15 200
75-79	5 300	4 500	5 200	5 900	6 800	7 900	8 900
80-84	4 100	2 500	2 200	2 600	3 100	3 700	4 400
85 and over	2 000	1 700	1 200	1 000	1 100	1 300	1 700
Total	712 500	780 700	859 600	948 300	1 046 800	1 157 000	1 280 300
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	131 300	147 500	165 700	186 700	214 600	251 500
5-9	—	—	120 900	137 200	155 500	176 700	204 700
10-14	—	—	—	118 100	134 400	152 800	174 100
15-19	—	—	—	—	115 700	132 000	150 400
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	112 700	129 100
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 700
Total	712 500	787 300	880 100	991 300	1 122 800	1 281 000	1 474 600
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	118 100	119 500	120 800	122 100	123 400	123 300
5-9	—	—	108 800	111 100	113 300	115 600	117 700
10-14	—	—	—	106 300	108 900	111 400	113 900
15-19	—	—	—	—	104 100	106 900	109 600
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	101 500	104 500
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 800
Total	712 500	774 100	840 000	908 500	978 900	1 051 000	1 122 900

^a See table I, footnote ^a.

Table V
NICARAGUA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

<i>Ages</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	456 700	520 400	583 900	666 400	721 800	783 500	859 400
15-29	292 300	331 100	374 500	408 000	469 900	534 100	616 400
30-44	169 500	192 000	220 100	253 700	292 100	335 000	369 600
45-59	90 000	104 300	120 200	136 200	158 000	185 200	217 200
60-74	36 700	40 400	47 100	55 300	66 300	79 300	92 400
75 and over	11 800	8 300	8 200	9 500	10 800	13 700	17 100
Total	1 057 000	1 196 500	1 354 000	1 529 100	1 718 900	1 930 800	2 172 100
Males							
0-4	233 400	264 800	295 900	337 500	365 500	396 700	435 200
15-29	140 000	163 400	189 900	209 000	239 500	270 800	312 100
30-44	81 200	91 900	104 900	121 800	144 400	169 800	189 100
45-59	43 400	49 500	56 700	64 300	74 600	87 000	102 900
60-74	17 100	18 900	21 900	25 400	30 000	35 700	41 700
75 and over	4 900	3 500	3 500	4 200	4 700	5 900	7 200
Total	520 000	592 000	672 800	762 200	858 700	965 900	1 088 200
Females							
0-14	223 300	255 600	288 000	328 900	356 300	386 800	424 200
15-29	152 300	167 700	184 600	199 000	230 400	263 300	304 300
30-44	88 300	100 100	115 200	131 900	147 700	165 200	180 500
45-59	46 600	54 800	63 500	71 900	83 400	98 200	114 300
60-74	19 600	21 500	25 200	29 900	36 300	43 600	50 700
75 and over	6 900	4 800	4 700	5 300	6 100	7 800	9 900
Total	537 000	604 500	681 200	766 900	860 200	964 900	1 083 900
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	531 900	619 800	742 500	846 600	972 600	1 141 600
15-29	—	—	—	—	479 900	566 700	686 300
Total	1 057 000	1 208 000	1 389 900	1 605 200	1 853 700	2 152 500	2 524 200
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-14	—	509 100	549 400	596 000	611 400	625 600	640 300
15-29	—	—	—	—	459 900	502 900	551 400
Total	1 057 000	1 185 200	1 319 500	1 458 700	1 598 500	1 741 700	1 888 000
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	168 900	216 600	234 700	253 300	270 400	294 300	327 100
5-9	154 500	153 700	199 400	218 100	237 500	255 700	280 400
10-14	133 300	150 100	149 800	195 000	213 900	233 500	251 900
15-19	112 500	129 400	146 400	146 500	191 100	210 100	229 900
20-24	98 500	108 000	124 800	141 600	142 200	186 100	205 400
25-29	81 300	93 700	103 300	119 900	136 600	137 900	181 100
30-34	64 900	77 000	89 300	99 000	115 500	132 200	134 000
35-39	57 600	61 300	73 100	85 300	95 100	111 500	128 100
40-44	47 000	53 700	57 700	69 400	81 500	91 300	107 500
45-49	37 600	43 500	50 100	54 200	65 600	77 500	87 300
50-54	30 300	34 100	39 800	46 200	50 400	61 500	73 100
55-59	22 100	26 700	30 300	35 800	42 000	46 200	56 800
60-64	17 300	18 500	22 700	26 200	31 200	37 100	41 200
65-69	11 900	13 500	14 800	18 300	21 500	26 000	31 200
70-74	7 500	8 400	9 600	10 800	13 600	16 200	20 000
75-79	4 700	4 400	5 000	6 000	6 800	8 900	10 800
80-84	4 200	2 100	2 100	2 500	3 000	3 500	4 800
85 and over	2 900	1 800	1 100	1 000	1 000	1 300	1 500
Total	1 057 000	1 196 500	1 354 000	1 529 100	1 718 900	1 930 800	2 172 100

(Continued)

Table V (Continuation)

NICARAGUA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (Continuation)							
0-4	—	228 100	260 100	295 500	332 600	385 800	464 200
5-9	—	—	209 900	241 700	277 000	314 400	367 600
10-14	—	—	—	205 300	237 000	272 400	309 800
15-19	—	—	—	—	201 100	232 800	268 100
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	196 000	227 500
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 700
Total	1 057 000	1 208 000	1 389 900	1 605 200	1 853 700	2 152 500	2 524 200
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	205 300	210 700	215 400	217 500	221 400	226 700
5-9	—	—	188 900	195 800	201 900	205 700	211 000
10-14	—	—	—	184 800	192 000	198 500	202 600
15-19	—	—	—	—	181 100	188 600	195 500
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	176 400	184 300
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	171 600
Total	1 057 000	1 185 200	1 319 500	1 458 700	1 598 500	1 741 700	1 888 000
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	85 800	109 700	118 900	128 300	137 000	149 100	165 800
5-9	79 300	78 000	100 900	110 400	120 200	129 400	141 900
10-14	68 300	77 100	76 100	98 800	108 300	118 200	127 500
15-19	54 800	66 400	75 300	74 500	96 900	106 400	116 400
20-24	46 500	52 700	64 100	72 900	72 300	94 300	104 000
25-29	38 700	44 300	50 500	61 600	70 300	70 100	91 700
30-34	31 200	36 700	42 300	48 400	59 400	68 000	68 100
35-39	27 600	29 500	34 900	40 400	46 500	57 300	65 900
40-44	22 400	25 700	27 700	33 000	38 500	44 500	55 100
45-49	18 100	20 600	23 800	25 900	31 100	36 500	42 400
50-54	14 600	16 200	18 700	21 800	23 900	28 900	34 100
55-59	10 700	12 700	14 200	16 600	19 600	21 600	26 400
60-64	8 300	8 800	10 600	12 100	14 200	17 000	19 000
65-69	5 500	6 300	6 900	8 400	9 700	11 600	14 000
70-74	3 300	3 800	4 400	4 900	6 100	7 100	8 700
75-79	2 100	1 900	2 200	2 700	3 000	3 900	4 600
80-84	1 700	900	900	1 100	1 300	1 500	2 000
85 and over	1 100	700	400	400	400	500	600
Total	520 000	592 000	672 800	762 200	858 700	965 900	1 088 200
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	115 500	131 700	149 700	168 500	195 500	235 300
5-9	—	—	106 200	122 300	140 200	159 100	186 100
10-14	—	—	—	104 000	120 000	137 900	156 800
15-19	—	—	—	—	101 900	117 900	135 800
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	99 300	115 200
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 600
Total	520 000	597 800	690 900	800 700	926 900	1 078 200	1 266 700
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	104 000	106 700	109 100	110 200	112 200	114 900
5-9	—	—	95 600	99 100	102 200	104 100	106 800
10-14	—	—	—	93 600	97 200	100 500	102 600
15-19	—	—	—	—	91 800	95 500	99 000
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	89 400	93 300
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 900
Total	520 000	586 300	655 300	726 500	797 700	870 200	944 400

(Continued)

Table V (Continuation)
NICARAGUA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	83 100	106 900	115 800	125 000	133 400	145 200	161 300
5-9	75 200	75 700	98 500	107 700	117 300	126 300	138 500
10-14	65 000	73 000	73 700	96 200	105 600	115 300	124 400
15-19	57 700	63 000	71 100	72 000	94 200	103 700	113 500
20-24	52 000	55 300	60 700	68 700	69 900	91 800	101 400
25-29	42 600	49 400	52 800	58 300	66 300	67 800	89 400
30-34	33 700	40 300	47 000	50 600	56 100	64 200	65 900
35-39	30 000	31 800	38 200	44 900	48 600	54 200	62 200
40-44	24 600	28 000	30 000	36 400	43 000	46 800	52 400
45-49	19 500	22 900	26 300	28 300	34 500	41 000	44 900
50-54	15 700	17 900	21 100	24 400	26 500	32 600	39 000
55-59	11 400	14 000	16 100	19 200	22 400	24 600	30 400
60-64	9 000	9 700	12 100	14 100	17 000	20 100	22 200
65-69	6 400	7 200	7 900	9 900	11 800	14 400	17 200
70-74	4 200	4 600	5 200	5 900	7 500	9 100	11 300
75-79	2 600	2 500	2 800	3 300	3 800	5 000	6 200
80-84	2 500	1 200	1 200	1 400	1 700	2 000	2 800
85 and over	1 800	1 100	700	600	600	800	900
Total	537 000	604 500	681 200	766 900	860 200	964 900	1 083 900
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	112 600	128 400	145 800	164 100	190 300	228 900
5-9	—	—	103 700	119 400	136 800	155 300	181 500
10-14	—	—	—	101 300	117 000	134 500	153 000
15-19	—	—	—	—	99 200	114 900	132 300
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	96 700	112 300
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 100
Total	537 000	610 200	699 000	804 500	926 800	1 074 300	1 257 500
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	101 300	104 000	106 300	107 300	109 200	111 800
5-9	—	—	93 300	96 700	99 700	101 600	104 200
10-14	—	—	—	91 200	94 800	98 000	100 000
15-19	—	—	—	—	89 300	93 100	96 500
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	87 000	91 000
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 700
Total	537 000	598 900	664 200	732 200	800 800	871 500	943 600

^a See table I, footnote ^a.

Table VI

PANAMA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^{a b}

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	334 200	384 600	426 800	472 100	517 700	571 100	627 600
15-29	209 500	234 500	273 700	319 100	369 400	412 100	457 600
30-44	139 500	160 700	178 400	196 000	220 900	259 400	303 800
45-59	72 100	85 000	103 400	123 900	144 000	161 300	178 600
60-74	34 100	40 700	46 900	53 800	64 600	80 000	97 100
75 and over	8 300	10 300	14 100	18 600	22 500	27 200	32 700
Total	797 700	915 800	1 043 300	1 183 500	1 339 200	1 511 100	1 697 400
Males							
0-14	168 800	194 800	216 800	240 600	264 000	291 300	320 100
15-29	104 600	117 400	137 700	161 100	186 900	209 200	233 000
30-44	72 800	82 700	90 300	98 100	110 700	130 600	153 400
45-59	37 600	44 200	53 800	64 000	73 400	80 800	88 600
60-74	18 100	21 200	23 800	26 800	32 200	39 900	48 200
75 and over	3 800	4 900	6 900	9 200	10 900	12 900	15 300
Total	405 700	465 200	529 300	599 800	678 100	764 700	858 600
Females							
0-14	165 500	189 800	210 000	231 400	253 800	279 900	307 500
15-29	104 900	117 100	136 000	158 000	182 500	202 900	224 600
30-44	66 800	78 000	88 100	97 900	110 200	128 800	150 400
45-59	34 400	40 800	49 700	59 900	70 600	80 400	90 000
60-74	16 000	19 500	23 100	27 000	32 500	40 100	48 900
75 and over	4 400	5 400	7 200	9 400	11 600	14 300	17 400
Total	392 000	450 600	514 000	583 700	661 100	746 400	838 800
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	392 400	451 600	525 400	607 100	708 600	831 400
15-29	—	—	—	—	376 900	436 000	509 200
Total	797 700	923 600	1 068 100	1 236 800	1 436 000	1 672 400	1 952 800
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-14	—	376 800	402 900	422 500	438 600	456 800	468 800
15-29	—	—	—	—	362 000	389 100	409 600
Total	797 700	908 000	1 019 400	1 133 900	1 252 700	1 373 200	1 490 600
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	130 100	148 300	159 700	174 900	193 300	212 700	230 900
5-9	112 700	125 000	143 300	155 100	170 500	189 100	208 700
10-14	91 500	111 300	123 800	142 100	154 000	169 400	188 000
15-19	77 100	90 400	110 300	122 700	141 000	153 000	168 400
20-24	69 700	75 800	89 100	108 800	121 300	139 600	151 500
25-29	62 600	68 200	74 300	87 500	107 100	119 600	137 700
30-34	55 200	61 100	66 700	72 800	85 900	105 300	117 700
35-39	47 400	53 700	59 600	65 200	71 300	84 300	103 500
40-44	36 900	45 900	52 100	58 000	63 600	69 800	82 600
45-49	29 100	35 400	44 200	50 300	56 200	61 800	67 900
50-54	23 900	27 500	33 600	42 100	48 200	53 900	59 500
55-59	19 100	22 100	25 700	31 400	39 600	45 500	51 100
60-64	16 200	17 300	20 100	23 400	28 900	36 600	42 200
65-69	11 400	14 100	15 100	17 700	20 800	25 800	32 800
70-74	6 500	9 400	11 700	12 600	15 000	17 700	22 000
75-79	3 800	5 000	7 300	9 200	10 000	12 000	14 300
80-84	2 500	2 700	3 600	5 300	6 700	7 400	8 900
85 and over	2 000	2 600	3 200	4 100	5 800	7 700	9 500
Total	797 700	915 800	1 043 300	1 183 500	1 339 200	1 511 100	1 697 400

(Continued)

Table VI (Continuation)
PANAMA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^{a b}

<i>Ages</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (<i>Continuation</i>)							
0-4	—	156 100	176 900	204 000	237 700	278 500	326 900
5-9	—	—	150 900	171 900	198 800	232 500	273 300
10-14	—	—	—	149 600	170 600	197 600	231 200
15-19	—	—	—	—	148 500	169 500	196 400
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	146 900	167 900
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	145 000
<i>Total</i>	<i>797 700</i>	<i>923 627</i>	<i>1 068 100</i>	<i>1 236 800</i>	<i>1 436 000</i>	<i>1 672 400</i>	<i>1 952 800</i>
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	140 400	143 300	148 700	155 500	160 200	160 400
5-9	—	—	135 800	139 200	145 000	152 100	157 100
10-14	—	—	—	134 600	138 200	144 000	151 200
15-19	—	—	—	—	133 600	137 300	143 200
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	132 200	136 000
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 500
<i>Total</i>	<i>797 700</i>	<i>908 000</i>	<i>1 019 400</i>	<i>1 133 900</i>	<i>1 252 700</i>	<i>1 373 200</i>	<i>1 490 600</i>
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	65 600	75 600	81 400	89 200	98 600	108 500	117 900
5-9	56 800	63 000	73 000	79 100	86 900	96 400	106 500
10-14	46 300	56 100	62 300	72 300	78 400	86 300	95 800
15-19	38 300	45 800	55 600	61 800	71 800	77 900	85 800
20-24	34 600	37 700	45 100	54 900	61 100	71 100	77 100
25-29	31 700	33 900	37 000	44 400	54 000	60 300	70 100
30-34	28 500	31 000	33 200	36 300	43 600	53 200	59 400
35-39	24 800	27 700	30 200	32 400	35 500	42 700	52 200
40-44	19 500	24 000	26 900	29 400	31 600	34 700	41 800
45-49	15 200	18 600	23 000	25 900	28 400	30 600	33 700
50-54	12 300	14 300	17 600	21 000	24 600	27 100	29 400
55-59	10 100	11 300	13 200	16 300	20 400	23 100	25 500
60-64	8 700	9 000	10 100	11 800	14 700	18 500	21 100
65-69	6 100	7 400	7 700	8 700	10 300	12 900	16 300
70-74	3 300	4 900	6 000	6 300	7 200	8 500	10 800
75-79	1 900	2 500	3 700	4 600	4 900	5 600	6 700
80-84	1 100	1 300	1 800	2 600	3 300	3 500	4 100
85 and over	800	1 100	1 400	1 900	2 800	3 700	4 500
<i>Total</i>	<i>405 700</i>	<i>465 200</i>	<i>529 300</i>	<i>599 800</i>	<i>678 100</i>	<i>764 700</i>	<i>858 600</i>
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	79 600	90 200	104 100	121 300	142 200	166 900
5-9	—	—	76 900	87 600	101 400	118 600	139 400
10-14	—	—	—	76 200	86 900	100 600	117 800
15-19	—	—	—	—	75 600	86 300	100 000
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	74 800	85 500
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 800
<i>Total</i>	<i>405 700</i>	<i>469 200</i>	<i>541 900</i>	<i>627 000</i>	<i>727 500</i>	<i>846 900</i>	<i>988 800</i>
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	71 600	73 100	75 900	79 300	81 700	81 900
5-9	—	—	69 200	71 000	73 900	77 600	80 200
10-14	—	—	—	68 500	70 400	73 400	77 100
15-19	—	—	—	—	68 000	69 900	72 900
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	67 300	69 200
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 400
<i>Total</i>	<i>405 700</i>	<i>461 200</i>	<i>517 100</i>	<i>574 500</i>	<i>634 000</i>	<i>694 400</i>	<i>753 100</i>

(Continued)

Table VI (Continuation)

PANAMA: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^{a, b}

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table. (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	64 500	72 600	78 200	85 600	94 600	104 100	113 100
5-9	55 800	62 000	70 300	76 000	83 500	92 600	102 200
10-14	45 200	55 200	61 400	69 800	75 600	83 100	92 200
15-19	38 800	44 700	54 700	60 900	69 300	75 100	82 600
20-24	35 100	38 100	44 000	53 900	60 200	68 500	74 400
25-29	30 900	34 300	37 300	43 200	53 000	59 300	67 600
30-34	26 800	30 100	33 500	36 500	42 400	52 100	58 400
35-39	22 600	26 000	29 300	32 800	35 800	41 600	51 300
40-44	17 400	21 900	25 300	28 600	32 000	35 100	40 800
45-49	13 900	16 700	21 200	24 500	27 800	31 200	34 200
50-54	11 500	13 300	16 000	20 300	23 600	26 800	30 200
55-59	9 000	10 800	12 500	15 200	19 300	22 500	25 600
60-64	7 500	8 300	10 000	11 600	14 100	18 100	21 100
65-69	5 300	6 700	7 400	9 900	10 500	12 900	16 500
70-74	3 200	4 500	5 700	6 400	7 800	9 200	11 300
75-79	1 900	2 500	3 600	4 600	5 200	6 400	7 600
80-84	1 400	1 400	1 900	2 700	3 400	3 900	4 800
85 and over	1 200	1 500	1 700	2 200	3 000	4 000	5 000
Total	392 000	450 600	514 000	583 700	661 100	746 400	838 800
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	76 500	86 700	99 900	116 400	136 400	160 100
5-9	—	—	74 000	84 300	97 400	113 900	133 800
10-14	—	—	—	73 400	83 700	96 900	113 400
15-19	—	—	—	—	72 900	83 200	96 400
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	72 100	82 400
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 200
Total	392 000	454 500	526 200	609 800	708 500	825 400	964 000
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	68 800	70 200	72 800	76 100	78 400	78 600
5-9	—	—	66 600	68 300	71 000	74 500	77 000
10-14	—	—	—	66 100	67 800	70 700	74 200
15-19	—	—	—	—	65 600	67 400	70 300
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	64 900	66 700
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 000
Total	392 000	446 800	502 300	559 400	618 700	678 800	737 500

^a See table I, footnote a.^b Excluding the Canal Zone but including the tribal Indian population.

Table VII
MEXICO: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a
(Thousands)

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Summary Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	11 246	12 783	14 098	15 357	16 963	18 877	20 985
15-29	6 683	7 472	8 713	10 282	11 823	13 172	14 483
30-44	4 177	4 702	5 133	5 975	6 771	7 994	9 541
45-59	2 351	2 751	3 280	3 502	4 017	4 473	5 275
60-74	1 044	1 127	1 293	1 552	1 866	2 291	2 486
75 and over	292	245	264	303	338	420	539
Total	25 793	29 080	32 781	36 971	41 778	47 227	53 309
Males							
0-14	5 699	6 478	7 139	7 777	8 591	9 563	10 639
15-29	3 173	3 634	4 357	5 213	5 992	6 667	7 328
30-44	2 031	2 270	2 443	2 836	3 290	3 991	4 829
45-59	1 157	1 339	1 578	1 678	1 911	2 100	2 472
60-74	504	537	612	730	868	1 054	1 140
75 and over	135	113	120	136	149	184	235
Total	12 699	14 371	16 249	18 370	20 801	23 559	26 643
Females							
0-14	5 547	6 305	6 959	7 580	8 372	9 314	10 346
15-29	3 510	3 838	4 356	5 069	5 831	6 505	7 155
30-44	2 146	2 432	2 690	3 139	3 481	4 003	4 712
45-59	1 194	1 412	1 702	1 824	2 106	2 373	2 803
60-74	540	590	681	822	998	1 237	1 346
75 and over	157	132	144	167	189	236	304
Total	13 094	14 709	16 532	18 601	20 977	23 668	26 666
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	13 041	14 913	17 105	19 906	23 440	27 826
15-29	—	—	—	—	12 057	13 928	16 127
Total	25 793	29 338	33 596	38 719	44 955	52 546	61 794
LOW ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-14	—	12 525	13 312	13 735	14 359	15 066	15 655
15-29	—	—	—	—	11 588	12 441	12 956
Total	25 793	28 822	31 995	35 349	38 939	42 685	46 452
Detailed Table							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes							
0-4	4 598	4 909	5 304	5 818	6 478	7 188	7 893
5-9	3 681	4 274	4 603	5 014	5 544	6 215	6 942
10-14	2 967	3 600	4 191	4 525	4 941	5 474	6 150
15-19	2 537	2 900	3 528	4 116	4 455	4 875	5 411
20-24	2 204	2 455	2 816	3 437	4 024	4 368	4 793
25-29	1 942	2 117	2 369	2 729	3 344	3 929	4 279
30-34	1 434	1 861	2 039	2 292	2 651	3 261	3 845
35-39	1 550	1 370	1 786	1 968	2 221	2 580	3 186
40-44	1 193	1 471	1 308	1 715	1 899	2 153	2 510
45-49	1 011	1 121	1 391	1 245	1 641	1 826	2 079
50-54	776	932	1 043	1 303	1 174	1 557	1 741
55-59	564	698	846	954	1 202	1 090	1 455
60-64	475	487	609	746	850	1 080	987
65-69	352	384	399	505	628	723	928
70-74	217	256	285	301	388	488	571
75-79	129	135	163	186	201	263	337
80-84	93	63	68	85	99	111	149
85 and over	70	47	33	32	38	46	53
Total	25 793	29 080	32 781	36 971	41 778	47 227	53 309

(Continued)

Table VII (Continuation)
MEXICO: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a
(Thousands)

Ages	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
Both sexes (Continuation)							
0-4	—	5 167	5 877	6 786	7 965	9 412	11 174
5-9	—	—	4 845	5 556	6 466	7 643	9 091
10-14	—	—	—	4 763	5 475	6 385	7 561
15-19	—	—	—	—	4 689	5 402	6 312
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	4 597	5 311
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 504
Total	25 793	29 338	33 596	38 719	44 955	52 546	61 794
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	4 651	4 761	4 948	5 210	5 413	5 482
5-9	—	—	4 360	4 501	4 714	4 999	5 227
10-14	—	—	—	4 286	4 435	4 654	4 946
15-19	—	—	—	—	4 220	4 375	4 601
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	4 137	4 301
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 054
Total	25 793	28 822	31 995	35 349	38 939	42 685	46 452
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Males							
0-4	2 329	2 487	2 687	2 948	3 284	3 645	4 008
5-9	1 868	2 163	2 330	2 538	2 806	3 147	3 517
10-14	1 502	1 828	2 122	2 291	2 501	2 771	3 114
15-19	1 217	1 469	1 793	2 085	2 256	2 468	2 739
20-24	1 027	1 178	1 427	1 746	2 038	2 211	2 425
25-29	929	987	1 137	1 382	1 698	1 988	2 164
30-34	700	891	951	1 100	1 342	1 655	1 945
35-39	750	669	855	917	1 065	1 306	1 616
40-44	581	710	637	819	883	1 030	1 268
45-49	499	543	668	604	780	846	991
50-54	383	456	501	621	565	735	801
55-59	275	340	409	453	566	519	680
60-64	230	234	292	355	397	501	463
65-69	170	182	188	237	293	331	422
70-74	104	121	132	138	178	222	255
75-79	63	63	75	84	90	117	149
80-84	41	30	31	38	43	48	64
85 and over	31	20	14	14	16	19	22
Total	12 699	14 371	16 249	18 370	20 801	23 559	26 643
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	2 617	2 977	3 438	4 038	4 773	5 674
5-9	—	—	2 452	2 812	3 273	3 870	4 605
10-14	—	—	—	2 412	2 772	3 232	3 828
15-19	—	—	—	—	2 375	2 735	3 195
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	2 327	2 687
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 278
Total	12 699	14 501	16 661	19 255	22 412	26 254	30 943
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	2 356	2 412	2 507	2 641	2 745	2 784
5-9	—	—	2 207	2 278	2 386	2 531	2 648
10-14	—	—	—	2 170	2 245	2 356	2 504
15-19	—	—	—	—	2 137	2 215	2 329
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	2 094	2 176
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 050
Total	12 699	14 240	15 851	17 548	19 363	21 258	23 167

(Continued)

Table VII (Continuation)
MEXICO: POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX^a
(Thousands)

<i>Ages</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
Detailed Table (Continuation)							
MEDIUM ASSUMPTION							
Females							
0-4	2 269	2 422	2 617	2 870	3 194	3 543	3 885
5-9	1 813	2 111	2 273	2 476	2 738	3 068	3 425
10-14	1 465	1 772	2 069	2 234	2 440	2 703	3 036
15-19	1 320	1 431	1 735	2 031	2 199	2 407	2 672
20-24	1 177	1 277	1 389	1 691	1 986	2 157	2 368
25-29	1 013	1 130	1 232	1 347	1 646	1 941	2 115
30-34	734	970	1 088	1 192	1 309	1 606	1 900
35-39	800	701	931	1 051	1 156	1 274	1 570
40-44	612	761	671	896	1 016	1 123	1 242
45-49	512	578	723	641	861	980	1 088
50-54	393	476	542	682	609	822	940
55-59	289	358	437	501	636	571	775
60-64	245	253	317	391	453	579	524
65-69	182	202	211	268	335	392	506
70-74	113	135	153	163	210	266	316
75-79	66	72	88	102	111	146	188
80-84	52	33	37	47	56	63	85
85 and over	39	27	19	18	22	27	31
Total	13 094	14 709	16 532	18 601	20 977	23 668	26 666
HIGH ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	2 550	2 900	3 348	3 927	4 639	5 500
5-9	—	—	2 393	2 744	3 193	3 773	4 486
10-14	—	—	—	2 351	2 703	3 153	3 733
15-19	—	—	—	—	2 314	2 667	3 117
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	2 270	2 624
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 226
Total	13 094	14 837	16 935	19 464	22 543	26 292	30 851
LOW ASSUMPTION							
0-4	—	2 295	2 349	2 441	2 569	2 668	2 698
5-9	—	—	2 153	2 223	2 328	2 468	2 579
10-14	—	—	—	2 116	2 190	2 298	2 442
15-19	—	—	—	—	2 083	2 160	2 272
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	2 043	2 125
25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 004
Total	13 094	14 582	16 144	17 801	19 576	21 427	23 285

^a See table I, footnote a.

Table VIII

COSTA RICA: POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Population 1950 Census	Projections (in thousands)					
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	800 875	923.9	1 058.4	1 208.1	1 373.7	1 558.7	1 768.3
Males							
0-4	67 481	80.6	89.0	97.4	106.4	117.6	131.3
5-9	56 789	64.1	76.7	85.3	94.0	103.3	114.9
10-14	49 734	56.2	63.2	75.8	84.4	93.2	102.5
15-19	40 418	49.2	55.3	62.3	74.9	83.6	92.4
20-24	37 671	39.6	48.0	54.2	61.2	73.7	82.5
25-44	93 716	109.8	123.5	145.2	169.2	192.8	226.8
45-64	42 009	48.7	59.2	66.8	77.0	91.7	105.1
65 and over	11 699	13.3	14.3	17.3	20.5	25.1	31.1
Females							
0-4	65 154	78.5	86.6	94.7	103.1	113.7	126.7
5-9	55 367	62.0	74.8	83.2	91.6	100.3	111.4
10-14	48 555	54.7	61.1	73.9	82.3	90.8	99.7
15-19	43 826	47.9	53.9	60.3	73.1	81.6	90.1
20-24	39 386	42.9	46.9	52.8	59.3	72.1	80.7
25-44	96 200	114.3	130.1	150.8	172.0	192.2	221.9
45-64	40 894	48.7	61.0	69.4	81.9	98.6	114.4
65 and over	11 402	13.4	14.8	18.7	22.8	28.4	36.8
Not reported	574	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	268 286	315.0	368.3	453.0	550.9	681.2	836.4
Males							
0-4	19 333	23.5	26.5	31.4	36.8	44.6	54.3
5-9	16 133	18.5	22.6	27.2	32.1	38.8	47.0
10-14	14 430	16.6	19.1	24.8	29.7	35.9	43.0
15-19	12 304	15.3	17.5	21.3	27.4	33.4	40.1
20-24	12 122	13.0	16.1	19.6	23.7	31.1	37.7
25-44	31 288	37.3	42.8	54.2	67.4	83.5	106.2
45-64	14 572	17.2	21.3	25.8	31.7	41.0	50.7
65 and over	4 363	5.0	5.5	7.1	9.0	11.9	16.0
Females							
0-4	18 839	23.1	26.0	30.8	36.0	43.5	52.7
5-9	15 995	18.3	22.5	27.1	31.9	38.3	46.3
10-14	15 083	17.3	19.8	25.8	30.8	37.1	44.2
15-19	16 030	17.8	20.4	24.5	31.6	38.1	45.2
20-24	15 688	17.4	19.4	23.3	27.8	36.4	43.6
25-44	38 595	46.6	54.0	66.9	80.8	97.2	120.0
45-64	17 681	21.4	27.3	33.1	41.2	53.1	65.7
65 and over	5 661	6.7	7.5	10.1	13.0	17.3	23.7
Not reported	169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	532 589	608.9	690.1	755.1	822.8	877.5	931.9
Males							
0-4	48 148	57.1	62.5	66.0	69.6	73.0	77.0
5-9	40 656	45.6	54.1	58.1	61.9	64.5	67.9
10-14	35 304	39.6	44.1	51.0	54.7	57.3	59.5
15-19	28 114	33.9	37.8	41.0	47.5	50.2	52.3
20-24	25 549	26.6	31.9	34.6	37.5	42.6	44.8
25-44	62 428	72.5	80.7	91.0	101.8	109.3	120.6
45-64	27 437	31.5	37.9	41.0	45.3	50.7	54.4
65 and over	7 336	8.3	8.8	10.2	11.5	13.2	15.1
Females							
0-4	46 315	55.4	60.6	63.9	67.1	70.2	74.0
5-9	39 372	43.7	52.3	56.1	59.7	62.0	65.1
10-14	33 472	37.4	41.3	48.1	51.5	53.7	55.5
15-19	27 796	30.1	33.5	35.8	41.5	43.5	44.9
20-24	23 698	25.5	27.5	29.5	31.5	35.7	37.1
25-44	57 605	67.7	76.1	83.9	91.2	95.0	101.9
45-64	23 213	27.3	33.7	36.3	40.7	45.5	48.7
65 and over	5 741	6.7	7.3	8.6	9.8	11.1	13.1
Not reported	405	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a See table I, footnote ^a. The urban-rural break-downs of the projections were made by the author of this study. No revisions were made for Guatemala and Panama. The urban and rural definitions followed are those used by the respective countries in their 1950 population censuses.

Table IX

COSTA RICA: AGE-SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE IN 1950 AND PROJECTED, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Percentage distribution						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	8.43	8.72	8.41	8.06	7.75	7.55	7.43
5-9	7.10	6.94	7.25	7.06	6.84	6.63	6.50
10-14	6.21	6.08	5.97	6.28	6.15	5.98	5.79
15-19	5.05	5.32	5.22	5.16	5.45	5.36	5.22
20-24	4.71	4.29	4.54	4.48	4.46	4.73	4.67
25-44	11.71	11.89	11.67	12.02	12.32	12.37	12.83
45-64	5.25	5.27	5.59	5.53	5.60	5.88	5.94
65 and over	1.46	1.44	1.35	1.43	1.49	1.61	1.76
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.14	8.50	8.18	7.84	7.50	7.29	7.16
5-9	6.92	6.71	7.07	6.88	6.67	6.43	6.30
10-14	6.07	5.92	5.77	6.12	5.99	5.83	5.64
15-19	5.48	5.19	5.10	4.99	5.32	5.23	5.10
20-24	4.92	4.64	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.63	4.56
25-44	12.02	12.37	12.29	12.48	12.52	12.33	12.55
45-64	5.11	5.27	5.76	5.75	5.96	6.33	6.47
65 and over	1.42	1.45	1.40	1.55	1.66	1.82	2.08
<i>Urban</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	7.21	7.46	7.20	6.93	6.68	6.55	6.49
5-9	6.02	5.87	6.14	6.00	5.83	5.69	5.62
10-14	5.38	5.27	5.18	5.48	5.39	5.27	5.14
15-19	4.59	4.86	4.75	4.70	4.98	4.90	4.79
20-24	4.52	4.13	4.37	4.33	4.30	4.57	4.51
25-44	11.67	11.84	11.62	11.96	12.23	12.26	12.70
45-64	5.44	5.46	5.78	5.69	5.75	6.02	6.06
65 and over	1.63	1.59	1.49	1.57	1.63	1.75	1.91
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	7.03	7.33	7.06	6.80	6.54	6.38	6.30
5-9	5.96	5.81	6.11	5.98	5.79	5.62	5.54
10-14	5.63	5.49	5.38	5.70	5.59	5.45	5.28
15-19	5.98	5.65	5.54	5.41	5.73	5.59	5.41
20-24	5.85	5.53	5.27	5.14	5.05	5.35	5.21
25-44	14.39	14.79	14.66	14.77	14.67	14.27	14.35
45-64	6.59	6.79	7.41	7.31	7.48	7.79	7.86
65 and over	2.11	2.13	2.04	2.23	2.36	2.54	2.83
<i>Rural</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	9.05	9.38	9.06	8.74	8.46	8.32	8.26
5-9	7.64	7.49	7.84	7.70	7.52	7.35	7.29
10-14	6.63	6.50	6.39	6.75	6.65	6.53	6.38
15-19	5.28	5.57	5.48	5.43	5.77	5.72	5.61
20-24	4.80	4.37	4.62	4.58	4.56	4.86	4.81
25-44	11.73	11.91	11.69	12.05	12.37	12.46	12.94
45-64	5.16	5.17	5.49	5.43	5.51	5.78	5.84
65 and over	1.38	1.36	1.28	1.35	1.40	1.50	1.62
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.70	9.10	8.78	8.46	8.16	8.00	7.94
5-9	7.40	7.18	7.58	7.43	7.25	7.06	6.99
10-14	6.29	6.14	5.98	6.37	6.26	6.12	5.95
15-19	5.23	4.94	4.85	4.74	5.04	4.96	4.82
20-24	4.45	4.19	3.99	3.91	3.83	4.07	3.98
25-44	10.82	11.12	11.03	11.11	11.08	10.83	10.93
45-64	4.36	4.48	4.88	4.81	4.95	5.18	5.23
65 and over	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.14	1.19	1.26	1.41

^a See tables I and VIII, footnotes ^a.

Table X

EL SALVADOR: POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Population 1950 Census	Projections (in thousands)					
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	1 855 917	2 076.3	2 321.3	2 589.6	2 877.0	3 195.8	3 555.8
Males							
0-4	146 156	181.2	193.7	205.6	217.3	234.6	258.0
5-9	126 505	133.2	166.6	179.9	192.6	205.3	223.3
10-14	116 483	123.3	130.0	163.1	176.5	189.4	202.3
15-19	97 083	111.5	120.3	127.2	159.9	173.5	186.6
20-24	83 841	95.1	107.5	116.5	123.5	155.8	169.5
25-44	220 201	244.9	276.9	319.8	364.3	404.8	465.5
45-64	101 426	114.8	131.4	145.7	162.8	186.4	217.2
65 and over	26 089	27.2	29.0	33.9	40.3	48.6	58.2
Females							
0-4	142 898	176.5	188.8	200.3	211.7	228.4	250.9
5-9	123 673	130.2	162.6	175.6	187.9	200.3	217.9
10-14	107 686	120.1	126.8	158.9	172.1	184.7	197.3
15-19	101 760	105.7	116.9	123.8	155.6	169.0	181.8
20-24	93 297	97.3	101.8	113.0	120.2	151.6	165.2
25-44	234 010	265.2	295.9	329.4	364.7	395.2	451.1
45-64	104 823	120.6	140.2	157.3	179.9	209.8	240.2
65 and over	28 780	29.5	32.9	39.6	47.7	58.4	70.8
Not reported	1 206	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	675 619	797.3	935.5	1 121.3	1 329.2	1 604.3	1 927.2
Males							
0-4	47 361	62.3	70.1	80.2	90.7	106.9	127.8
5-9	39 875	44.7	58.9	68.7	78.9	91.8	108.6
10-14	37 323	41.9	46.6	63.2	73.3	86.0	99.7
15-19	32 701	39.7	45.1	51.4	69.1	81.8	95.3
20-24	30 505	36.5	43.3	50.5	57.0	78.0	91.5
25-44	79 280	93.1	110.6	137.2	166.6	200.9	249.4
45-64	36 785	44.0	52.9	63.1	75.1	93.2	117.2
65 and over	9 878	10.9	12.2	15.3	19.4	25.4	32.6
Females							
0-4	46 551	61.0	68.8	78.7	89.1	104.9	125.2
5-9	40 218	45.0	59.2	69.0	79.0	91.9	108.6
10-14	38 037	44.9	49.8	67.1	77.5	90.4	104.4
15-19	39 708	43.4	50.3	57.1	76.2	89.4	103.3
20-24	38 233	41.9	45.9	54.5	61.5	83.5	97.4
25-44	96 828	115.4	134.7	160.0	187.6	218.7	267.1
45-64	47 095	56.9	68.9	82.1	99.0	123.5	150.5
65 and over	14 635	15.7	18.2	23.2	29.2	38.0	48.6
Not reported	606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	1 180 298	1 279.0	1 385.8	1 468.3	1 547.8	1 591.5	1 628.6
Males							
0-4	98 795	118.9	123.6	125.4	126.6	127.7	130.2
5-9	86 630	88.5	107.7	111.2	113.7	113.5	114.7
10-14	79 160	81.4	83.4	99.9	103.2	103.4	102.6
15-19	64 382	71.8	75.2	75.8	90.8	91.7	91.3
20-24	53 336	58.6	64.2	66.0	66.5	77.8	78.0
25-44	140 921	151.8	166.3	182.6	197.7	203.9	216.1
45-64	64 641	70.8	78.5	82.6	87.7	93.2	100.0
65 and over	16 211	16.3	16.8	18.6	20.9	23.2	25.6
Females							
0-4	96 347	115.5	120.0	121.6	122.6	123.5	125.7
5-9	83 455	85.2	103.4	106.6	108.9	108.4	109.3
10-14	69 649	75.2	77.0	91.8	94.6	94.3	92.9
15-19	62 052	62.3	66.6	66.7	79.4	79.6	78.5
20-24	55 064	55.4	55.9	58.5	58.7	68.1	67.8
25-44	137 182	149.8	161.2	169.4	177.1	176.5	184.0
45-64	57 728	63.7	71.3	75.2	80.9	86.3	89.7
65 and over	14 145	13.8	14.7	16.4	18.5	20.4	22.2
Not reported	600	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a See table VIII, footnote ^o.

Table XI

EL SALVADOR: AGE-SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE IN 1950 AND PROJECTED, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Percentage distribution						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Males							
0-4	7.88	8.73	8.34	7.94	7.55	7.34	7.25
5-9	6.82	6.41	7.18	6.95	6.69	6.42	6.28
10-14	6.28	5.94	5.60	6.30	6.14	5.93	5.69
15-19	5.23	5.37	5.18	4.91	5.56	5.43	5.25
20-24	4.52	4.58	4.63	4.50	4.29	4.87	4.76
25-44	11.87	11.79	11.93	12.35	12.66	12.67	13.09
45-64	5.47	5.53	5.66	5.63	5.66	5.83	6.11
65 and over	1.41	1.31	1.25	1.31	1.40	1.52	1.64
Females							
0-4	7.70	8.50	8.13	7.73	7.36	7.15	7.06
5-9	6.67	6.27	7.01	6.78	6.53	6.27	6.13
10-14	5.81	5.79	5.46	6.14	5.98	5.78	5.55
15-19	5.49	5.09	5.04	4.78	5.41	5.29	5.11
20-24	5.03	4.69	4.38	4.36	4.18	4.74	4.65
25-44	12.62	12.77	12.75	12.72	12.68	12.37	12.69
45-64	5.65	5.81	6.04	6.07	6.25	6.56	6.75
65 and over	1.55	1.42	1.42	1.53	1.66	1.83	1.99
Urban	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Males							
0-4	7.02	7.81	7.49	7.15	6.82	6.66	6.63
5-9	5.91	5.60	6.30	6.13	5.94	5.72	5.64
10-14	5.53	5.26	4.98	5.64	5.52	5.36	5.17
15-19	4.84	4.98	4.82	4.58	5.20	5.10	4.94
20-24	4.52	4.58	4.63	4.50	4.29	4.86	4.75
25-44	11.74	11.68	11.82	12.24	12.53	12.52	12.94
45-64	5.45	5.52	5.65	5.63	5.65	5.81	6.08
65 and over	1.46	1.37	1.30	1.37	1.46	1.58	1.69
Females							
0-4	6.90	7.65	7.35	7.02	6.70	6.54	6.50
5-9	5.96	5.64	6.33	6.15	5.94	5.73	5.64
10-14	5.64	5.63	5.32	5.98	5.83	5.64	5.42
15-19	5.88	5.44	5.38	5.09	5.73	5.57	5.36
20-24	5.66	5.26	4.91	4.86	4.63	5.21	5.05
25-44	14.34	14.47	14.40	14.27	14.11	13.63	13.86
45-64	6.98	7.14	7.37	7.32	7.45	7.70	7.81
65 and over	2.17	1.97	1.95	2.07	2.20	2.37	2.52
Rural	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Males							
0-4	8.38	9.30	8.92	8.54	8.18	8.02	8.00
5-9	7.34	6.92	7.77	7.57	7.35	7.13	7.04
10-14	6.71	6.36	6.02	6.80	6.67	6.50	6.30
15-19	5.46	5.61	5.43	5.16	5.87	5.76	5.61
20-24	4.52	4.58	4.63	4.50	4.30	4.89	4.79
25-44	11.95	11.87	12.00	12.44	12.77	12.81	13.27
45-64	5.48	5.54	5.66	5.63	5.67	5.86	6.14
65 and over	1.37	1.28	1.21	1.27	1.35	1.46	1.57
Females							
0-4	8.17	9.03	8.66	8.28	7.92	7.76	7.72
5-9	7.07	6.66	7.46	7.26	7.03	6.81	6.71
10-14	5.90	5.88	5.56	6.25	6.11	5.93	5.70
15-19	5.26	4.87	4.81	4.54	5.13	5.00	4.82
20-24	4.67	4.33	4.03	3.98	3.79	4.28	4.16
25-44	11.63	11.71	11.63	11.54	11.44	11.09	11.30
45-64	4.89	4.98	5.15	5.12	5.23	5.42	5.51
65 and over	1.20	1.08	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.28	1.36

^a See table IX, footnote ^a.

Table XII

GUATEMALA: POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Population 1950 Census	Projections (in thousands)					
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	2 790 868	3 145.9	3 542.2	4 001.5	4 525.4	5 111.2	5 759.4
Males							
0-4	239 511	288.1	319.1	356.8	396.3	434.8	473.7
5-9	195 380	220.8	248.9	279.2	316.7	356.5	396.4
10-14	172 596	202.2	215.8	244.0	274.4	312.0	352.0
15-19	150 294	177.9	198.8	212.7	240.9	271.4	309.0
20-24	135 014	141.1	173.6	194.6	208.6	236.8	267.2
25-44	329 811	360.0	409.9	487.0	574.9	663.1	756.0
45-64	153 809	162.5	186.9	211.0	235.5	264.9	309.9
65 and over	34 360	40.0	42.1	45.3	53.0	63.8	75.1
Females							
0-4	230 271	276.9	305.6	340.6	377.0	412.4	448.0
5-9	185 497	211.8	236.8	263.7	296.9	332.0	366.8
10-14	156 362	191.6	207.3	232.6	259.9	293.3	328.7
15-19	156 319	165.3	188.5	204.5	229.9	257.2	290.8
20-24	141 711	137.9	161.3	184.5	200.7	226.1	253.5
25-44	326 941	366.4	413.3	475.8	552.9	635.2	722.3
45-64	148 497	162.2	189.3	219.3	249.4	280.8	324.3
65 and over	34 495	41.2	45.0	49.6	58.1	71.0	85.7
Urban	696 458	821.1	963.5	1 140.4	1 353.1	1 615.1	1 923.6
Males							
0-4	52 946	67.0	77.3	90.5	105.5	122.4	141.2
5-9	41 145	48.9	57.5	67.8	80.8	96.2	113.5
10-14	37 592	46.3	51.5	61.0	72.0	86.8	103.6
15-19	35 622	44.3	51.5	57.7	68.6	81.8	98.4
20-24	35 878	39.4	50.4	59.1	66.3	79.5	94.5
25-44	85 489	97.9	115.9	144.1	178.4	217.3	261.1
45-64	38 873	43.2	51.7	61.1	71.6	84.9	104.8
65 and over	8 728	10.6	11.6	13.2	16.2	20.6	25.6
Females							
0-4	52 075	65.9	75.6	88.3	102.7	118.7	136.5
5-9	40 078	48.1	56.1	65.4	77.4	91.5	106.9
10-14	36 678	47.2	53.2	62.5	73.3	87.5	103.5
15-19	40 840	45.3	53.8	61.1	72.0	84.9	101.3
20-24	39 083	39.8	48.4	57.8	65.8	78.3	92.5
25-44	93 463	109.7	128.5	154.3	187.4	226.4	270.9
45-64	45 716	52.2	63.2	76.3	90.5	107.0	129.8
65 and over	12 252	15.3	17.3	19.9	24.3	31.3	39.5
Rural	2 094 410	2 324.8	2 578.7	2 861.1	3 172.3	3 496.1	3 835.8
Males							
0-4	186 565	221.1	241.8	266.3	290.8	312.4	332.5
5-9	154 235	171.9	191.4	211.4	235.9	260.3	282.9
10-14	135 004	155.9	164.3	183.0	202.4	225.2	248.4
15-19	114 672	133.6	147.3	155.0	172.3	189.6	210.6
20-24	99 136	101.7	123.2	135.5	142.3	157.3	172.7
25-44	244 322	262.1	294.0	342.9	396.5	445.8	494.9
45-64	114 936	119.3	135.2	149.9	163.9	180.0	205.1
65 and over	25 632	29.4	30.5	32.1	36.8	43.2	49.5
Females							
0-4	178 196	211.0	230.0	252.3	274.3	293.7	311.5
5-9	145 419	163.7	180.7	198.3	219.5	240.5	259.9
10-14	119 684	144.4	154.1	170.1	186.6	205.8	225.2
15-19	115 479	120.0	134.7	143.4	157.9	172.3	189.5
20-24	102 628	98.1	112.9	126.7	134.9	147.8	161.0
25-44	233 478	256.7	284.8	321.5	365.5	408.8	451.4
45-64	102 781	110.0	126.1	143.0	158.9	173.8	194.5
65 and over	22 243	25.9	27.7	29.7	33.8	39.7	46.2

^a See table VIII, footnote ^a.

NOTE: Because of rounding, the sum of the urban and rural population in some age-sex groups is not always exactly the same as the total shown.

Table XIII

GUATEMALA: AGE-SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE IN 1950 AND PROJECTED, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Percentage distribution						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	8.58	9.16	9.01	8.92	8.76	8.51	8.23
5-9	7.00	7.02	7.03	6.98	7.00	6.98	6.88
10-14	6.19	6.43	6.09	6.10	6.06	6.10	6.11
15-19	5.38	5.65	5.61	5.32	5.32	5.31	5.36
20-24	4.84	4.49	4.90	4.86	4.61	4.63	4.64
25-44	11.82	11.44	11.57	12.17	12.70	12.97	13.13
45-64	5.51	5.16	5.28	5.28	5.20	5.18	5.38
65 and over	1.23	1.27	1.19	1.13	1.17	1.25	1.30
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.25	8.80	8.63	8.51	8.33	8.07	7.78
5-9	6.65	6.73	6.69	6.59	6.56	6.49	6.37
10-14	5.60	6.09	5.85	5.81	5.75	5.74	5.71
15-19	5.60	5.26	5.32	5.11	5.08	5.03	5.05
20-24	5.08	4.38	4.55	4.61	4.44	4.43	4.40
25-44	11.71	11.65	11.67	11.89	12.22	12.43	12.54
45-64	5.32	5.16	5.34	5.48	5.51	5.49	5.63
65 and over	1.24	1.31	1.27	1.24	1.29	1.39	1.49
<i>Urban</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	7.60	8.16	8.02	7.94	7.80	7.58	7.34
5-9	5.91	5.95	5.97	5.95	5.97	5.96	5.90
10-14	5.40	5.64	5.34	5.35	5.32	5.37	5.39
15-19	5.12	5.39	5.34	5.06	5.07	5.06	5.11
20-24	5.15	4.80	5.23	5.18	4.90	4.92	4.91
25-44	12.27	11.92	12.03	12.64	13.19	13.45	13.57
45-64	5.58	5.26	5.37	5.36	5.29	5.26	5.45
65 and over	1.25	1.29	1.21	1.16	1.20	1.28	1.33
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	7.48	8.03	7.85	7.74	7.59	7.35	7.10
5-9	5.75	5.86	5.82	5.74	5.72	5.66	5.56
10-14	5.27	5.75	5.52	5.48	5.42	5.42	5.38
15-19	5.87	5.52	5.58	5.36	5.32	5.26	5.27
20-24	5.61	4.85	5.02	5.07	4.87	4.85	4.81
25-44	13.42	13.36	13.34	13.53	13.85	14.02	14.08
45-64	6.56	6.36	6.56	6.69	6.69	6.62	6.75
65 and over	1.76	1.86	1.80	1.75	1.80	1.94	2.05
<i>Rural</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	8.91	9.51	9.38	9.31	9.17	8.93	8.67
5-9	7.36	7.39	7.42	7.39	7.44	7.44	7.37
10-14	6.45	6.71	6.37	6.40	6.38	6.44	6.48
15-19	5.48	5.75	5.71	5.42	5.43	5.42	5.49
20-24	4.73	4.38	4.78	4.73	4.48	4.50	4.50
25-44	11.66	11.27	11.40	11.98	12.50	12.75	12.90
45-64	5.49	5.13	5.24	5.24	5.17	5.15	5.35
65 and over	1.22	1.27	1.18	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.29
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.51	9.08	8.92	8.82	8.65	8.40	8.12
5-9	6.94	7.04	7.01	6.93	6.92	6.88	6.78
10-14	5.72	6.21	5.98	5.94	5.88	5.89	5.87
15-19	5.51	5.16	5.22	5.01	4.98	4.93	4.94
20-24	4.90	4.22	4.38	4.43	4.25	4.23	4.20
25-44	11.15	11.04	11.05	11.24	11.52	11.69	11.77
45-64	4.91	4.73	4.89	5.00	5.01	4.97	5.07
65 and over	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.14	1.20

^a See table IX, footnote ^a.

NOTE: Because of rounding, the sum of the urban and rural population in some age-sex groups is not always exactly the same as the total shown.

Table XIV

NICARAGUA: POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Population 1950 Census	Projections (in thousands)					
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	1 057 023	1 196.5	1 354.0	1 529.1	1 718.9	1 930.8	2 172.1
Males							
0-4	85 775	109.7	118.9	128.3	137.0	149.1	165.8
5-9	79 320	78.0	100.9	110.4	120.2	129.4	141.9
10-14	69 732	77.1	76.1	98.8	108.3	118.2	127.5
15-19	52 805	66.4	75.3	74.5	96.9	106.4	116.4
20-24	47 377	52.7	64.1	72.9	72.3	94.3	104.0
25-44	119 660	136.2	155.4	183.4	214.7	239.9	280.8
45-64	52 490	58.3	67.3	76.4	88.8	104.0	121.9
65 and over	13 289	13.6	14.8	17.5	20.5	24.6	29.9
Females							
0-4	83 135	106.9	115.8	125.0	133.4	145.2	161.3
5-9	75 209	75.7	98.5	107.7	117.3	126.3	138.5
10-14	64 307	73.0	73.7	96.2	105.6	115.3	124.4
15-19	57 671	63.0	71.1	72.0	94.2	103.7	113.5
20-24	52 013	55.3	60.7	68.7	69.9	91.8	101.4
25-44	130 803	149.5	168.0	190.2	214.0	233.0	269.9
45-64	56 526	64.5	75.6	86.0	100.4	118.3	136.5
65 and over	16 911	16.6	17.8	21.1	25.4	31.3	38.4
Urban	369 249	436.7	514.5	611.6	721.9	868.9	1 042.6
Males							
0-4	28 276	37.9	42.9	48.9	54.9	64.0	76.0
5-9	23 451	24.2	32.8	38.0	43.6	50.6	59.5
10-14	20 581	23.9	24.7	34.0	39.2	46.1	53.4
15-19	16 611	21.9	26.0	27.2	37.2	43.9	51.4
20-24	14 991	17.5	22.2	26.7	27.9	39.1	46.1
25-44	36 449	43.5	51.9	64.8	79.9	96.0	120.5
45-64	17 680	20.5	24.7	29.5	36.0	45.2	56.5
65 and over	5 013	5.4	6.2	7.7	9.4	12.1	15.6
Females							
0-4	28 027	37.8	42.8	48.7	54.5	63.5	75.2
5-9	23 984	25.3	34.4	39.7	45.5	52.6	61.7
10-14	22 617	26.9	28.3	38.9	44.7	52.2	60.0
15-19	22 946	26.1	30.6	32.5	44.4	51.9	60.3
20-24	21 184	23.5	26.8	31.8	33.8	47.1	55.1
25-44	52 106	62.1	72.5	86.1	101.2	117.2	143.9
45-64	26 019	30.8	37.3	44.3	53.7	66.8	81.1
65 and over	9 314	9.4	10.4	12.8	16.0	20.6	26.3
Rural	687 774	759.8	839.5	917.5	997.0	1 061.9	1 129.5
Males							
0-4	57 499	71.8	76.0	79.4	82.1	85.1	89.8
5-9	55 869	53.8	68.1	72.4	76.6	78.8	82.4
10-14	49 151	53.2	51.4	64.8	69.1	72.1	74.1
15-19	36 194	44.5	49.3	47.3	59.7	62.5	65.0
20-24	32 386	35.2	41.9	46.2	44.4	55.2	57.9
25-44	83 211	92.7	103.5	118.6	134.8	143.9	160.3
45-64	34 810	37.8	42.6	46.9	52.8	58.8	65.4
65 and over	8 276	8.2	8.6	9.8	11.1	12.5	14.3
Females							
0-4	55 108	69.1	73.0	76.3	78.9	81.7	86.1
5-9	51 225	50.4	64.1	68.0	71.8	73.7	76.8
10-14	41 690	46.1	45.4	57.3	60.9	63.1	64.4
15-19	34 725	36.9	40.5	39.5	49.8	51.8	53.2
20-24	30 829	31.8	33.9	36.9	36.1	44.7	46.3
25-44	78 697	87.4	95.5	104.1	112.8	115.8	126.0
45-64	30 507	33.7	38.3	41.7	46.7	51.5	55.4
65 and over	7 597	7.2	7.4	8.3	9.4	10.7	12.1

^a See table VIII, footnote ^a.

Table XV

NICARAGUA: AGE-SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE IN 1950 AND PROJECTED, 1955-80^a

Residence, sex and age	Percentage distribution					
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1980
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>						
0-4	8.11	9.17	8.78	8.39	7.97	7.63
5-9	7.50	6.52	7.45	7.22	6.99	6.53
10-14	6.60	6.44	5.62	6.46	6.30	5.87
15-19	5.00	5.55	5.56	4.87	5.64	5.36
20-24	4.48	4.40	4.74	4.77	4.20	4.79
25-44	11.32	11.38	11.48	11.99	12.49	12.93
45-64	4.97	4.87	4.97	5.00	5.17	5.61
65 and over	1.26	1.14	1.09	1.14	1.19	1.38
<i>Females</i>						
0-4	7.86	8.93	8.55	8.18	7.76	7.43
5-9	7.12	6.33	7.28	7.05	6.83	6.37
10-14	6.08	6.10	5.44	6.29	6.14	5.73
15-19	5.46	5.27	5.25	4.71	5.48	5.22
20-24	4.92	4.62	4.48	4.49	4.07	4.67
25-44	12.37	12.50	12.41	12.44	12.45	12.43
45-64	5.35	5.39	5.58	5.62	5.84	6.28
65 and over	1.60	1.39	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.77
<i>Urban</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>						
0-4	7.66	8.68	8.34	8.00	7.61	7.29
5-9	6.35	5.54	6.38	6.21	6.04	5.71
10-14	5.57	5.47	4.80	5.56	5.43	5.12
15-19	4.50	5.02	5.05	4.45	5.15	4.93
20-24	4.06	4.01	4.31	4.37	3.86	4.42
25-44	9.87	9.96	10.09	10.60	11.07	11.56
45-64	4.79	4.69	4.80	4.82	4.99	5.42
65 and over	1.36	1.24	1.20	1.26	1.30	1.50
<i>Females</i>						
0-4	7.59	8.66	8.32	7.96	7.55	7.21
5-9	6.50	5.79	6.69	6.49	6.30	5.92
10-14	6.12	6.16	5.50	6.36	6.19	5.75
15-19	6.21	5.98	5.95	5.31	6.15	5.78
20-24	5.74	5.38	5.21	5.20	4.68	5.29
25-44	14.11	14.22	14.09	14.08	14.02	13.80
45-64	7.05	7.05	7.25	7.24	7.44	7.78
65 and over	2.52	2.15	2.02	2.09	2.22	2.52
<i>Rural</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>						
0-4	8.36	9.45	9.05	8.65	8.24	7.95
5-9	8.12	7.08	8.11	7.89	7.68	7.30
10-14	7.15	7.00	6.12	7.06	6.93	6.56
15-19	5.26	5.86	5.87	5.16	5.99	5.75
20-24	4.71	4.63	4.99	5.04	4.45	5.13
25-44	12.10	12.20	12.33	12.93	13.52	14.19
45-64	5.06	4.97	5.08	5.11	5.30	5.79
65 and over	1.20	1.08	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.27
<i>Females</i>						
0-4	8.01	9.09	8.70	8.32	7.92	7.62
5-9	7.45	6.63	7.64	7.41	7.20	6.80
10-14	6.06	6.07	5.41	6.25	6.11	5.70
15-19	5.05	4.86	4.82	4.30	5.00	4.71
20-24	4.48	4.19	4.04	4.02	3.62	4.10
25-44	11.44	11.50	11.38	11.35	11.31	11.16
45-64	4.44	4.44	4.56	4.54	4.68	4.90
65 and over	1.11	0.95	0.88	0.90	0.94	1.07

^a See table IX, footnote ^a.

Table XVI

PANAMA: POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-80^{a b}

Residence, sex and age	Population 1950 Census	Projections (in thousands)					
		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	756 631	861.2	981.8	1 114.0	1 260.7	1 422.3	1 597.4
Males							
0-4	61 786	70.7	76.0	83.1	91.9	101.1	109.8
5-9	53 788	59.2	68.8	74.3	81.5	90.3	99.7
10-14	43 464	52.7	58.6	68.2	73.7	80.9	89.8
15-19	35 633	42.7	52.2	58.2	67.7	73.2	80.5
20-24	33 189	35.3	42.2	51.5	57.5	67.0	72.5
25-44	99 808	110.5	120.4	134.2	154.9	179.6	210.7
45-64	44 756	50.5	60.7	72.2	84.1	94.9	104.4
65 and over	12 336	16.6	19.9	23.5	27.3	33.2	41.0
Females							
0-4	60 688	67.8	72.9	79.6	88.0	96.9	105.2
5-9	52 904	58.3	66.1	71.4	78.3	86.8	95.7
10-14	41 752	51.8	57.8	65.7	71.0	77.9	86.4
15-19	36 902	41.8	51.4	57.3	65.2	70.6	77.5
20-24	33 448	35.7	41.1	50.7	56.7	64.5	69.9
25-44	92 570	105.9	118.2	132.6	153.5	177.0	205.3
45-64	40 445	46.2	56.4	67.7	80.3	93.5	105.4
65 and over	12 212	15.7	19.5	23.9	28.9	35.1	43.7
Not reported	950	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	289 697	318.6	372.1	438.9	514.4	613.0	725.2
Males							
0-4	20 298	22.4	24.7	28.1	32.2	37.5	43.1
5-9	16 795	17.8	21.2	23.8	27.1	31.9	37.3
10-14	13 338	15.6	17.8	21.6	24.2	28.3	33.3
15-19	12 107	14.0	17.5	20.3	24.5	28.0	32.6
20-24	12 451	12.7	15.5	19.6	22.6	27.9	31.8
25-44	41 766	44.8	49.8	57.4	68.3	83.2	102.2
45-64	18 456	20.2	24.8	30.6	36.7	43.6	50.3
65 and over	4 754	6.2	7.6	9.3	11.1	14.2	18.4
Females							
0-4	19 967	21.5	23.7	27.0	30.9	36.0	41.3
5-9	16 779	17.8	20.7	23.3	26.4	31.0	36.2
10-14	14 408	17.2	19.6	23.2	26.0	30.2	35.4
15-19	15 656	17.2	21.6	24.9	29.2	33.2	38.2
20-24	14 719	15.2	17.8	22.7	26.1	31.1	35.3
25-44	43 214	48.0	54.6	63.2	75.2	90.7	109.8
45-64	19 153	21.2	26.3	32.6	39.7	48.4	56.9
65 and over	5 652	7.0	8.9	11.3	14.0	17.8	23.1
Not reported	184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	466 934	542.6	609.7	675.1	746.3	809.3	872.2
Males							
0-4	41 488	48.3	51.3	55.0	59.7	63.6	66.7
5-9	36 993	41.4	47.6	50.5	54.4	58.4	62.4
10-14	30 126	37.1	40.8	46.6	49.5	52.6	56.5
15-19	23 526	28.7	34.7	37.9	43.2	45.2	47.9
20-24	20 738	22.6	26.7	31.9	34.9	39.1	40.7
25-44	58 042	65.7	70.6	76.8	86.6	96.4	108.5
45-64	26 300	30.3	35.9	41.6	47.4	51.3	54.1
65 and over	7 582	10.4	12.3	14.2	16.2	19.0	22.6
Females							
0-4	40 721	46.3	49.2	52.6	57.1	60.9	63.9
5-9	36 125	40.5	45.4	48.1	51.9	55.8	59.5
10-14	27 344	34.6	38.2	42.5	45.0	47.7	51.0
15-19	21 246	24.6	29.8	32.4	36.0	37.4	39.3
20-24	18 729	20.5	23.3	28.0	30.6	33.4	34.6
25-44	49 356	57.9	63.6	69.4	78.3	86.3	95.5
45-64	21 292	25.0	30.1	35.1	40.6	45.1	48.5
65 and over	6 560	8.7	10.6	12.6	14.9	17.3	20.6
Not reported	766	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a See table VIII, footnote ^a.^b Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

NOTE: Because of rounding, the sum of the urban and rural population in some age-sex groups is not always exactly the same as the total shown.

Table XVII

PANAMA: AGE-SEX PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL
RESIDENCE IN 1950 AND PROJECTED, 1955-80^{a b}

Residence, sex and age	Percentage distribution						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
<i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	8.18	8.21	7.74	7.46	7.29	7.11	6.87
5-9	7.12	6.87	7.01	6.67	6.47	6.35	6.24
10-14	5.75	6.12	5.97	6.12	5.85	5.69	5.62
15-19	4.72	4.96	5.31	5.22	5.37	5.15	5.04
20-24	4.39	4.10	4.30	4.62	4.56	4.71	4.54
25-44	13.21	12.83	12.26	12.05	12.29	12.63	13.19
45-64	5.92	5.86	6.18	6.48	6.67	6.67	6.53
65 and over	1.63	1.93	2.02	2.11	2.17	2.33	2.57
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.03	7.87	7.42	7.14	6.98	6.81	6.59
5-9	7.00	6.77	6.73	6.41	6.21	6.10	5.99
10-14	5.52	6.01	5.89	5.90	5.63	5.48	5.41
15-19	4.88	4.85	5.23	5.14	5.17	4.96	4.85
20-24	4.43	4.14	4.18	4.55	4.50	4.53	4.38
25-44	12.25	12.30	12.04	11.90	12.18	12.44	12.85
45-64	5.35	5.36	5.74	6.08	6.37	6.57	6.60
65 and over	1.62	1.82	1.98	2.15	2.29	2.47	2.73
<i>Urban</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	7.01	7.03	6.64	6.40	6.26	6.12	5.94
5-9	5.80	5.58	5.70	5.42	5.27	5.20	5.14
10-14	4.61	4.89	4.78	4.92	4.71	4.62	4.59
15-19	4.18	4.39	4.70	4.63	4.76	4.57	4.50
20-24	4.30	3.98	4.17	4.47	4.40	4.55	4.38
25-44	14.43	14.05	13.38	13.08	13.28	13.57	14.09
45-64	6.37	6.34	6.67	6.97	7.14	7.11	6.94
65 and over	1.64	1.94	2.04	2.12	2.16	2.32	2.54
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	6.90	6.74	6.37	6.15	6.01	5.87	5.69
5-9	5.80	5.58	5.56	5.31	5.13	5.06	4.99
10-14	4.98	5.40	5.27	5.29	5.06	4.93	4.88
15-19	5.41	5.40	5.81	5.67	5.68	5.42	5.27
20-24	5.08	4.77	4.78	5.17	5.08	5.07	4.87
25-44	14.93	15.06	14.67	14.40	14.62	14.80	15.14
45-64	6.61	6.65	7.07	7.43	7.72	7.89	7.85
65 and over	1.95	2.20	2.39	2.57	2.72	2.90	3.19
<i>Rural</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Males</i>							
0-4	8.90	8.90	8.41	8.15	8.00	7.86	7.65
5-9	7.94	7.63	7.80	7.48	7.29	7.21	7.15
10-14	6.46	6.84	6.69	6.90	6.63	6.50	6.48
15-19	5.04	5.29	5.69	5.61	5.79	5.58	5.49
20-24	4.45	4.17	4.38	4.73	4.68	4.83	4.67
25-44	12.45	12.11	11.57	11.37	11.60	11.91	12.44
45-64	5.64	5.58	5.88	6.16	6.35	6.34	6.20
65 and over	1.63	1.92	2.02	2.10	2.17	2.35	2.59
<i>Females</i>							
0-4	8.73	8.53	8.06	7.79	7.65	7.52	7.32
5-9	7.75	7.46	7.44	7.12	6.96	6.89	6.82
10-14	5.87	6.38	6.26	6.29	6.03	5.89	5.85
15-19	4.55	4.53	4.88	4.80	4.82	4.62	4.50
20-24	4.02	3.78	3.82	4.15	4.10	4.13	3.97
25-44	10.59	10.67	10.43	10.28	10.49	10.66	10.95
45-64	4.57	4.61	4.93	5.20	5.44	5.57	5.56
65 and over	1.41	1.60	1.74	1.87	2.00	2.14	2.36

^a See table IX, footnote ^a.

^b Excluding the Canal Zone and the tribal Indian population.

NOTE: Because of rounding, the sum of the urban and rural population in some age-sex groups is not always exactly the same as the total shown.

Table XVIII

COSTA RICA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG PROVINCES, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950
(Percentage)

Province	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	90.3	16.1	54.7	45.3
San José	87.8	21.4	34.4	65.6
Alajuela	91.7	11.3	69.5	30.6
Cartago	90.8	15.1	64.3	35.8
Heredia	88.0	15.7	51.3	48.7
Guanacaste	91.6	10.0	79.7	20.3
Puntarenas	93.9	12.6	62.4	37.6
Limón	91.9	13.5	61.1	38.9

SOURCE: *Censo de población*, Costa Rica, 1950, tables 23 and 24.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table XIX

EL SALVADOR: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG DEPARTMENTS, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950
(Percentage)

Department	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	84.4	16.2	63.2	36.9
Ahuachapán	85.0	10.7	75.1	24.9
Santa Ana	86.0	17.3	62.7	37.3
Sonsonate	86.5	21.0	64.0	36.1
Chalatenango	86.2	6.4	84.9	15.1
La Libertad	84.4	19.0	67.2	32.8
San Salvador	79.8	29.2	20.8	79.2
Cuscatlán	83.1	13.3	70.5	29.5
La Paz	82.7	10.7	74.6	25.4
Cabañas	87.2	9.4	80.7	19.3
San Vicente	84.7	11.6	73.3	26.7
Usulután	84.6	11.3	76.8	23.2
San Miguel	84.8	13.1	71.1	28.9
Morazán	86.3	14.5	76.7	23.3
La Unión	86.6	7.9	81.7	18.4

SOURCE: *Segundo censo de población*, El Salvador, 1950, tables 19 and 23.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table

GUATEMALA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (7 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG DEPARTMENTS, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950

Department	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	77.8	11.6	67.4	32.7
Guatemala	72.3	24.6	22.9	77.1
El Progreso	76.5	14.5	72.3	27.7
Sacatepéquez	75.1	11.9	66.4	33.6
Chimaltenango	79.0	7.7	81.6	18.4
Escuintla	81.1	10.7	71.6	28.4
Santa Rosa	77.8	6.1	83.8	16.2
Sololá	79.3	5.5	84.4	15.7
Totomicapán	77.4	10.8	29.1	70.9
Quezaltenango	78.2	13.0	63.6	36.4
Suchitepéquez	78.7	8.6	76.0	24.0
Retalhuleu	79.8	8.6	74.6	25.4
San Marcos	82.1	11.5	83.7	16.3
Huehuetenango	80.2	6.8	85.7	14.3
Quiché	81.7	5.3	85.2	14.8
Baja Verapaz	78.3	9.3	82.4	17.6
Alta Verapaz	74.4	8.7	82.3	17.7
Petén	82.2	9.0	67.9	32.1
Izabal	78.7	10.4	54.7	45.3
Zacapa	74.1	11.9	68.9	31.1
Chiquimula	77.4	8.6	83.3	16.8
Jalapa	79.9	8.0	81.7	18.4
Jutiapa	78.0	5.8	84.8	15.2

SOURCE: *Sexto censo de población*, Guatemala, 1950, tables 37 and 45.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table XXI

HONDURAS: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (7 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG DEPARTMENTS, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950

Department	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	67.5	53.0	83.1	16.9
Atlántida	70.2	39.8	67.2	32.8
Colón	64.5	55.0	86.1	13.9
Comayagua	65.9	49.6	85.1	14.9
Copán	66.8	49.0	85.9	14.1
Cortés	72.3	55.4	74.4	25.6
Choluteca	65.6	59.2	89.1	10.9
El Paraíso	67.6	58.9	88.3	11.7
Francisco Morazán	63.9	41.4	67.6	32.4
Jutibucá	67.2	59.8	91.8	8.2
Islas de la Bahía	63.4	47.0	81.7	18.3
La Paz	63.4	55.9	85.0	15.0
Lempira	68.7	60.0	91.5	8.5
Ocatepeque	66.4	56.6	84.7	15.3
Olancho	67.1	53.2	89.0	11.0
Santa Bárbara	67.5	53.7	84.5	15.5
Valle	66.1	58.1	88.3	11.7
Yoro	72.5	57.9	88.9	11.1

SOURCE: *Resumen general del censo de población*, Honduras, 1950, tables 14 and 15.

The census volume did not indicate the cut-off point used for the economically active population. It was assumed that the date referred to persons of 7 years of age and over. Upon examination of the instructions to enumerators, it was found that the cut-off point suggested was 8 years. This difference would, however, affect the above percentages only very slightly.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table XXII

NICARAGUA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG DEPARTMENTS, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950
(Percentage)

Department	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	95.1	14.2	67.7	32.3
Boaco	97.7	12.9	84.9	15.1
Carazo	94.5	12.5	70.8	29.2
Chinandega	95.7	12.1	72.8	27.3
Chontales	96.4	8.1	78.9	21.1
Esteli	96.6	7.9	83.9	16.1
Granada	91.4	18.3	50.5	49.5
Jinotega	97.0	11.4	84.7	15.3
León	95.3	16.2	66.0	34.0
Madriz	98.6	15.8	81.5	18.6
Managua	89.8	22.4	31.0	69.0
Massaya	95.5	12.4	73.1	26.9
Matagalpa	97.7	10.5	83.6	16.5
Nueva Segovia	98.0	10.6	83.0	17.0
Río San Juan	97.7	21.1	76.7	23.3
Rivas	96.0	12.5	70.7	29.3
Zelaya	95.0	11.6	65.6	34.4
Comarca del Cabo Gracias a Dios	95.1	3.0	91.2	8.8

SOURCE: *Censo general de población*, Nicaragua, 1950, tables 43 and 48.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table XXIII

PANAMA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER) AMONG PROVINCES, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950
(Percentage)

Province	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	78.7	20.3	50.3	49.7
Bocas del Toro	81.7	20.0	64.8	35.2
Coclé	78.3	15.7	73.8	26.2
Colón	75.7	25.4	19.0	81.0
Chiriquí	81.3	13.1	73.1	26.9
Darién	79.9	11.1	74.0	26.0
Herrera	82.2	10.7	75.4	24.6
Los Santos	80.7	10.1	80.3	19.7
Panamá	74.9	28.8	17.1	82.9
Veraguas	83.8	16.6	87.5	12.6

SOURCE: *Quinto censo de población*, Panama, 1950, Vol. I, table 18, and Vol. III, tables 1, 12, 69.

^a Including forestry, hunting and fishing.

Table XXIV

MEXICO: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)
AMONG STATES, BY SEX AND BY AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1950
(Percentage)

State	Males	Females	Both sexes	
			Agriculture ^a	Non-agricultural activities
Total	88.0	13.1	58.3	41.7
Aguascalientes	85.7	10.3	50.6	49.4
Baja California T. N.	85.3	13.6	45.6	54.4
Baja California T. S.	85.0	11.5	51.7	48.3
Campeche	88.4	9.0	57.5	42.6
Coahuila	85.7	11.0	49.2	50.8
Colima	90.0	14.4	59.2	40.9
Chiapas	91.9	10.5	78.6	21.5
Chihuahua	85.4	10.6	55.0	45.0
Distrito Federal	80.7	28.1	4.7	95.4
Durango	87.7	8.5	70.9	29.1
Guanajuato	91.1	8.6	67.1	32.9
Guerrero	91.5	10.2	80.8	19.3
Hidalgo	89.3	13.0	71.4	28.6
Jalisco	88.7	12.6	58.8	41.2
México	89.1	9.0	73.5	26.5
Michoacán	90.1	8.3	73.5	26.6
Morelos	89.0	12.2	67.0	33.0
Nayarit	89.0	11.6	69.9	30.1
Nuevo León	85.1	13.3	41.0	59.0
Oaxaca	90.1	12.6	78.1	21.9
Puebla	91.0	13.4	67.2	32.8
Querétaro	90.1	10.0	70.4	29.7
Quintana Roo	89.4	7.9	63.9	36.1
San Luis Potosí	89.3	9.8	69.0	31.1
Sinaloa	87.5	10.3	67.6	32.4
Sonora	86.1	11.6	54.4	45.6
Tabasco	87.3	7.7	75.9	24.1
Tamaulipas	87.6	10.9	52.6	47.4
Tlaxcala	89.0	9.0	70.3	29.7
Veracruz	89.5	11.0	66.9	33.1
Yucatán	88.8	8.3	59.8	40.2
Zacatecas	89.8	6.4	78.8	21.2

SOURCE: *Séptimo censo de población*, Mexico, 1950, tables 9 and 21.

^a Excluding 73 147 persons classified as unemployed for longer than 13 weeks.

Table XXV

COSTA RICA: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,^a 1950, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	49.7	49.6	49.5	48.9	48.8	48.9	48.9
12 and over	52.8	52.7	52.5	52.3	52.2	52.2	52.1
Males							
10 and over	84.8	84.4	83.9	82.5	81.7	81.1	80.3
12 and over	90.3	89.9	89.4	88.3	87.5	86.6	85.6
10-14	37.4	35.9	33.9	30.3	26.1	23.4	20.0
15-19	91.1	90.7	90.0	89.0	87.5	86.0	84.0
20-24	96.7	96.3	95.9	95.6	95.3	94.8	94.2
25-34	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.3	97.0	96.5	95.9
35-44	98.6	98.2	97.7	97.5	97.2	96.6	96.1
45-54	97.6	97.2	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.7	95.1
55-64	94.8	94.4	94.0	93.7	93.5	92.9	92.4
65 and over	74.0	75.1	74.2	73.1	72.6	71.1	70.3
Females							
10 and over	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.9	17.6
12 and over	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.7	17.3	18.1	18.8
10-14	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.5
15-19	22.5	22.8	23.1	24.0	24.9	26.1	27.3
20-24	22.6	22.9	23.2	24.1	25.0	26.2	27.4
25-34	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.3	19.0	19.9	20.8
35-44	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.7	17.4	18.2	19.0
45-54	13.3	13.5	13.6	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.1
55-64	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.0
65 and over	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8

^a Represent the economically active in each age and sex group as a percentage of the population in that group.

Table XXVI

EL SALVADOR: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,^a 1950, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	49.7	50.0	50.4	49.9	50.3	50.7	51.0
Males							
10 and over	84.5	84.1	83.9	82.1	81.6	80.9	80.2
10-14	37.8	36.0	34.0	31.0	28.0	24.0	20.0
15-19	88.9	88.0	87.5	87.0	86.0	85.0	84.0
20-24	95.6	95.1	94.6	94.3	94.0	93.5	92.9
25-34	97.1	96.5	96.0	95.7	95.5	94.9	94.3
35-44	97.5	97.0	96.4	96.2	95.9	95.3	94.7
45-54	97.5	97.0	96.4	96.2	95.9	95.3	94.7
55-64	95.4	94.9	94.4	94.1	93.8	93.2	92.7
65 and over	82.7	83.3	82.3	81.0	79.4	77.3	75.1
Females							
10 and over	16.2	16.8	17.7	18.2	19.4	20.7	21.9
10-14	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
15-19	20.7	21.7	22.9	24.2	25.6	27.3	29.1
20-24	20.9	21.9	23.1	24.4	25.8	27.6	29.4
25-34	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.3	21.5	23.0	24.5
35-44	17.3	18.2	19.1	20.2	21.4	22.9	24.4
45-54	15.9	16.7	17.6	18.5	19.6	21.0	22.4
55-64	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.7	16.7	17.8	19.0
65 and over	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8

^a Represent the economically active in each age and sex group as a percentage of the population in that group.

Table XXVII

GUATEMALA: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,^a 1950, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	48.7	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9
Males							
10 and over	84.4	83.9	83.8	83.2	82.5	81.8	81.2
10-14	39.9	38.0	36.0	33.0	30.0	27.5	25.0
15-19	90.6	90.2	89.7	89.2	88.5	88.0	87.0
20-24	96.6	96.1	95.6	95.3	95.0	94.7	94.4
25-34	97.8	97.3	96.8	96.5	96.1	95.8	95.5
35-44	97.9	97.4	96.9	96.6	96.3	96.0	95.7
45-54	97.3	96.8	96.2	95.9	95.7	95.4	95.1
55-64	94.7	94.3	94.0	93.6	93.2	92.9	92.7
65 and over	74.1	76.0	74.5	73.6	74.5	74.8	74.0
Females							
10 and over	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.7
10-14	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0
15-19	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.7	18.4	19.1	19.9
20-24	14.9	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.3	18.0	18.8
25-34	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.4
35-44	13.9	14.4	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.5
45-54	13.5	14.1	14.6	15.1	15.7	16.3	17.1
55-64	12.3	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.6
65 and over	8.9	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.9

^a Represent the economically active in each age and sex group as a percentage of the population in that group.

Table XXVIII

NICARAGUA: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,^a 1950, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	47.9	48.2	49.1	48.4	48.6	48.8	48.9
14 and over	52.8	53.4	53.9	54.1	54.3	54.3	54.3
Males							
10 and over	85.1	84.6	85.3	83.4	83.0	82.7	82.3
14 and over	95.1	94.8	94.5	94.1	93.5	92.8	92.1
10-14	40.0	38.0	36.0	33.0	30.0	28.0	25.0
15-19	89.6	89.3	89.0	88.5	88.0	87.0	86.0
20-24	96.9	96.6	96.3	96.0	95.8	95.3	94.8
25-34	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	96.8	96.3
35-44	98.7	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.6	97.1	96.5
45-54	98.5	98.2	97.9	97.6	97.4	96.9	96.3
55-64	97.3	97.0	96.7	96.4	96.2	95.7	95.1
65 and over	86.3	86.0	85.0	84.0	83.0	82.0	80.0
Females							
10 and over	13.0	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.6	15.2	15.7
14 and over	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.9	16.4	16.9
10-14	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
15-19	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.8	18.5
20-24	16.3	16.8	17.3	17.9	18.5	19.1	19.7
25-34	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.9	16.4	17.0	17.5
35-44	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.2
45-54	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.0	16.5
55-64	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.8
65 and over	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.7

^a Represent the economically active in each age and sex group as a percentage of the population in that group.

Table XXIX

PANAMA: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,^a 1950 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980, BY AGE AND SEX

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	50.1	49.2	48.8	48.5	48.6	48.7	48.7
Males							
10 and over	78.6	77.4	77.2	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.1
10-14	17.4	17.0	16.0	14.5	13.0	11.5	10.0
15-19	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.5	67.0	66.5	66.0
20-24	94.8	94.7	94.6	94.3	94.0	93.7	93.4
25-34	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.2	96.9	96.6	96.3
35-44	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.7	97.4	97.1	96.7
45-54	97.1	97.0	97.0	96.6	96.3	95.9	95.6
55-64	89.6	89.7	89.6	89.5	89.2	88.7	88.3
65 and over	70.3	69.5	67.5	66.0	64.6	63.9	63.0
Females							
10 and over	20.3	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.5	20.9
10-14	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0
15-19	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.2	24.8
20-24	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.5	29.9	30.6	31.3
25-34	25.2	25.0	24.8	25.1	25.4	26.1	26.7
35-44	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.5	26.1
45-54	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.5	22.0
55-64	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.9
65 and over	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.6

^a Represent the economically active in each age and sex group as a percentage of the population in that group.

Table XXX

HONDURAS: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1950 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980

Sex	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Projection A ^a							
Both sexes	66.4	66.4	67.0	67.5	68.1	68.6	69.2
Males	74.6	74.6	75.6	76.7	77.8	78.9	80.0
Females	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3
Projection B ^a							
Both sexes	50.0	50.1	50.7	51.3	51.8	52.4	53.0
Males	74.6	74.6	75.6	76.7	77.8	78.9	80.0
Females	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7

^a For explanation of the two projections see Appendix C.

Table XXXI

MEXICO: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER, AND AGED 12 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1950 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1980

Sex and age	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Both sexes							
10 and over	46.7	46.8	46.7	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.3
12 and over	49.3	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.3
Males							
10 and over	82.9	82.1	80.9	79.8	79.1	78.3	77.0
12 and over	88.0	87.5	86.4	85.1	84.3	83.4	82.2
Females							
10 and over	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.8	15.5	16.0
12 and over	13.1	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.8	16.5	17.1

^a For method of projections see chapter IV and Appendix C.

Table XXXII

COSTA RICA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Age group	Total			Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
12 and over . . .	52.8	90.3	16.1	84.2	93.2	27.8	8.4	53.0	52.6
12-14	29.0	51.9	5.8	29.5	61.1	8.4	4.5	18.5	33.7
15-19	55.4	91.1	22.5	77.8	96.9	37.1	14.1	54.8	55.8
20-24	58.8	96.7	22.6	92.0	98.9	39.5	11.5	62.4	56.8
25-34	57.2	98.4	17.2	96.6	99.3	31.9	7.6	60.7	55.2
35-44	56.8	98.6	15.7	97.2	99.3	28.6	6.8	59.6	55.1
45-54	55.9	97.6	13.3	95.5	98.7	22.7	6.4	55.6	56.1
55-64	52.6	94.8	9.1	90.8	96.9	14.2	5.0	48.6	55.3
65-74	45.7	82.9	6.5	74.3	88.1	9.3	3.7	38.2	51.3
75 and over . . .	28.8	54.5	3.7	42.4	61.7	4.6	2.9	20.3	35.4
Unknown	57.5	85.1	16.8	80.5	86.5	31.0	8.3	55.0	58.5

SOURCE: Data in first three columns from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, op. cit., table 15; data in urban and rural columns from *Censo de Población de Costa Rica, 1950*, table XXXVII.

Table XXXIII

EL SALVADOR: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER, BY AGE AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Age group	Total			Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
10 and over . . .	49.6	84.4	16.2	79.0	87.3	26.3	9.2	50.1	49.3
10-14	23.4	37.8	7.9	19.7	46.4	8.4	7.6	14.0	28.2
15-19	54.0	88.9	20.7	78.4	94.3	33.9	12.2	54.0	54.0
20-24	56.2	95.6	20.9	91.4	97.9	35.8	10.5	60.5	53.5
25-34	55.7	97.1	17.4	94.5	98.6	30.3	8.7	59.1	53.7
35-44	56.6	97.5	17.3	96.0	98.4	28.9	8.7	59.2	54.9
45-54	56.1	97.5	15.9	96.0	98.4	25.2	8.5	56.6	55.7
55-64	53.6	95.4	13.5	93.2	96.7	20.2	7.8	51.5	55.1
65-74	49.6	89.2	11.5	86.4	90.9	15.7	7.2	45.6	52.9
75 and over . . .	36.2	69.5	9.2	66.2	71.4	11.9	6.4	32.0	39.8
Unknown	43.9	61.9	20.3	53.8	69.7	24.6	15.8	40.9	47.0

SOURCE: Data in first three columns from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, op. cit., table 15; data in urban and rural columns from *Segundo Censo de Población 1950, República del Salvador*, table 19.

Table XXXIV

NICARAGUA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Age group	Both sexes	Total		Males		Females		Both sexes	
		Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
14 and over . . .	52.8	95.1	14.1	88.8	98.1	22.7	8.0	49.8	54.6
14	42.7	76.4	8.3	45.1	90.2	13.7	5.1	27.8	50.6
15-19	50.6	89.6	15.0	73.6	96.9	26.8	7.2	46.5	53.0
20-24	54.8	96.9	16.3	92.0	99.2	28.2	8.2	54.6	54.8
25-34	54.6	98.4	14.5	96.3	99.2	24.3	8.5	54.1	55.0
35-44	54.5	98.7	14.3	97.3	99.3	22.9	8.2	53.2	55.3
45-54	54.5	98.5	13.7	97.3	99.0	20.0	8.6	51.7	56.3
55-64	53.7	97.3	13.1	94.9	98.6	17.4	9.1	48.1	57.6
65 and over . . .	43.0	86.3	8.9	78.7	90.9	9.7	7.9	33.9	51.1

SOURCE: Data in first three columns from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, op. cit., table 15; data in urban and rural columns from *Censo General de Población de la República de Nicaragua, 1950*, Vol. XVII, table XXVIII.

Table XXXV

GUATEMALA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 7 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Age group	Total			Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
7 and over	45.0	77.8	11.6	72.6	79.5	24.3	6.9	47.3	44.2
7-9	6.8	11.2	2.2	2.3	13.7	0.8	2.6	1.5	8.3
10 and over . . .	48.7	84.4	12.5	79.3	87.1	26.3	7.4	51.4	48.3
10-14	24.0	39.9	6.4	20.4	45.4	8.9	5.6	14.7	26.7
15-19	52.5	90.6	15.8	76.9	94.9	34.6	9.2	54.3	51.9
20-24	54.7	96.6	14.9	91.8	98.3	34.0	7.6	61.7	52.2
25-29	55.3	97.7	12.9	94.8	98.7	28.3	7.1	60.0	53.6
30-34	57.2	97.9	13.2	95.7	98.7	28.0	7.3	61.2	55.7
35-39	56.2	98.0	14.1	95.8	98.8	28.8	7.9	60.2	54.7
40-44	54.3	97.7	13.6	95.6	98.5	27.8	7.9	59.9	52.1
45-49	56.6	97.7	14.1	95.4	98.5	27.6	8.1	59.0	55.7
50-54	54.1	96.7	12.8	94.0	97.7	25.2	7.6	57.0	52.9
55-59	57.1	96.3	13.1	93.5	97.3	23.9	7.9	56.3	57.5
60-64	53.2	92.9	11.4	89.0	94.0	21.9	6.9	51.3	53.9
65-69	52.6	87.9	11.7	83.7	89.5	18.7	7.5	47.9	54.8
70-74	42.1	78.1	9.2	71.5	80.6	15.8	5.4	38.6	43.9
75 and over . . .	26.9	50.8	5.6	50.3	51.0	9.9	3.5	25.2	27.6

SOURCE: *Sexto Censo de Población 1950, República de Guatemala*, table XLI.

Table XXXVI

GUATEMALA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 7 AND OVER FOR THE LADINO AND INDIGENOUS POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

Age group	Total population				Urban population				Rural population			
	Ladino		Indigenous		Ladino		Indigenous		Ladino		Indigenous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7 and over . . .	75.2	15.2	80.1	8.4	70.3	25.8	78.5	19.9	78.2	7.3	80.3	6.7
7-9	6.3	0.8	15.3	3.4	0.8	0.5	6.3	1.5	9.2	1.0	16.4	3.6
10 and over . . .	82.7	16.8	87.4	9.0	77.0	28.0	85.2	21.4	86.2	8.1	87.7	7.0
10-14	31.9	5.3	46.6	7.3	13.8	7.9	37.0	11.6	41.5	3.8	47.8	6.7
15-19	84.9	21.2	95.1	11.3	70.4	36.8	92.3	28.6	93.7	9.9	95.5	8.8
20-24	95.0	21.3	98.0	9.3	90.5	37.4	95.1	24.3	98.0	8.8	98.5	6.9
25-29	96.9	18.0	98.4	8.5	94.6	30.7	95.5	21.6	98.4	8.1	98.8	6.5
30-34	97.4	18.4	98.5	8.6	95.6	30.0	95.7	22.3	98.5	8.9	98.9	6.4
35-39	97.4	19.2	98.6	9.0	95.5	31.0	96.6	21.9	98.7	9.5	98.9	6.8
40-44	97.1	19.1	98.3	9.0	95.4	30.3	96.1	21.2	98.3	9.7	98.7	7.0
45-49	97.0	18.7	98.2	9.7	95.2	29.4	95.8	22.5	98.2	9.5	98.6	7.3
50-54	95.8	17.3	97.5	9.0	93.4	26.8	95.7	21.2	97.3	9.1	97.8	6.8
55-59	95.2	16.7	97.3	9.5	92.3	25.2	96.0	20.1	96.9	9.0	97.6	7.2
60-64	91.5	15.2	94.0	8.3	87.5	22.2	92.3	21.0	93.6	8.7	94.2	6.0
65 and over . . .	73.5	11.1	72.7	6.2	68.8	15.1	75.2	14.1	76.6	6.7	72.3	4.6

SOURCE: Based on data from *Sexto Censo de Población de la República de Guatemala, 1950*, tables 3, 4 and 39.

Table XXXVII

PANAMA: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950^a

Age group	Total	Males		Females		Both sexes			
		Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
10 and over . . .	50.7	78.7	20.3	74.2	81.4	31.7	11.5	52.0	48.9
10-14	11.5	17.4	5.3	3.1	23.8	3.6	6.2	3.3	15.4
15-19	45.4	68.3	23.4	39.9	82.8	31.8	17.2	35.3	51.7
20-24	62.0	94.8	29.6	90.2	97.5	47.5	15.5	67.1	58.6
25-29	62.0	97.7	25.3	97.0	98.2	41.5	12.2	68.3	57.3
30-34	62.9	97.9	25.1	97.7	98.1	39.5	11.4	68.2	58.2
35-39	63.2	98.1	25.1	97.9	98.3	40.3	11.2	68.6	58.8
40-44	64.0	98.4	24.0	97.5	98.5	36.9	11.3	66.9	59.5
45-49	61.0	97.8	21.9						
50-54	59.6	96.3	19.5	92.0	97.2	26.8	10.4	58.5	58.6
55-59	57.1	93.4	16.6						
60-64	52.2	85.2	13.0	70.5	91.2	16.8	8.4	44.3	54.7
65-69	46.3	77.3	11.5						
70-74	40.6	71.9	8.1	46.1	74.4	7.2	5.5	23.6	41.8
75 and over . . .	29.3	57.7	4.9						
Unknown	50.9	78.0	10.7	48.9	83.8	22.2	7.2	35.9	54.6

SOURCE: Data in first three columns from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1955*, *op. cit.*, table 15; data in urban and rural columns from *Quinto Censo de Población, 1950, República de Panamá*, Vol. V, tables 6 and 35. The heading "economically active" includes the employed, unemployed and the new workers.

^a Excluding the Canal Zone, and also the tribal Indian population.

Table XXXVIII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950
(Percentage)

Age group	Both sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Urban	Rural			Total	Urban	Rural			Total	Urban	Rural		
			Total	Rural non-farm	Rural farm			Total	Rural non-farm	Rural farm			Total	Rural non-farm	Rural farm
14 and over .	53.4	55.3	49.7	48.5	51.2	78.9	79.5	77.9	74.1	82.9	29.0	33.3	20.0	22.8	16.0
14-19	31.0	31.0	30.9	28.9	33.1	39.3	35.3	44.3	39.1	49.6	22.6	27.1	16.0	17.9	13.9
20-24	62.0	63.3	59.3	58.2	61.0	81.9	78.8	87.7	84.7	92.4	43.2	49.6	28.7	31.1	24.6
25-34	61.0	63.0	56.7	56.7	56.6	92.1	91.9	92.4	90.3	95.9	31.8	36.3	21.7	23.8	17.8
35-44	64.1	66.1	60.0	61.0	58.7	94.5	94.8	93.9	91.7	96.9	35.0	39.5	25.2	29.5	19.1
45-54	62.1	64.0	57.9	58.0	57.8	92.0	92.5	90.9	87.2	95.2	32.9	37.1	23.4	28.3	17.2
55-64	53.2	54.6	50.4	46.8	54.7	83.4	84.1	81.9	74.7	89.8	23.4	26.7	16.4	19.3	12.4
65 and over .	23.6	22.5	25.4	18.3	36.3	41.5	40.0	43.8	31.3	60.6	7.8	8.7	5.8	5.9	5.7

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, U. S. Summary, Chapter C, table 118.

Table XXXIX

COSTA RICA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY PROVINCES AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Province	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
<i>For total population . .</i>	383	35.3	338	34.7	307	36.2	368	35.6	324	35.0
Province of:										
Alajuela	426	40.8	364	39.1	307	36.4	406	41.1	346	39.4
Cartago	433	40.8	384	41.3	335	41.1	419	41.2	370	41.8
Guanacaste	478	46.3	409	45.2	331	40.6	461	46.9	393	45.9
Heredia	344	33.1	311	33.7	284	35.4	330	33.3	298	34.0
Limón	216	18.9	191	16.8	180	17.2	214	19.5	189	17.3
Puntarenas	384	28.7	337	26.9	389	39.6	368	28.7	321	26.8
San José	362	33.0	328	33.6	302	35.6	347	33.1	314	33.9
<i>For urban population .</i>	317	28.5	288	28.4	275	31.5	306	28.7	277	28.7
Province of:										
Alajuela	366	35.9	317	34.1	265	30.7	364	36.8	315	35.3
Cartago	374	35.3	328	34.5	296	35.5	366	35.9	321	35.2
Guanacaste	428	45.8	346	40.2	260	31.1	410	46.4	330	40.7
Heredia	290	26.6	268	27.4	268	33.0	280	26.8	259	27.7
Limón	248	22.6	214	19.9	203	21.0	235	22.4	203	19.5
Puntarenas	322	25.3	286	23.9	312	32.5	303	25.0	268	23.5
San José	301	26.2	281	27.4	276	31.6	290	26.3	271	27.6
<i>For rural population .</i>	418	38.7	365	37.9	325	38.6	401	38.9	349	38.2
Province of:										
Alajuela	440	42.0	376	40.3	317	37.8	416	42.1	354	40.4
Cartago	453	42.4	402	43.5	347	43.0	436	42.8	386	44.0
Guanacaste	486	46.4	419	45.9	343	42.0	469	47.0	404	46.6
Heredia	372	36.3	334	36.8	293	36.6	356	36.5	319	37.2
Limón	205	17.6	183	15.7	173	16.0	207	18.4	184	16.5
Puntarenas	411	29.9	358	27.9	423	42.3	396	29.9	344	27.9
San José	438	40.8	387	41.1	335	40.6	417	41.0	368	41.4

^a The replacement ratio is the number of entries into the specified working age per 100 departures through death or retirement on the assumption that there is no migration during the decade. The replacement rate is the number of entries minus the number of departures expressed as a percentage of the number in the specified working ages at the beginning of the decade. See Appendix D for a fuller explanation of these measures and of the methods and data used in their computation.

Table XL

EL SALVADOR: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Department	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
For total population . . .	321	31.4	303	32.9	275	32.6	306	31.3	288	32.9
Department of:										
Ahuachapán	354	34.7	340	37.8	303	36.7	337	34.6	322	37.7
Cabañas	341	36.2	310	36.6	259	31.7	330	36.5	299	37.0
Chalatenango	338	35.6	316	37.6	260	32.0	322	35.7	300	37.8
La Libertad	296	28.5	278	29.3	252	28.5	280	28.2	262	29.1
La Paz	334	33.7	309	34.5	270	32.0	319	33.7	294	34.5
La Unión	402	41.4	370	43.1	315	39.5	386	41.6	355	43.5
Morazán	349	36.3	326	38.4	276	34.5	332	36.4	310	38.6
San Miguel	350	34.8	336	37.8	300	37.0	334	34.8	319	37.9
Santa Ana	297	27.7	281	28.7	268	30.5	280	27.3	263	28.3
San Salvador	266	22.4	265	25.2	283	31.9	252	22.1	251	24.9
San Vicente	319	32.5	297	33.6	264	32.2	307	32.6	285	33.8
Sonsonate	313	29.8	295	31.2	274	31.8	299	29.7	281	31.1
Cuscatlán	317	33.9	283	33.1	234	27.5	305	34.2	272	33.4
Usulután	342	34.3	317	35.1	278	33.0	330	34.5	305	35.3
For urban population . . .	283	26.2	274	28.3	265	30.8	271	26.1	261	28.2
Department of:										
Ahuachapán	303	29.2	298	32.9	276	33.6	286	28.9	280	32.6
Cabañas	312	32.7	291	34.1	247	30.2	298	32.7	278	34.2
Chalatenango	301	32.6	280	33.9	234	29.1	297	33.5	276	34.9
La Libertad	268	25.7	249	25.8	223	24.1	260	25.9	241	26.0
La Paz	321	34.6	286	33.3	232	27.1	311	35.0	275	33.7
La Unión	323	33.0	313	36.7	277	35.3	313	33.4	303	37.3
Morazán	314	30.9	316	36.0	278	34.1	291	30.3	291	35.5
San Miguel	316	31.1	303	33.5	275	33.2	301	31.0	288	33.5
Santa Ana	275	24.3	272	27.0	272	30.9	261	24.1	257	26.7
San Salvador	246	19.3	257	23.2	296	33.4	234	19.0	243	22.9
San Vicente	301	32.1	265	30.1	223	25.5	288	32.2	253	30.2
Sonsonate	287	27.5	263	27.2	244	27.3	271	27.2	247	26.9
Cuscatlán	299	31.9	270	31.5	227	26.8	290	32.4	262	32.1
Usulután	332	34.0	304	34.0	257	29.9	319	34.1	291	34.2
For rural population . . .	342	34.2	319	35.6	280	33.6	326	34.2	303	35.5
Department of:										
Ahuachapán	377	36.9	358	39.8	315	38.0	360	36.8	341	39.8
Cabañas	346	36.8	313	37.0	261	31.9	335	37.2	303	37.5
Chalatenango	351	36.6	329	38.9	270	32.9	330	36.4	308	38.7
La Libertad	311	29.8	293	31.1	268	30.7	290	29.3	272	30.5
La Paz	341	33.2	322	35.1	291	34.5	323	33.1	304	34.9
La Unión	428	43.9	390	45.0	327	40.8	410	44.1	372	45.3
Morazán	355	37.5	328	38.9	276	34.6	341	37.7	314	39.2
San Miguel	366	36.4	351	39.8	312	38.8	350	36.4	334	39.9
Santa Ana	309	29.5	285	29.7	266	30.3	290	29.1	266	29.2
San Salvador	313	30.5	287	30.4	253	28.3	296	30.3	271	30.2
San Vicente	327	32.6	311	35.0	282	34.9	315	32.7	299	35.2
Sonsonate	329	31.1	315	33.4	294	34.4	316	31.1	302	33.5
Cuscatlán	322	34.6	287	33.6	236	27.7	309	34.8	275	33.8
Usulután	346	34.5	322	35.6	286	34.2	335	34.6	311	35.8

^a See footnote to table XXXIX.

Table XLI

GUATEMALA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Department	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
For total population . . .	266	27.5	252	28.8	242	31.1	251	27.1	238	28.3
Department of:										
El Petén	202	15.0	216	18.8	290	36.4	197	14.8	209	18.6
Izabal	201	15.6	190	15.3	223	23.7	186	14.6	176	14.1
El Quiché	302	34.0	281	35.4	240	31.4	290	33.9	269	35.3
Baja Verapaz	282	30.3	265	31.4	238	30.1	263	29.6	245	30.6
Alta Verapaz	337	36.6	311	37.5	288	39.0	323	36.4	297	37.3
El Progreso	296	35.9	257	33.2	202	24.7	285	36.1	247	33.4
Zacapa	287	33.0	258	32.1	217	27.4	273	32.8	245	31.9
Huehuetenango	289	32.5	268	33.4	234	30.8	277	32.4	256	33.3
Escuintla	200	16.0	204	18.5	241	29.2	189	15.3	192	17.7
Retalhuleu	234	22.5	231	24.9	233	29.5	219	21.8	215	24.2
Jalapa	310	34.5	280	33.9	245	31.5	292	34.1	262	33.3
Santa Rosa	291	31.9	268	32.3	244	32.3	276	31.7	254	32.0
Jutiapa	304	33.5	273	32.4	252	33.1	287	33.1	256	31.9
Chiquimula	270	29.4	251	29.8	220	27.3	249	28.5	230	28.6
Suchitepéquez	248	24.8	245	27.6	239	30.9	237	24.5	233	27.3
San Marcos	277	30.1	259	31.1	240	31.9	268	30.2	251	31.3
Chimaltenango	260	26.9	247	28.2	233	29.6	241	26.1	228	27.2
Sololá	250	25.6	253	30.1	235	30.8	230	24.6	231	28.9
Totonicapán	259	26.4	243	27.1	246	32.4	237	25.4	221	25.9
Quezaltenango	252	25.4	254	29.5	251	33.9	236	24.8	237	28.9
Sacatepéquez	226	22.4	221	24.5	208	25.0	212	21.8	207	23.8
Guatemala	235	21.8	231	23.7	248	31.3	224	21.4	219	23.3
For urban population . . .	226	20.6	226	23.3	241	30.2	215	20.2	214	22.8
Department of:										
El Petén	162	12.3	133	7.1	159	14.8	171	13.9	140	8.6
Izabal	177	11.9	172	12.2	214	22.0	163	10.8	158	10.9
El Quiché	218	21.8	217	24.6	200	24.4	211	21.6	209	24.4
Baja Verapaz	228	23.7	222	25.8	177	18.2	204	22.0	198	23.8
Alta Verapaz	289	28.5	323	39.1	349	53.0	293	29.3	328	40.5
El Progreso	276	34.0	236	30.1	177	19.5	265	34.2	226	30.2
Zacapa	243	24.0	238	26.2	246	32.7	234	23.9	228	26.1
Huehuetenango	283	30.9	263	31.3	231	29.1	267	30.5	247	30.9
Escuintla	199	16.7	191	17.0	213	24.3	192	16.4	183	16.6
Retalhuleu	210	19.1	215	22.5	221	27.4	202	18.8	206	22.2
Jalapa	278	30.0	262	31.6	226	27.9	265	29.9	249	31.5
Santa Rosa	257	26.7	237	26.2	224	27.6	234	25.5	214	24.7
Jutiapa	247	23.3	258	28.8	300	44.0	236	23.0	246	28.4
Chiquimula	264	28.0	264	32.2	237	31.4	252	27.8	251	32.1
Suchitepéquez	214	19.6	219	23.4	231	30.0	206	19.4	211	23.2
San Marcos	263	26.9	262	30.8	249	32.8	254	26.8	253	30.8
Chimaltenango	238	24.1	221	23.7	207	24.1	219	23.0	202	22.5
Sololá	234	23.4	224	24.4	209	24.6	221	22.8	210	23.7
Totonicapán	264	27.3	239	26.1	228	27.8	246	26.6	221	25.2
Quezaltenango	234	21.9	262	30.7	270	38.0	224	21.7	250	30.6
Sacatepéquez	223	21.4	229	25.6	218	27.0	210	20.8	214	25.0
Guatemala	216	18.3	220	21.0	256	31.9	206	17.8	208	20.5
For rural population . . .	279	29.8	261	30.7	242	31.4	264	29.4	245	30.2
Department of:										
El Petén	208	15.3	227	20.0	310	38.8	200	14.9	218	19.6
Izabal	216	17.9	202	17.2	229	24.9	201	16.9	187	16.0
El Quiché	312	35.3	289	36.6	245	32.2	299	35.2	277	36.5
Baja Verapaz	288	30.9	269	31.9	244	31.3	269	30.3	250	31.2
Alta Verapaz	341	37.2	310	37.4	284	38.0	325	37.0	295	37.1
El Progreso	300	36.3	261	33.8	207	25.8	289	36.5	251	34.0
Zacapa	295	34.8	261	33.3	211	26.3	280	34.6	248	33.1
Huehuetenango	289	32.6	268	33.6	234	30.9	278	32.5	256	33.5
Escuintla	200	15.8	208	18.9	249	30.4	188	15.0	194	18.0
Retalhuleu	240	23.4	235	25.6	236	30.0	224	22.6	218	24.7
Jalapa	318	35.6	284	34.5	250	32.4	298	35.1	265	33.8
Santa Rosa	295	32.7	273	33.2	247	33.0	282	32.6	260	33.1
Jutiapa	311	34.7	275	32.9	247	32.0	293	34.3	257	32.3
Chiquimula	271	29.6	249	29.6	218	26.9	249	28.5	227	28.2
Suchitepéquez	255	25.8	250	28.6	241	31.1	243	25.5	237	28.2
San Marcos	278	30.3	259	31.1	240	31.9	269	30.4	251	31.3
Chimaltenango	271	28.2	260	30.4	247	32.4	253	27.5	241	29.5
Sololá	254	26.2	261	31.7	243	32.6	233	25.1	237	30.3
Totonicapán	257	26.3	244	27.3	249	33.3	236	25.2	221	26.0
Quezaltenango	257	26.5	251	29.2	245	32.7	240	25.8	233	28.3
Sacatepéquez	230	23.9	209	22.7	192	21.9	217	23.4	196	22.0
Guatemala	286	32.0	260	31.7	229	29.6	271	31.8	246	31.5

^a See footnote to table XXXIX.

Table XLII

HONDURAS: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Department	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
For total population . .	242	25.3	226	25.5	206	24.6	235	25.4	219	25.6
Department of:										
Atlántida	157	11.2	142	9.1	149	12.1	149	10.5	134	8.2
Colón	294	34.3	262	32.7	206	24.4	288	34.7	256	33.2
Comayagua	283	31.5	264	32.3	218	26.5	263	30.8	244	31.4
Copán	276	30.7	248	29.6	224	28.6	269	30.9	241	29.8
Cortés	173	12.8	176	14.8	198	22.1	168	12.6	171	14.6
Choluteca	305	34.7	281	35.3	235	30.1	296	35.0	272	35.7
El Paraiso	209	21.8	190	20.7	170	18.4	208	22.6	190	21.6
Fco. Morazán	275	28.3	268	30.9	256	33.3	266	28.3	258	31.0
Jutibucá	273	30.5	234	26.8	198	22.0	257	30.0	219	26.1
Islas de la Bahía	250	31.1	239	33.8	174	20.5	264	33.8	253	37.3
La Paz	286	33.9	254	32.3	196	22.9	272	33.8	241	32.1
Lempira	246	26.8	232	27.8	213	27.6	244	27.4	229	28.6
Ocotepeque	223	24.0	217	26.4	184	21.7	226	25.1	219	27.9
Olancho	214	23.2	187	20.0	153	13.8	208	23.3	182	20.1
Santa Bárbara	273	30.0	249	29.3	220	27.2	266	30.3	242	29.7
Valle	232	25.6	218	26.0	176	19.1	226	25.9	212	26.4
Yoro	219	19.4	220	22.0	233	28.2	213	19.4	214	22.0

^a See footnote to table XXXIX.

^b Urban and rural replacement ratios and rates could not be computed because no 1950 census data on urban and rural population by age and sex were available.

Table XLIII

NICARAGUA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Department	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
<i>For total population</i> . . .	319	35.2	282	33.2	250	31.5	309	35.2	272	33.2
Department of:										
Boaco	369	43.5	317	40.4	259	34.3	360	43.8	309	40.7
Carazo	316	36.0	285	35.4	243	31.7	307	36.1	277	35.5
Chinandega	281	28.3	250	26.0	246	22.7	269	27.9	237	25.5
Chontales	345	39.4	292	35.1	265	35.2	338	39.7	286	35.4
Esteli	365	43.5	324	42.4	255	34.0	352	43.7	311	42.7
Granada	312	35.9	286	36.4	239	31.4	306	36.3	280	36.9
Jinotega	348	40.3	289	35.0	249	31.8	343	40.8	284	35.6
León	326	35.1	287	32.8	267	33.9	312	34.9	274	32.6
Madriz	363	42.7	303	37.8	234	28.1	353	43.1	295	38.1
Managua	283	29.0	262	28.8	256	32.1	272	28.8	250	28.6
Masaya	334	39.5	294	37.6	241	31.8	327	39.9	287	38.1
Matagalpa	349	38.6	303	35.6	254	30.9	333	38.4	288	35.3
Nueva Segovia	371	43.3	314	39.1	251	31.5	358	43.5	303	39.2
Rio San Juan	278	28.7	238	24.9	235	28.0	277	29.2	238	25.4
Rivas	305	36.2	275	35.8	235	32.3	300	36.8	270	36.5
Zelaya ^b	232	20.9	225	21.9	239	28.0	222	20.5	214	21.5
Cabo Gracias a D.	384	45.5	325	40.3	211	22.2	369	45.5	311	40.3
<i>For urban population</i> . . .	289	31.4	261	30.5	240	30.6	279	31.4	252	30.5
Department of:										
Boaco	380	43.6	320	38.8	246	29.2	378	44.5	318	39.8
Carazo	299	33.6	281	35.3	245	32.7	289	33.6	271	35.3
Chinandega	276	20.6	232	25.0	217	25.5	264	29.4	221	24.6
Chontales	335	37.8	285	34.0	257	33.5	326	38.1	277	34.2
Esteli	351	42.3	307	40.0	227	27.9	342	42.9	298	40.7
Granada	307	36.8	275	36.3	227	30.6	306	37.7	275	37.4
Jinotega	327	38.7	291	38.2	258	37.2	342	40.9	306	41.0
León	290	31.8	258	30.1	243	31.9	282	32.0	250	30.2
Madriz	351	43.9	280	35.8	197	21.5	339	44.2	270	35.9
Managua	270	26.8	252	27.0	254	31.6	258	26.5	240	26.7
Masaya	303	34.3	276	34.1	242	31.9	293	34.4	267	34.2
Matagalpa	302	33.4	274	32.7	232	28.2	285	32.9	257	32.0
Nueva Segovia	358	41.3	320	40.7	268	35.9	343	41.3	305	40.6
Rio San Juan	287	30.4	285	34.5	249	31.7	285	30.7	282	35.0
Rivas	286	35.2	251	33.0	209	27.9	278	35.7	244	33.6
Zelaya ^b	225	21.4	226	24.4	233	30.4	219	21.5	219	24.6
Cabo Gracias a D.	351	48.4	238	29.5	150	11.9	351	49.8	238	30.5
<i>For rural population</i> . . .	334	37.0	292	34.4	255	31.9	323	37.0	282	34.4
Department of:										
Boaco	368	43.5	317	40.6	261	34.9	358	43.7	308	40.8
Carazo	326	37.4	288	35.4	243	31.1	318	37.6	280	35.6
Chinandega	285	27.6	259	26.5	262	31.0	271	27.2	246	26.0
Chontales	348	39.8	293	35.4	267	35.7	342	40.1	288	35.7
Esteli	369	43.8	328	43.0	263	35.6	355	43.9	315	43.2
Granada	318	34.9	300	36.5	254	32.2	306	34.7	287	36.3
Jinotega	350	40.5	288	34.6	248	31.2	343	40.8	282	35.0
León	343	36.5	302	34.0	278	34.8	327	36.2	286	33.6
Madriz	364	42.6	307	38.1	239	29.0	355	43.0	299	38.4
Managua	309	33.3	280	32.5	259	33.2	300	33.3	271	32.5
Masaya	354	42.9	306	39.9	241	31.7	348	43.5	301	40.6
Matagalpa	357	39.4	308	36.0	258	31.3	341	39.3	293	35.8
Nueva Segovia	374	43.8	313	38.8	247	30.5	362	44.0	302	38.9
Rio San Juan	275	28.2	224	22.2	230	26.9	275	28.8	224	22.6
Rivas	313	36.6	284	36.8	245	33.8	308	37.2	280	37.6
Zelaya ^b	235	20.6	224	20.9	241	27.1	223	20.1	212	20.3
Cabo Gracias a D.	387	45.3	332	41.0	216	22.9	370	45.3	317	41.0

^a See footnote to table XXXIX.

^b Excluding Comarca del Cabo Gracias a Dios.

Table XLIV

PANAMA: REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES FOR MALES OF SPECIFIED WORKING AGES, BY PROVINCES AND BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950-60^a

Province	Working-age group									
	15-69		20-69		25-69		15-64		20-64	
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate
For total population . . .	281	27.5	239	24.1	228	24.5	271	27.6	229	24.1
Province of:										
Bocas del Toro . . .	137	7.8	120	4.7	128	7.5	146	9.6	128	6.5
Coclé	397	42.0	326	37.5	264	31.1	376	42.0	308	37.4
Colón	163	11.9	137	7.8	129	6.8	159	12.0	134	7.7
Chiriquí	349	34.4	306	33.2	288	35.6	336	34.6	294	33.4
Darién	283	25.2	246	22.7	262	29.5	272	25.2	235	22.5
Herrera	330	34.0	275	30.1	245	28.9	309	33.7	257	29.6
Los Santos	335	35.8	279	31.8	241	29.2	322	36.0	268	32.0
Panamá	226	19.3	195	16.3	197	18.8	217	19.1	187	16.0
Veraguas	390	39.5	331	36.8	417	38.0	372	39.5	315	36.8
For urban population . . .	209	17.4	183	14.8	185	17.2	202	17.3	177	14.6
Province of:										
Bocas del Toro . . .	172	14.3	158	13.2	150	12.8	167	14.3	153	13.0
Coclé	370	40.2	295	33.7	231	25.8	359	40.8	286	34.2
Colón	143	8.2	121	4.4	119	4.4	140	8.1	118	4.1
Chiriquí	329	30.8	291	29.6	289	34.2	324	31.2	286	30.2
Darién (no urban) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herrera	330	34.2	280	31.2	250	30.4	306	33.9	259	30.8
Los Santos	317	33.5	267	29.9	228	26.4	327	35.2	276	31.8
Panamá	204	15.8	181	13.8	192	17.7	196	15.6	174	13.4
Veraguas	347	32.7	333	36.7	332	43.4	305	31.4	310	36.3
For rural population . . .	332	34.2	279	30.6	262	29.8	319	34.4	267	30.7
Province of:										
Bocas del Toro . . .	124	5.2	106	1.4	120	5.4	137	7.6	117	3.9
Coclé	401	42.2	331	38.0	269	31.9	379	42.2	312	37.9
Colón	216	21.6	181	17.2	156	13.5	212	22.2	178	17.6
Chiriquí	354	35.4	310	34.2	288	35.9	339	35.4	296	34.2
Darién	283	25.2	246	22.7	262	29.5	272	25.2	235	22.5
Herrera	330	34.0	274	29.9	244	28.5	309	33.7	256	29.4
Los Santos	336	36.0	280	32.0	243	29.5	322	36.1	267	32.0
Panamá	283	28.0	231	22.9	209	21.7	272	28.1	222	22.8
Veraguas	393	40.0	331	36.8	427	37.6	377	40.1	316	36.8

^a See footnote to table XXXIX.

Table XLV

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: SIGNIFICANT^a COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN 1950-60 REPLACEMENT RATIOS OF MALES 15-69 YEARS OF AGE AND SELECTED VARIABLES

Countries and selected variables	Correlation coefficient between replacement ratio for specified residence group and selected variables.		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (combined)	(86 provinces)		
Fertility ratio, 1950	0.27*		
Death rate, 1950	- 0.27*		
Percent of population living in urban places, 1950	- 0.31**		
Cultivated land per agricultural worker, 1950	0.25*		
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama (combined)		(68 provinces)	(69 provinces)
Fertility ratio, 1950		0.31*	
Infant mortality rate, 1955		- 0.38**	- 0.39**
Death rate, 1950		- 0.48***	- 0.44***
Percent employed in non-agriculture, 1950		- 0.39***	
Percent of population living in urban places, 1950		- 0.28*	
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua (combined)	(60 provinces)	(60 provinces)	(60 provinces)
Infant mortality rate, 1950	- 0.47***	- 0.41***	- 0.46***
Guatemala, Honduras and Panama (combined)	(48 provinces)		
Lifetime migration rate, 1950	- 0.40**		
Costa Rica		(7 provinces)	
Fertility ratio, 1950		0.79*	
El Salvador	(14 departments)	(14 departments)	(14 departments)
Fertility ratio, 1950	0.80***	0.69**	0.62*
Infant mortality rate, 1950	- 0.74**	- 0.66*	- 0.69**
Infant mortality rate, 1955	- 0.73**	- 0.72**	- 0.61**
Death rate, 1950	- 0.82***	- 0.72**	- 0.77**
Population density, 1950	- 0.69**	- 0.72**	
Percent employed in non-agriculture, 1950	- 0.76**	- 0.81***	
Percent of population living in urban places, 1950	- 0.70**	- 0.73**	
Illiteracy rate, 1950	0.76**	0.76**	0.55*
Guatemala	(22 departments)	(22 departments)	(22 departments)
Fertility ratio, 1950	0.49*		
Infant mortality rate, 1950	- 0.55**		- 0.59**
Infant mortality rate, 1955	- 0.53*		- 0.56**
Death rate, 1950			- 0.49*
Lifetime migration rate, 1950	- 0.74***	- 0.73***	- 0.66***
Percentage employed in non-agricultural sector, 1950	- 0.45*		
Percentage of population living in urban places, 1950	- 0.50*		
Illiteracy rate, 1950	0.61**	0.54**	0.45*
Honduras	(17 departments)		
Birth rate, 1950	- 0.49*		

(Continued)

Table XLV (Continuation)

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: SIGNIFICANT^a COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN 1950-60 REPLACEMENT RATIOS OF MALES 15-69 YEARS OF AGE AND SELECTED VARIABLES

Countries and selected variables	Correlation coefficient between replacement ratio for specified residence group and selected variables.		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Nicaragua	(17 departments)	(17 departments)	(17 departments)
Fertility ratio, 1950		0.49*	
Percentage employed in non-agricultural sector, 1950	- 0.62**	- 0.60*	- 0.50*
Percentage of population living in urban places, 1950	- 0.62**	- 0.60*	- 0.50*
Panama	(9 provinces)	(8 provinces)	(9 provinces)
Fertility ratio, 1950		0.82*	
Birth rate, 1950		0.79*	
Percentage employed in non-agricultural sector, 1950	- 0.69*	- 0.80*	
Illiteracy rate, 1950	0.81**	0.83**	0.73*
Provinces classed according to percentage of population employed in non-agricultural sector			
1) High		(23 provinces)	
Birth rate, 1950		0.42*	
2) Medium	(29 provinces)	(22 provinces)	(23 provinces)
Infant mortality rate, 1955	- 0.40*	- 0.61**	- 0.59**
Death rate, 1950	- 0.47*	- 0.79***	- 0.60**
Illiteracy rate, 1950		- 0.66***	- 0.45*
Cultivated land per agricultural worker, 1950	0.39	0.43*	
3) Low		(23 provinces)	(23 provinces)
Birth rate, 1950		- 0.67***	- 0.55**
Infant mortality rate, 1955		- 0.44*	- 0.56**
Death rate, 1950		- 0.69***	- 0.73***
Population density, 1950		- 0.53**	- 0.49*
Illiteracy rate, 1950		- 0.42*	

^a "Significant" relates to correlations significantly different from zero at least at the 5 percent level.

Levels of significance:

* .05 level.

** .01 level.

*** .001 level.

Table XLVI
COSTA RICA: INTERNAL MIGRATION BY PROVINCES

Province	Migrants as percentage of 1950 population		Net migration ^c
	Immigrants ^a	Outmigrants ^b	
San José	40.17	29.93	+ 10.24
Alajuela	25.86	42.41	- 16.55
Cartago	24.12	40.21	- 16.09
Heredia	24.79	49.49	- 24.71
Guanacaste	28.41	26.35	+ 2.06
Puntarenas	63.68	21.75	+ 41.93
Limón	59.44	12.96	+ 46.48

SOURCE: 1950 population census of Costa Rica, table XXII.

^a Persons born in some other province but living in specified province in 1950.

^b Persons born in specified province but living in some other province in 1950.

^c Difference between immigrants and outmigrants.

Table XLVII
GUATEMALA: INTERNAL MIGRATION BY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Migrants as percentage of 1950 population		Net migration ^c
	Immigrants ^a	Outmigrants ^b	
Guatemala	23.1	7.9	+ 15.2
El Progreso	10.8	32.2	- 21.4
Sacatepéquez	10.3	24.6	- 14.3
Chimaltenango	6.9	13.8	- 6.9
Escuintla	46.0	11.0	+ 35.1
Santa Rosa	10.1	20.7	- 10.6
Sololá	3.8	9.5	- 5.8
Totonicapán	1.5	12.7	- 11.2
Quezaltenango	12.2	14.2	- 2.0
Suchitepéquez	23.1	15.1	+ 8.0
Retalhuleu	26.2	15.1	+ 11.0
San Marcos	4.1	5.7	- 1.5
Huehuetenango	1.4	8.3	- 6.9
El Quiché	2.5	11.8	- 9.3
Baja Verapaz	4.5	18.0	- 13.5
Alta Verapaz	1.9	5.8	- 3.9
El Petén	26.3	6.6	+ 19.7
Izabal	55.5	6.2	+ 49.3
Zacapa	8.5	24.6	- 16.0
Chiquimula	2.5	11.5	- 9.1
Jalapa	5.5	18.2	- 12.6
Jutiapa	3.7	10.2	- 6.4

SOURCE: Sixth population census of Guatemala, 1950, table 13.

^a Persons born in some other department but living in specified department in 1950.

^b Persons born in specified department but living in some other department in 1950.

^c Difference between immigrants and outmigrants.

Table XLVIII
HONDURAS: INTERNAL MIGRATION BY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Migrants as percentage of 1950 population		
	Inmigrants ^a	Outmigrants ^b	Net migration ^c
Atlántida	18.9	14.5	+ 4.4
Colón	8.1	13.8	- 5.7
Comayagua	5.4	9.5	- 4.2
Copán	9.2	7.0	+ 2.2
Cortés	22.5	5.8	+ 16.7
Choluteca	2.9	7.5	- 4.6
El Paraíso	3.0	7.8	- 4.8
Francisco Morazán	11.1	6.2	+ 5.0
Intibucá	1.2	5.8	- 4.5
Islas de la Bahía	3.0	18.3	- 15.3
La Paz	1.2	12.1	- 10.8
Lempira	1.7	6.1	- 4.5
Ocotepeque	0.5	19.3	- 18.8
Olancho	4.9	10.3	- 5.4
Santa Bárbara	6.2	7.5	- 1.4
Valle	2.4	12.5	+ 10.1
Yoro	19.8	5.0	+ 14.8

SOURCE: 1950 population of Honduras census, tables 6 in both the general summary and for each department.

^a Persons born in some other department but living in specified department in 1950.

^b Persons born in specified department but living in some other department in 1950.

^c Difference between inmigrants and outmigrants.

Table XLIX
NICARAGUA: INTERNAL MIGRATION BY DEPARTMENTS

Department	Migrants as percentage of 1950 population		
	Inmigrants ^a	Outmigrants ^b	Net migration ^c
Boaco	4.73	9.29	- 4.56
Carazo	6.49	18.20	- 11.71
Chinandega	18.98	6.79	+ 12.19
Chontales	4.30	18.02	- 13.72
Esteli	5.55	19.71	- 14.16
Granada	9.03	26.35	- 17.32
Jinotega	6.78	9.09	- 2.31
León	6.74	13.85	- 7.11
Madriz	9.41	6.22	+ 3.19
Managua	26.15	5.64	+ 20.51
Masaya	4.34	13.75	- 9.41
Matagalpa	5.84	5.59	+ 0.25
Nueva Segovia	13.67	9.01	+ 4.66
Rio San Juan	2.91	1.18	+ 1.73
Rivas	7.32	11.29	- 3.97
Zelaya	25.10	5.66	+ 19.44
Comarca del Cabo Gracias a Dios	1.04	1.41	- 0.37

SOURCE: General population census of Nicaragua, (May 1950), table 10.

^a Persons born in some other department but living in specified department in 1950.

^b Persons born in specified department but living in some other department in 1950.

^c Difference between inmigrants and outmigrants.

PANAMA: INTERNAL MIGRATION BY PROVINCES

Province	Migrants as percentage of 1950 population		
	Inmigrants ^a	Outmigrants ^b	Net migration ^c
Bocas del Toro	28.4	61.4	— 32.9
Coclé	11.5	25.4	— 13.9
Colón	29.3	22.7	+ 6.6
Chiriquí	28.9	35.0	— 6.1
Darién	13.6	47.0	— 33.4
Herrera	14.0	22.6	— 8.6
Los Santos	13.4	29.9	— 16.5
Panamá	36.4	14.6	+ 21.9
Veraguas	11.4	20.3	— 8.9

SOURCE: Fifth population census of Panama, 1950. Vol. 1. "General Characteristics", tables 28, 29 and 30.

^a Persons born in some other province but living in specified province in 1950.

^b Persons born in specified province but living in some other province in 1950.

^c Difference between immigrants and outmigrants.

Table LI

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA: SURVIVAL RATIOS USED IN CALCULATING MALE LABOUR SUPPLY REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES, 1950-60

Age group	Male survival ratios					
	Costa Rica (1949-51 life table)	El Salvador (1949-51 life table)	Guatemala (1949-51 life table)	Honduras (U. N. model life table)	Nicaragua (U. N. model life table)	Panama (1941-43 life table)
5-9	0.98203	0.95715	0.93797	0.95727	0.95727	0.96000*
10-14	0.97825	0.96650	0.94069	0.94711	0.94711	} 0.96106
15-19	0.96857	0.94595	0.93226	0.93085	0.93085	
20-24	0.96115	0.93115	0.92257	0.92226	0.92226	} 0.94033*
25-29	0.95470	0.92537	0.91119	0.91611	0.91611	
30-34	0.94699	0.91908	0.89605	0.90472	0.90472	} 0.91011
35-39	0.93198	0.90575	0.87156	0.88492	0.88492	
40-44	0.90757	0.88765	0.83721	0.85476	0.85476	} 0.86799
45-49	0.86754	0.86548	0.80164	0.81220	0.81220	
50-54	0.80705	0.83780	0.76930	0.75345	0.75345	} 0.83042*
55-59	0.73486	0.78971	0.70976	0.67260	0.67260	

SOURCES: Costa Rica: *Tablas de vida de Costa Rica, 1949-1951* (Department of Statistics and Census, Ministry of Economics and Finance, San José, 1957), pp. 11-13.

El Salvador: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1954*, op. cit., table 37, p. 626.

Guatemala: Department of Statistics, *Boletín* No. 54, March-April, p. 15.

Honduras and Nicaragua: United Nations, *Methods for population projections by sex and age*, Population Studies No. 25, Manual III (Sales No.: 56. XIII. 3), table IV, p. 78.

Panama: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1953*, op. cit., table 18, p. 304.

NOTE: Survival ratios for Honduras and Nicaragua were based on the United Nations model life table for life expectancy of 45 years.

* Estimated. Male survivors from which the survival ratios were calculated were in 10-year age groups for Panama. In developing male replacement ratios and rates for certain working age groups it was necessary to estimate 5 year survival ratios. These 5-year survival ratios were made on the basis of the relationship between the 5 and 10-year survival ratios of the other Central American countries.

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